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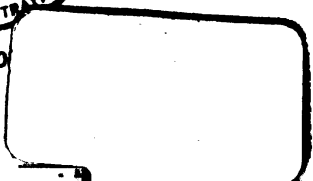
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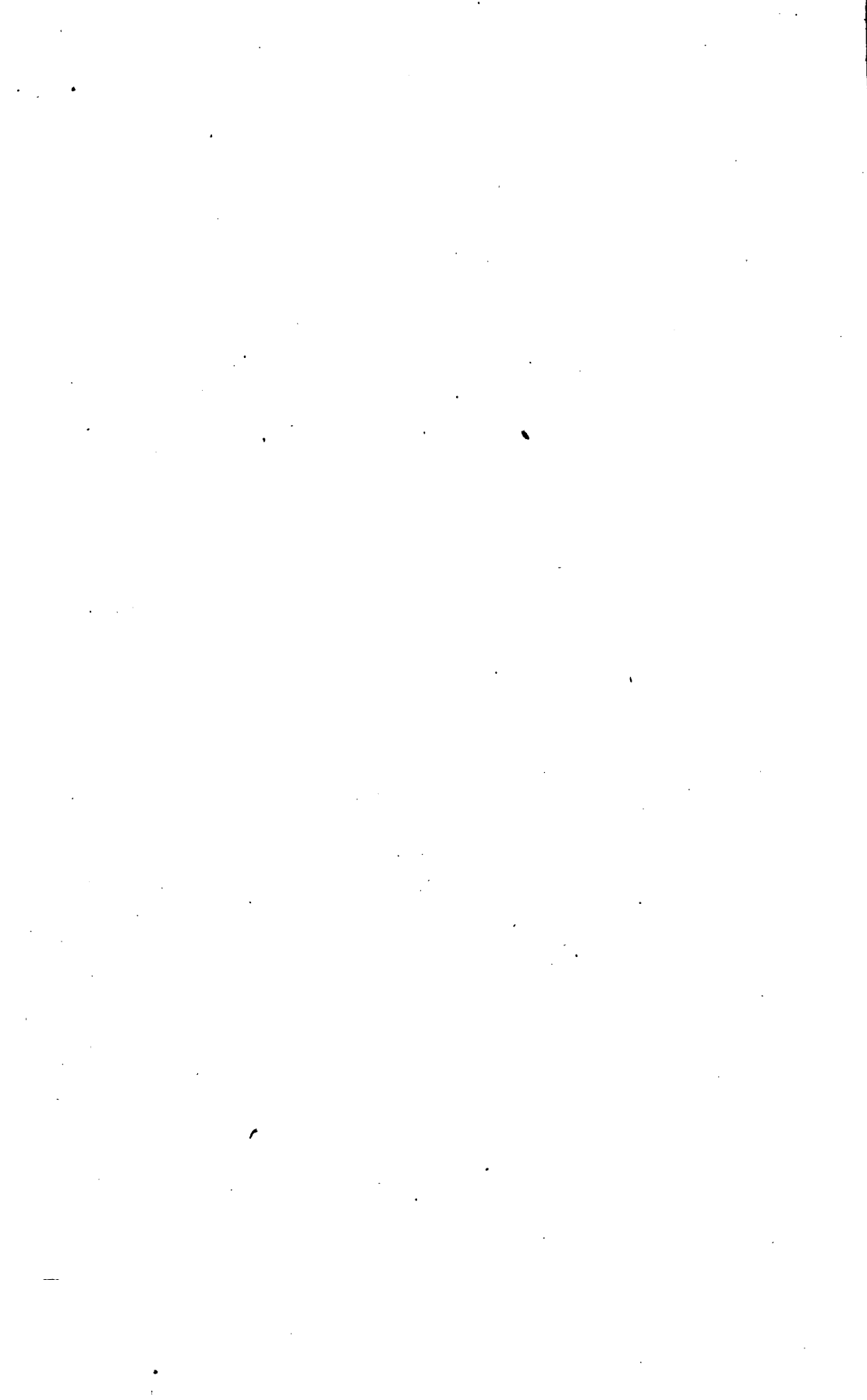
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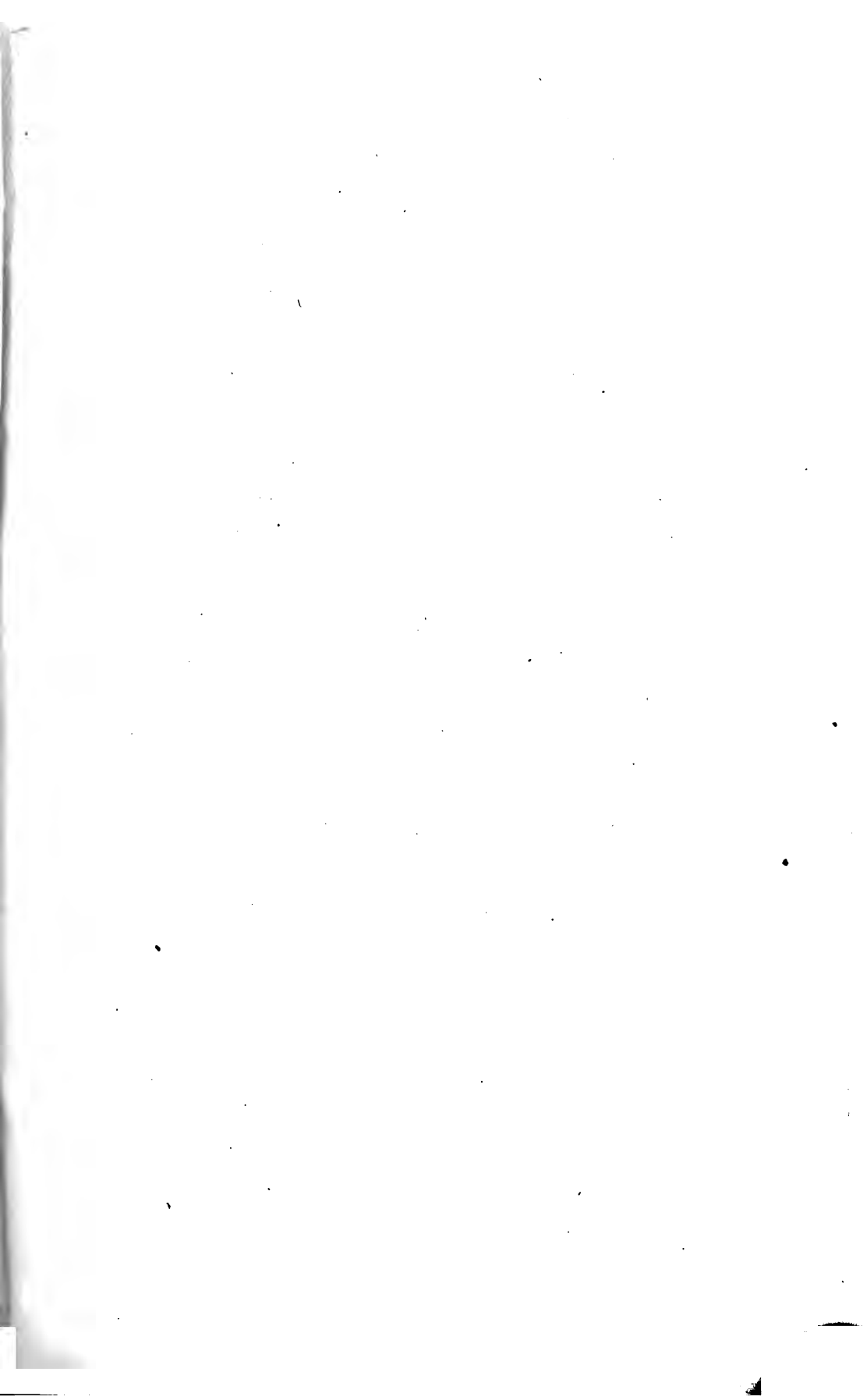
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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
B O A R D
OF
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA;-

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Report of the General Agent and Secretary.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 4, 1872.

^t_c

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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,

GEO. L. HARRISON.

GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,

WILMER WORTHINGTON.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

ANDREW J. OURT.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Date of appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
December 1, 1869.....	Thomas L. Kane.....	M'Kean county.....	December 1, 1874.
December 1, 1869.....	G. Dawson Coleman.....	Lebanon county.....	December 1, 1873.
December 1, 1869.....	Geo. L. Harrison.....	Philadelphia county.....	December 1, 1877.
December 1, 1870.....	Hiester Clymer.....	Berks county.....	December 1, 1875.
December 1, 1871.....	Wm. Bakewell.....	Allegheny county ...	December 1, 1876.



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AN ACT

To Create a Board of Public Charities.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint five Commissioners, who, together with the General Agent and Secretary hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute a Board of Public Charities; one of the persons so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years, unless sooner removed; appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of terms, may be made for the residue of such terms, by the Governor, subject to the consent of the Senate, and all appointments to fill vacancies caused by expiration of terms shall be made in the same manner, and shall be for the period of five years each.

SECTION 2. The Commissioners, before entering upon their duties, shall, respectively, take and subscribe the oath required of other State officers, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer said oath; they shall have power to elect a President out of their own number, to appoint a General Agent and Secretary, and to adopt such regulations for the transaction of the business of the Board and the management of its affairs as they may deem expedient.

SECTION 3. The said Board shall be provided with a suitable room in the State Capitol, in which it shall hold its meetings, and it shall meet therein at least once in every three months; the time for such regular meetings to be fixed at the time of its organization; the Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services but their actual traveling and other necessary expenses, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the certificate of the Auditor General.

SECTION 4. The General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed; he shall be a member of the Board ex-officio, and it shall be his duty, subject to the control and direction of said Board, to keep a correct record of its proceedings, perform such clerical services as it may require, oversee and conduct its out-door business, visit all charitable and correctional institutions in

the State at least once in each year, except as hereinafter provided, and as much oftener as the Board may direct, examine the returns of the several cities, counties, wards, boroughs and townships in relation to the support of paupers therein, and in relation to births, deaths and marriages; and he shall prepare a series of interrogatories, with the necessary accompanying blanks, to the several institutions of charity, reform and correction in the State, and to those having charge of the poor in the several counties thereof, or any sub-division of the same, with a view to illustrate, in his annual report, the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease and insanity; he shall also arrange and publish in his said report all desirable information concerning the industrial and material interests of the Commonwealth, bearing upon these subjects, and shall have free access to all reports and returns now required by law to be made; and he may also propose such general investigations as he may think best for the approval of the Board. He shall be paid annually the sum of three thousand dollars and his actual traveling expenses.

SECTION 5. The said Commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the General Agent, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employés of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said Commissioners may require; and any neglect or refusal, on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution, to comply with any of the requirements of this act, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board.

SECTION 6. The said Commissioners, by themselves or their General Agent, are hereby authorized and required, at least once in each year, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving State aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the State are equally benefitted by them, and the various other matters referred to in the fifth section of this act; and in their annual report to the Legislature to embody the

result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper.

SECTION 7. The said Board shall also require their General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county jails or prisons and alms or poor houses, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto mentioned in the fifth section of this act, and shall report to the Legislature the result of the examination, in connection with the annual report authorized by this act.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any sub-division thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails or prisons or work houses, and of all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory or correctional institution, not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report, annually, to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require; and all charitable, reformatory and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent on or before the first day of January in each year; and all such institutions now receiving or that may hereafter desire to receive State aid, shall annually give notice to the said General Agent, on or before the first day of November in each year, of the amount of any application for State aid they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied.

SECTION 9. Whenever any such institution shall thus give notice of asking for State aid, the General Agent shall inquire carefully into the ground of such request, the purpose or purposes for which the aid is asked, the amount which will be required, and into any matters connected therewith; and in the annual report the result of such inquiries shall be given, together with the opinions and conclusions of the Board thereon.

SECTION 10. The several members of said Board are each hereby authorized to administer oaths in examining any person or persons, relative to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

SECTION 11. No member of said Board shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution, which by this act they or any one of them are authorized to visit or inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of Commissioner or General Agent hereby created.

SECTION 12. The Board of Public Charities shall annually prepare and print, for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings during the year preceding, stating fully in detail all expenses incurred,

all officers and agents employed, with a report of the General Agent and Secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses during the year, and showing the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions within the State, with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent; and the said General Agent and Secretary is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary blanks and forward the same, in good season, to all institutions from whom information or returns may be needed, and to require a prompt return of the same, with the blanks properly filled.

SECTION 13. The said Board may at its discretion, if the General Agent shall be unable by press of duties to conduct the correspondence of the Board, appoint a Corresponding Secretary, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, who shall conduct the correspondence of the Board, and perform such other clerical duties as may be required of him.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

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ERRATA.

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- Page xxvii, sixteenth line from bottom, for "working" read "working plans."
Page xxxii, second line from top, for "establishments" read "establishment."
Page xxxv, eighth line from bottom, for "are" read "is."
Page xxxvi, line tenth from top, for "benificent" read "beneficent."
Page xl, nativity, Rhode Island, for "one female" read "one male."
Page xli, table of nativity, insert "Scotland, 1."
Page lv, tenth line from bottom, for "ill ventilated" read "illy ventilated."
Page lvii, fourteenth line from top, for "have" read "has."
Page lvii, thirteenth line from bottom, for "principle" read "principles."
Page lix, seventh line from bottom, for "fulfill" read "fulfil."
Page lxvi, seventeenth line from top, introduce "But" before "the locality."
Page lxvii, fourth line from bottom, for "that" read "thus."
Page lxxii, number of inhabitants in Butler county, for "36,570" read "36,510."
Page lxxvii, proportion of blind to population in Juniata county, for "1 in 2,824" read "1 in 2,484."
Page lxxxii, sixteenth line from top, for "idoicy" read "idiocy."
Page lxxxiv, twelfth line from top, for "practicable" read "imposed."
Page lxxxiv, twenty-second line from top, for "in" read "into."
Page lxxxvii, fifteenth line from bottom, for "haunt" read "hunt."
Page lxxxvii, thirteenth line from bottom, for "hopes" read "hope."
Page xcii, fourth line from bottom, for "licentiousness" read "license."
Page xciii, line fourth from bottom, for "habits" read "habit."
Page xciv, seventeenth line from bottom, for "than" read "as."
Page xcv, third line from top, read "Neglected Children."
Page xcv, fourth line from top, for "interests" read "interest."
Page xcv, between ninth and tenth line from bottom, introduce "Illiteracy of Adults."
Page xcv, ninth line from bottom, for "date" read "data."
Page xcvi, tenth line from top, for "230" read "—230."
Page xcvi, sixteenth line from top, for "deaf, dumb," read "deaf and dumb."
Page xcvi, fifth line from bottom, for "Education. It" read "education; it."
Page c, thirteenth line from top, for "socken" read "Sochen."
Page c, second line from bottom, for "the" read "this."
Page ci, twenty-first line from top, for "education" read "elevation."
Page cii, twelfth line from top, for "education" read "attendance."
Page cv, eleventh line from top, for "employees" read "employers."
Page cvi, thirteenth line from bottom, for "is" read "are."

Page cvi, fifth line from bottom, strike out "for all" and read "the education of the poor," for which &c.

Page cxii, ninth line from top, for "ample" read "ampler."

Page cxiv, thirteenth line from bottom, for "fulfill" read "fulfil."

STATISTICS TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

age cxxv, fifteenth line from bottom, for "\$205 53" read "\$205 33."

Page cxxvii, the average number of County Prisoners for 1861, 1862 and 1863, respectively, should be in the same order, 438.5, 385.5, 335.9.

Page cxxxv, in the year 1860, *omit* the "one escaped." In the year 1863, white males discharged by expiration of sentence, read 120, colored males, 27; number pardoned same year, read white males, 20; colored males, 4; discharged by writ of *habeas corpus*, read one white male for one white female.

Page cxxxvii, for "returned by court," read "returned to court."

Page clv, tabular statement of the counties from which pupils were received, omit females from Allegheny, Berks, Dauphin and Montgomery counties, and read "one female received from each Cambria, Juniata and Luzerne counties."

Page clvi, for "Eczema cupritis" read "Eczema capitis," and for "fracture of clavicule" read "fracture of clavicle."

Page clvii, in table giving time served in the institution, the heading of the column 1 year, for "males" read "females."

Page clxi, last line, for "follow" read "follows."

Page clxi, number supported by the State of Delaware, for "total 5" read "4."

Page clxiii, eighth line from bottom, for "follow" read "follows."

Page clxvi, total in school, for "88," read "78;" in Asylum or Nursery, for "35" read "33."

GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Page 61, twenty-fourth line from bottom, value of personal property, for "14,000" read "1,400."

Page 73, second line from top, for "\$250, one \$225," read "\$2 50 and \$2 25."

For "subjugated" read "subjected."

REPORT.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania :

In compliance with the requirements of the act constituting the Board of Public Charities, the following report of its proceedings, during the past year, is respectfully submitted :

In the Board's report for 1870, which was its first annual report, an historical description was given of all the State institutions, excepting the Eastern Penitentiary, with references to such legislation as governed them, and an account of the official management of each, their condition and prospects, with suggestions calculated, in our judgment, to promote their improvement. All of these institutions have been again visited by the Board this year ; several of them repeatedly by individual members of it, and numerous institutions of like character have been closely inspected in other communities, and their methods of maintenance, discipline, labor &c., have been studied, with a view to enlarge our knowledge of the subject, and effect such improvements at home as might be practicable.

The General Agent has completed the inspection of the county jails and alms-houses, for which the law allows two years ; and has also investigated the "township poor system," where alms-houses are not provided. His present report to the Board, published herewith, finishes the record of those county institutions ; and the Legislature and the public now have full descriptions of all the establishments of this character in the State, with such special and general remarks and suggestions as were deemed suitable to individual cases, and are due to the systems, as measures of policy, bearing upon the interests and welfare of the respective districts or counties, and of the Commonwealth.

We also present, for the first time, the histories and statistics of several institutions not embraced in our first report, viz : Those of the Eastern Penitentiary, which was only briefly noticed, for want of full and accurate material at the time ; of the Orthopædic Hospital, and of the Sanitarium or Home for Inebriates, both of which belong to classes of institutions comparatively novel, and demanding, therefore, the attentive study and ob-

servation of the public ; and of the Northern Home for friendless children, as representative of a large class of home charities, supported almost wholly by private contributions, but doing large service for the State, in rescuing from ruin multitudes of neglected children, otherwise certain to depredate, in one way or another, upon the public respectability and the public wealth.

The establishment, by the Board, of an Executive Committee, composed of the president and two additional members, has proved to be of much utility. The great territorial extent of the State separates the several members of the commission too far, both in time and space, to enable them to convene for consultation, with sufficient frequency, without great inconvenience. This committee is empowered to consider all subjects which pertain to the work of the Board, during the intervals of its sessions, and to mature proceedings for its consideration and action at its regular or special meetings. In order to make more profitable the labors of this committee, and to promote the advantage and convenience of all classes of institutions throughout the State, some of whose managers or officers have occasion to visit Philadelphia from time to time, the committee have opened an office in that city, which has been suitably furnished and supplied with a collection of standard works upon the various topics which command the consideration of the Board ; and, also, of numerous sets of reports, as complete as can be possibly obtained, of charitable, reformatory and correctional institutions. These records relate not only to our own State but to many others, both in this country and Europe. From Great Britain we have statistical tables, presenting the gathered information of many years ; and the Parliamentary reports, for the last ten years, upon most of the subjects pertinent to our work. It is intended to keep these various records complete from year to year. The library numbers, at present, about six hundred bound volumes. They are not only at the service of the Board, but of all others interested in its work, and who are desirous of promoting its efficiency ; and, with this view, the committee have addressed invitations to the directors and superintendents of many institutions, and to others interested, to visit their office and avail themselves of its advantages for consultation or research. It is proper to say that this "proceeding" has devolved no expense upon the State.

The meetings of the Board have been held regularly at the Capitol, as required by law, and numerous adjourned meetings, also, in other places ; more particularly at certain institutions, on the occasions of our official visits. This report is intended as an exposition of the "views" of the Board resulting from their deliberations upon the several subjects upon which, it was thought, the interests of the State demanded consideration and counsel at this time.

The minutes of the Board reveal the following proceedings :

Their "opinions and conclusions" upon the applications for State aid to the last Legislature, to the consideration of which numerous sessions were devoted, and a report duly submitted on January 31, 1871.

A resolution was adopted that the Board do not recommend appropriations for State aid to any institution, until vouchers are submitted and approved for the expenditures of the year preceding. The Executive Committee was instructed to adopt measures to ascertain the number of insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb and blind in the State; and, if necessary, to avail themselves of the services of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania in procuring the information.

A special committee was appointed on the sixth section of the act creating the Board, to consider and report, with a view to the submission to the Legislature of the opinions of the Board on the propositions contained in said section.

Resolution that members of the Board respectively report their inspections in their several districts, at each regular meeting of the Board.

The opinion of the Attorney General upon the subject of the legal relations existing between the State and the Western Hospital for the Insane was received, placed upon the minutes and a copy transmitted to that institution.

Resolution that the request of the Superintendent of the U. S. Census Bureau, that the Board examine its tables of pauperism and crime in Pennsylvania, be granted, and that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Resolution that interrogatories be prepared and forwarded to the various institutions, with blank tables, where necessary, in order to maintain from year to year, such supplementary knowledge of their affairs as might be desirable or useful in the preparation of the annual report to the Legislature.

Executive Committee reported that the Census Bureau had forwarded to their office, in Philadelphia, copies of their statistical tables of crime and pauperism in the State; that, upon examination of the same, extensive variations from our own tables, prepared from personal inspection, were discovered; that the Superintendent of the Census was advised to detail to the office of the committee a competent clerk to review them under the direction of the president; that the advice was courteously accepted, and that after several weeks of careful labor, with the intelligent aid of the Corresponding Secretary, the tables were completed and transmitted to Washington.

Members of the Board reported their investigations in their respective districts, as far as they had progressed. General Agent reported his in-

spection of county prisons and alms-houses, and adverted to abuses and irregularities growing out of want of system and intelligent management of many of these establishments.

Resolution that application be made to the Legislature for such amendments to the present laws in relation to county jails and poor houses as will exact a compliance with such provisions as now exist, and for such further enactments as will insure a more efficient administration of those institutions, and secure the maintenance by them of such records of their condition and circumstances as the Board may prescribe.

Consideration was given to the Home for blind persons, appended to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and it was resolved to recommend it to the favor of the Legislature.

It was resolved to advise that provision be made, on the grounds of the various institutions, for cases of contagious or infectious diseases, by the construction of remote out-buildings for their reception and treatment.

The report of the committee on the sixth section of the act was submitted and accepted; and it was ordered to be printed as a part of the Board's report.—See Appendix.

The reports of visits by the commissioners present were submitted.

The foregoing business proceedings exhibit some of the results of the continuous labors of the Board during the year. It is impossible to express, in this way, the sum of the thought and study and active work which has been expended outside of their formal meetings. We hope that something of this latter will be shown in the further pages of this report.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD FOR 1871.

(Paid by the State.)

Salary of General Agent and Secretary.....	\$3,000 00
“ Corresponding Secretary.....	1,000 00
Traveling expenses of General Agent and Commissioners.....	580 17
Paid for Messenger and care of room.....	200 00
“ cleaning room.....	20 00
“ postage stamps.....	150 54
“ telegrams.....	31 43
“ express charges.....	32 65
“ stationery.....	54 28
Total.....	<u><u>5,069 07</u></u>

IMPERFECT RECORDS OF INSTITUTIONS.

The Board, in its first report, laid stress upon the necessity of procuring from the numerous institutions under its supervision, accurate reports of their condition and circumstances in all such relations as were pertinent to its work, under the requirements of the laws; and we set forth our experience, in the first paragraphs, of the great imperfection and meagreness of such returns to our interrogatories as had been then received. Our later experience presents no more favorable exhibit. From all the State institutions, and from several of the county establishments, most creditable and laborious attention has been given to this matter. But from very many county jails and alms-houses we have had no responses at all; and generally when given, they evince such an ignorance of the subject, and such a want of appreciation of all recorded information, as to justify the opinion that little interest is felt in the work which is committed to the officers of these establishments. Besides this, there is the strongest evidence, in many cases, of gross incompetency and neglect. The motives which induce many of these appointments, and the uncertainty of a continuance in office, the unfitness of the individuals, and the inadequate salary, concur in establishing and maintaining these great defects. The rights of the inmates of these institutions, more particularly the worthy poor and insane, as well as the interests of the public, would seem to demand that such legislation be provided as will secure reasonable permanence to the incumbency of capable men in such positions, and that the motives of their selection shall not be of a political character. The abuses, which are patent to all of us who find our way into the innermost places of many of these establishments, would be corrected in a great measure, under such a change of policy; and there would be a sufficient stimulus to know and to obey the laws, and an interest felt in preserving the daily records of the several institutions, a matter of the highest importance to every interest concerned. At present, in a large majority of them, no adequate memoranda are kept, and there is no possibility of learning anything authentic concerning them, anterior to the day upon which a visit is made or an inquiry instituted.

We have exerted ourselves strenuously to obtain such histories and statistics as would enable us to draw deductions that would justify the attempt to "illustrate the causes and best treatment of pauperism and crime" in our Commonwealth; but until the Legislature shall exact, by penalties, a compliance with the present laws, providing for the due return of all desirable information, and shall supplement those laws with authority to this Board to provide form-books for those institutions, by which they shall make their entries, there will be no possibility of procuring any statistics from year to year, of any appreciable value for the use of the Legislature.

In responding to the suggestions of the Board in this behalf, which will be duly presented to you, in the form of proposed enactments, your honorable bodies will be merely inaugurating a system here which has long been in force in many of the States, and through which information is to be had, at all times, without wearisome labor and expensive research, in regard to those matters which concern the economic and other obvious interests of the State.

As your honorable bodies are aware, the first effort of this Board was directed to the establishment of a ground-work, upon which they might base their judgment and their action, concerning the various institutions committed to their supervision. The obvious material for this should be, of course, a knowledge, as full and accurate as was attainable, of their history, their condition, and the methods by which they were respectively conducted. The extended interrogatories, pertinent to each class, which were issued last year, were intended to provide the necessary foundation for the success of our labors. These have been followed this year, with such further inquiries as, if correctly answered, will bring up the needed information, in all cases, to a uniform and recent date.

The following notices of the several State institutions which were minutely reported on last year, are based upon the information so obtained. In the appendix to this report, those notices are supplemented by tables of statistics, derived from the answers to our interrogatories by the several State establishments—from personal inspection of their books and other documents, and from such enlightenment as might be gained by diligent study of their uses and operations. A careful and intelligent observation of these tables will, we think, re-pay all who are interested in such investigations.

We are indebted to the careful and efficient labors of the Corresponding Secretary, for the intelligible shape in which this interesting matter has been placed; also for preparing the tables of "Census statistics," which have been derived from such advanced sheets of the census as could be procured, and for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the late Superintendent of the Census Bureau, who, as has been before stated, kindly accepted our assistance in perfecting the Government returns of crime and pauperism in this State.

STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The number of convicts received into this penitentiary during the year 1870, was 144. The daily average number of inmates was 376; of whom 352 came from the counties, and 24 were U. S. prisoners.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

xxiii

The cost of maintenance is shown by the following statement, viz:

Salaries of officers.....	\$22,324 00
Provisions and clothing.....	36,346 74
Shoes.....	\$1,474 60
Soap.....	584 40
	<hr/>
	2,059 00
Medicines.....	1,216 24
Repairs of buildings.....	3,364 09
Fuel and gas.....	3,397 64
Water rent.....	1,140 00
Interest on money borrowed to conduct the manufacturing operations.....	2,319 36
Profit and loss.....	105 69
	<hr/>
	72,272 76
Less sales of hogs, tar, barrels, old iron and provisions on hand.....	7,483 37
	<hr/>

Net expenses for maintenance of county convicts, (352 being
daily average,) for the year:..... 64,789 39

or 50½ cents per day, each, of which the State paid 17½ cents, the counties
21¾, and prisoners' labor 11¼ cents. The total receipts from United States
convicts were added to the capital employed in the purchase of materials for
labor. No aid has been given by the State for many years for this latter
object, and the inspectors are desirous of acquiring sufficient means to pro-
vide the raw material and the implements of labor on the most favorable
terms, that the results may be more successful, and avail more to the pecu-
niary advantage of the State and the counties.

The appropriations by the Legislature, expended in 1870, amounted to
\$55,377 15. The other sources of revenue were as follows:

Gain in shoe department.....	\$2,152 61
“ weaving department.....	10,062 86
“ cigar department.....	704 16
Received for labor on new building.....	1,565 62
“ for sales of sundries.....	2,417 70
“ from United States, for maintenance of convicts....	4,603 33
“ from counties towards maintenance.....	27,988 55
	<hr/>
	49,494 83
	<hr/>

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Besides the ordinary expenditures, the following were made, viz :

For hospital building.....	\$18,417 07
“ steam boilers and vaults.....	4,768 87
“ washing machinery.....	1,125 00
“ repairs to dwelling.....	700 00
“ chapel building.....	7,500 00
“ library.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	32,660 94
	<hr/>

In this penitentiary the prisoners are allowed to be in association for the purposes of labor, learning and religion. They have been assembled together, for religious services, for about two years ; and in the chapel, which has been in use for one year, the singing is performed by a male choir of convicts, accompanied by a melodeon. They also use here a burial service.

About two-thirds of the prisoners work separately in the cells, in which all the manufacturing, except cigar making, is carried on. This is done in association, in a shop adapted to the purpose.

The over-work system continues in operation in this institution. It amounted, last year, to the sum of \$992 87—of which the weavers earned \$362 03; shoemakers, \$426 21; cigar makers, \$148 88; and others, \$55 75.

Tobacco is issued to the prisoners for good conduct, under the following law of 1866, viz : “ The inspectors or wardens of either of the penitentiaries of the State may permit any convict in said penitentiary to use tobacco, to a limited extent, as a reward for good conduct &c.” It is believed that its discontinuance would cause serious disturbances. The cost amounts to about six cents per man per week.

The number of re-commitments, as nearly as can be obtained from the records, from 1838 to 1870, was 301. The whole number of prisoners for the same period was 3,389.

A case of temporary mania occurred during the year ; a white male, 30 years of age.

There were 60 cases of sickness in 1870 ; 52 were returned to their cells convalescent, 4 were discharged in impaired health, and 4 remained under treatment. There were no deaths.

The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 171. The prison authorities, and more especially the chaplain, aid many of the discharged prisoners in procuring employment, and render them other assistance. The Allegheny County Prison Association and the Young Men’s Christian Association also devote themselves to the work of procuring occupation for discharged convicts, of clothing them and sending them to their friends without cost.

On December 31st, 1870, there remained in confinement 375 convicts, viz: White males, 344; white females, 7; colored males, 22; colored females, 2; and they were employed as follows:

Weaving check, rag carpet &c.....	181
Boot and shoe making.....	83
Cigar and cigar-box making.....	20
Blacksmithing, carpentering, painting and glazing &c.	23
Bakers, teachers, nurses, tailors, binders &c.....	34
Sick, 10, old and infirm, 22, in confinement, 2.....	34
Total	<u>375</u>

The inspectors express their conviction, in very decided terms, upon the benefits which result from the commutation law. The effect in encouraging the prisoners to good conduct through the operation of that law relaxing the term of punishment, has been most salutary. They believe, and we think justly, that if an agent were appointed whose duty it should be to provide occupation, even temporarily, for such discharged convicts as would be likely otherwise to relapse into crime, from the unprotected and embarrassed condition in which they find themselves on their discharge or return to society, it would prove not only a blessing to the released prisoners, but a real economy to the State, in reducing depredation and aiding reform.

STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution owes its existence to the persistent efforts of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons to introduce into the prison system, of, at least, their own State, the humane and reformatory principles of administration, which were first indicated, at least as far as this Commonwealth is concerned, by the proprietary, Wm. Penn, in the Charter of Liberties of 1682. It had long been apparent that a change in the system of prison discipline, so long in force in this country and in Europe, was demanded, and all the influence which this society could command, they exerted in order to bring about the needed reform.

In the year 1801, they presented a memorial to the Legislature, signed by "Wm. White, president," requesting that measures be adopted "to separate the convicts from all other descriptions of prisoners;" and two years later they petitioned the Legislature "to adopt the mode of punishing criminals by solitary confinement at hard labor." The effect of these

earlier efforts, was a provision made in the Walnut street prison, to provide thirty cells for the separate confinement of convicted prisoners.

In 1818, the society renewed its petition to the Legislature, and requested that body "to consider the propriety and expediency of creating penitentiaries in suitable parts of the State, for the more effectual *employment and separation of prisoners, and of proving the efficacy of solitude on the morals of those unhappy objects." This resulted in the enactment of the law establishing the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny county.

In 1821 another memorial from that society was laid before the Legislature, having the signatures of Wm. White, Roberts Vaux and others. To this petition a favorable answer was returned, in the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a State penitentiary in the city or county of Philadelphia. It was to be made capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty persons, on the principle of the solitary confinement of the convicts. It also made an appropriation for the purchase of ground and the erection of a suitable building.

By act of Assembly of April 23, 1829, entitled "An Act to reform the penal laws of the Commonwealth," "it is provided that every person who shall be convicted, in any court, of any of the crimes therein mentioned, shall, instead of the penitentiary punishments heretofore prescribed, be sentenced, by the proper court, to suffer punishment by separate or solitary confinement at labor."

In 1821 a lot of ground, containing about thirteen acres, was purchased, situated on Coates street, in the then county of Philadelphia. In April, 1823, the building commissioners, appointed under the act, entered into an agreement with William Ingram and Chalkley Jeffries, of Chester county, to build three blocks or ranges of cells, with the walls enclosing the grounds, according to the drawings designed by John Haviland, architect.

On May 22, 1823, the corner-stone of the front building was laid. A box was deposited in the corner-stone, containing a plan and elevation of the penitentiary, and a metal plate bearing the following inscription:

PENITENTIARY

FOR

The Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania,

FOUNDED

Agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed on the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Joseph Heister, Governor.

Andrew Gregg, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

*In the Charter of Liberties referred to, it is declared that all prisons shall be *work-houses* for felons, vagrants and loose and idle persons.

Under the direction of the following named gentlemen, Commissioners:

Thomas Sparks,	Daniel H. Miller,
John Bacon,	William Davidson,
Roberts Vaux,	James Thackara,
Samuel R. Wood,	Caleb Carmalt,
Coleman Sellers,	George N. Baker.
Thomas Bradford, Jr.,	

John Haviland, Architect. Jacob Souder, Superintendent of Masonry.

The work was finished and received from the contractors by the commissioners July 1, 1829. In the same year the judges of the Supreme Court, authorized by act of Assembly, appointed five inspectors for the official management of the penitentiary. On October 25, 1829, the first convict was received—"a black male, aged 18"—from Delaware county, convicted of burglary, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

By act of March 28, 1831, the inspectors were authorized to construct within the outer walls, a "building which shall contain at least four hundred cells, suitable for the confinement of convicted criminals in solitary confinement at labor." By act of April 11, 1868, an appropriation was made for the improvement and alteration of block No. 1, &c., by the construction of additional cells.

The ground plot occupied by the penitentiary has 645 feet on Coates street, from Twenty-second street eastward to Corinthian avenue, and 675 feet northward from Coates street.

Its cost, including conveyancing, working &c., was.....	\$13,115 52
For materials of all kinds for building, wages, salaries &c.,	335,976 05
For new cell buildings.....	324,529 29
For additional cells.....	43,000 00

Total cost of building and grounds.....	716,620 86
---	------------

The present estimated value of the real estate is.....	\$1,000,000 00
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The present estimated value of the personal property is...	23,264 00
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There are 562 cells in all, of which 340 are on the ground floor, and 222 in the gallery or second story. Thirty-one cells are 17 feet wide by 12 feet long. The remainder are about 7 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet long and 12 feet high.

The ground floor cells have yards attached to them, 15 feet long by 8 feet wide, in which the prisoner is allowed to exercise daily for 35 minutes. Many of these yards have been planted by their occupants with flowers, grapes, fruits and vegetables. The products belong to the occupants of the cells, respectively; and they consume or sell them, as they please. The

gallery cells are used for short-sentenced prisoners. No provision is made for these, for open air exercise.

The official management of the penitentiary resides in five inspectors, appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court for the term of two years. The present board consists of Richard Vaux, president, Alexander Henry, Thomas H. Powers, Furman Sheppard, treasurer, and John M. Maris, secretary. The following are those who had served previously and at the dates given, viz :

Charles S. Coxe, 1829 ; Josiah Randall, 1829 ; Roberts Vaux, 1829 ; Daniel H. Miller, 1829 ; John Swift, 1829 ; Thomas Bradford, 1829 ; Benjamin W. Richards, 1830 ; John Bacon, 1831 ; William H. Hood, 1831 ; Matthew L. Bevan, 1834 ; Robert Patterson, 1835 ; Richard Vaux, 1842 ; William A. Porter, 1847 ; Hugh Campbell, 1849 ; Singleton A. Mercer, 1851 ; Charles Brown, 1851 ; Andrew Miller, 1853 ; Chambers M'Kibben, 1853 ; Samuel Jones, M. D., 1854 ; William Goodwin, 1857.

The inspectors elect the warden, physician, moral instructor and clerk. The overseers and other employees are appointed by the warden ; and their tenure of office depends upon their good behavior and efficiency.

Religious instruction is given to the prisoners every Sunday by the moral instructor, assisted by ministers from various churches ; and moral and secular "learning," by the moral instructor and teachers, on week days ; those requiring secular instruction being visited on an average four times a month. Prisoners can subscribe for religious papers only.

There are no funeral services held on the death of a convict. The friends are notified of his death ; and if the body is not claimed, it is taken to the city cemetery.

The library contains 3,533 volumes of religious, historical, biographical and miscellaneous works. Each prisoner who can read is supplied with one or more of these once a fortnight. A librarian has charge of the library, under the direction of the moral instructor.

The physician visits the sick daily, and oftener if necessary, and the convicts who are not sick, once a month. A medical record is kept of the mental and physical health of each prisoner, and of all cases of sickness ; also a journal containing the prescriptions, directions in regard to the diet of sick &c, open to the inspection of the warden and inspectors. By act of Assembly, no prisoner can be discharged while laboring under a dangerous disease, (although entitled to his discharge,) unless by his own desire. Invalids are permitted to take exercise, under the care of an attendant, in the yard of the penitentiary, or to associate in the hospital rooms, by direction of the physician, when, in the opinion of the inspectors, their mental or physical condition requires a temporary relaxation of the separate confinement system, by authority of the act of May 4, 1852.

Tobacco is allowed only by order of the physician, and when purchased by the prisoners or sent to them by their friends. The amount expended for it, with the prisoners' money, in 1869, was \$1,479; in 1870, \$1,483. A great majority of the prisoners use it, and it is thought that it would prove a serious evil to discontinue its use.

The various industries of the prison are cordwaining, weaving, wood-work, cane-work, smith-work &c. The first is the most remunerative. Credit is given to the different counties from which the prisoners are received, for all work done by them, respectively. The daily term of labor is ten hours in summer and eight in winter. The average earnings of working prisoners are, at cordwaining, 22 cents; weaving, 21 cents; wood-work, 27 cents; cane-work, 20 cents; smith-work, 27 cents per day.

The cost of maintaining an inmate in this penitentiary (excluding United States convicts) was, in 1870, \$169, including salaries; or $46\frac{3}{10}$ cents per day. Of this sum the State paid $9\frac{14}{100}$ cents; the counties, $22\frac{55}{100}$ cents; the labor of convicts, $14\frac{51}{100}$ cents.

It has always been the practice, in this institution, to allot to the prisoner, as soon as he is proficient in the trade he is employed in, a moderate task, and after this is performed to allow him to make over-work. But few prisoners, however, availed themselves of the privilege of earning anything for themselves until 1852, when the inspectors established a system of over-work upon a more favorable basis, making it an inducement to the prisoners to avail themselves of its advantages. This change of arrangement allowed the expenditure of the earnings from over-work for the benefit of the families of the prisoners or for the purchase of books, subscription to religious papers, or for whatever will contribute to their moral and intellectual improvement.

The chief offences of the prisoners are disobedience and disorderly conduct, &c. The punishments are deprivation of rations for one or more meals; and for the more serious offences the dark cell and bread and water. A record is made of these extreme punishments.

No intercourse, whatever, is allowed between prisoners who are "separately confined." The sexes are never associated for any purpose.

The sources of income are appropriations by the State; labor of prisoners; from the counties, for their maintenance, and from the United States, for the support of her convicts confined in this penitentiary. In the annual grant by the State a specific sum is appropriated to discharged convicts, of five dollars to such as reside within fifty miles of the institution, and ten dollars to those whose home is distant more than fifty miles.

This penitentiary, we believe, is the only one in the world where the system of "separate confinement with labor" is strictly enforced during the whole term for which the convict is sentenced; and we think it has been

clearly proven that, under the judicious administration which has always characterized the government of this institution, no greater amount of physical or mental deterioration has been suffered by its inmates, than is experienced in establishments conducted on a different system. It is as plainly apparent, too, that in order to secure this immunity, intelligent scrutiny of the condition of the prisoners must be persistently exercised; and that the hygienic arrangements, which are instituted, must be observed with precision and exactness. But these are perfectly practicable, and should never fail in any institution, whatever be the principle which regulates the classification of its inmates. If the system, therefore, should be productive of greater benefit to the prisoner, in a reformatory measure, it will have earned a preference, which all unprejudiced minds will cheerfully concede to it.

But, as will appear from the intelligent observation of the General Agent, there is *no system* prevailing with any degree of uniformity, outside of the two State penitentiaries; and the Board desire to invoke the thoughtful attention of your honorable bodies to this most unhappy circumstance. As stated by Dr. Worthington, and as all of us have witnessed while visiting the county jails, there is, in most cases, a total absence of all employment, and often a promiscuous intermingling of the prisoners, male and female, tried and untried. The most demoralizing results naturally and necessarily flow from such loose and defective administration of penal establishments; and the Board will request such legislation as will probably prevent the failure of all the reformatory influences, at least, which are possible, while culprits are suffering the penal infliction which the law has ordained.

While noticing this subject, we desire to express the regret, which every one must experience, that some separate department is not provided, as a general rule, for female prisoners, in all such institutions. We know that the inspectors of the State penitentiaries have felt the incongruity, to say the least, of the present arrangements. Scarcely anything better than neglect can be the experience of this class of prisoners, under the plan which now prevails of having no separate provision made, under which such modifications of care and discipline may be exercised as are suitable for female convicts. In the Philadelphia county prison the desired arrangement exists; and the advantages are of incalculable worth. And while referring to these excellent results, we must ascribe a credit (which every one, cognizant of the facts, will concede) to that veteran, though most modest and unconscious philanthropist, Jos. R. Chandler, whose devotion to this work is unsparing, and whose success is conspicuous to the most indifferent observer.

It would seem to be a proper time to consider the policy of providing for the several institutions, isolated structures for the reception of those

who may be attacked by a contagious or infectious disease. Such precaution is not uncommon in other communities, and its want has been experienced with us, on more than one occasion. We would recommend that in the case of all institutions where the area of the grounds renders it possible, buildings be erected for this purpose. They need not be large nor expensive, and in ordinary cases might be made useful, when not required for the purpose for which they were designed. But the arrangement would prove of such singular benefit, both as regards the security of the inmates not suffering from the infection, and also the comfort of those who are its victims, that both wisdom and humanity would seem to demand that provision be made for its fulfillment.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA.

The average number of inmates in this institution in the year 1870, was 556, as follows: White department, 327 boys and 95 girls. Colored department, 94 boys and 40 girls. The average yearly cost, including all expenses except those of a permanent character, and excluding earnings, was \$125 $\frac{43}{100}$ each, and deducting earnings \$79 $\frac{75}{100}$ each. Taking the departments separately, it stood: White department, \$121 $\frac{66}{100}$ each, less average earnings, \$47 $\frac{89}{100}$. Net cost \$73 $\frac{77}{100}$. Colored department, \$137 $\frac{31}{100}$, less average earnings \$38 71. Net cost \$98 $\frac{60}{100}$ each.

The receipts of the House of Refuge for the year, including balance of \$250 $\frac{85}{100}$ at the beginning, were \$83,752 $\frac{47}{100}$. Expenditures for the same period, \$82,946 $\frac{93}{100}$. The estimated value of the real estate is \$900,000, of the personal property, \$23,000.

The admissions were 200 white boys, 38 white girls, 53 colored boys and 21 colored girls.

The discharges, 192 white boys, 54 girls, 39 colored boys, 19 girls. Of such as were apprenticed, almost all were bound to farmers.

There were 14 white boys and 1 girl re-committed, 12 boys and 7 girls were sent back by their masters for incorrigibility; 7 boys and 1 girl returned voluntarily.

Of the colored children, 5 boys and 5 girls were returned for incorrigibility, and 2 boys and 2 girls came back voluntarily.

The white boys are employed at shoe-making, brush-making, box-making and blacksmithing. The colored boys at shoe-making, box-making and wire-working, viz:

WHITE DEPARTMENT.		COLORED DEPARTMENT.	
Shoe-making.....	135	Shoe-making.....	40
Brush-making.....	76	Box-making.....	25
Box-making.....	93	Wire-working.....	15
Blacksmithing.....	25		80
	329		

Instruction in the schools is given almost wholly by female teachers, and their introduction into the establishments has proved of the highest advantage. In both departments the number of pupils to a teacher ranges from forty to fifty. Improvement in their studies as well as in decorous behavior has become marked in the schools under the new system. A large committee of managers meet statedly at the institution every fortnight, and distribute themselves amongst the classes, faithfully examining them in their exercises, and thus not only stimulating them by their presence and active interest, but giving encouragement thereby to both teachers and pupils.

The following information was obtained from a close investigation into the antecedents of the children in the white department in 1870:

Five had used intoxicating drinks, and nearly all tobacco; 60 had attended theatres; 90 were truant-players; 7 had been homeless, and nearly all professional idlers. This latter habit has been found to be the most fertile cause of their vices and incorrigibility. Eleven had been previously arrested. All had been reared in the family to a certain extent. Some of them thrown upon the world by the breaking up of this relation, and had reached the institution as homeless vagrants. Two hundred and seventeen had attended public schools, but, as already stated, nearly half of them were confirmed truants.

As to their associations, the fact of their having no regular occupation, of their truancy and their idleness, was the potent cause of their street life and their companionship with others more wicked than themselves. In many cases the pernicious influence of profligate and intemperate parents corrupted them, and gave, as it were, a sanction to their own vices.

Three deaths occurred in the white department; two boys and one girl. The diseases were typhoid fever, malignant scarlet fever and typhoid pneumonia. There were no deaths in the colored house.

In order to ascertain the condition and progress of those children who have been indentured from the institution, printed circulars are addressed every year to their masters, making inquiries concerning their honesty, truthfulness, industry, improvement at school and at work, their attendance at Sunday school and at church, their health &c., and occasionally the superintendent and the matron visit those children.

Children are not returned to their parents or guardians unless strong evidence is given of their fitness to take proper care of them, themselves, or place them in situations favorable to their morals and industrial improvement.

The managers of the House of Refuge are of the opinion that a regular and systematic oversight of the children who have been apprenticed, would amply re-pay the expense attending it. They continue, necessarily, the quasi guardians of these children, and they should, therefore, keep themselves advised of their condition and the influences which surround them. They would be enabled, by such a course, greatly to advance their interests, and to protect them from the abuses which they often suffer. Wrongs on both sides would be readily redressed, and the relation between the employer and employed be less frequently disturbed.

The new building erected by the managers of the House of Refuge, and now on the eve of completion, was rendered necessary for the comfortable accommodation of the inmates, and for the more efficient prosecution of the work of reformation. In its construction the managers have expended the liberal appropriation of 50,000 dollars by the State Legislature, and the further sum of 83,196 $\frac{1}{10}$ dollars, derived from other sources. The building stands partly on a lot of ground granted by the city councils for the purpose, and partly on a lot which had been previously acquired by the managers, but which was not in itself of adequate dimensions. The sums of money, however, above stated, will not be sufficient to defray the entire cost of the improvement.

The building is plain, but well adapted to the purposes for which it is to be used, and has been erected with as much economy as was consistent with the excellence of the materials and workmanship.

The crowded condition of the department allotted to the white boys, and the prospect of a greater accession of inmates by the increase of population, rendered further delay in the enlargement of the accommodations of the house highly injudicious. The dormitories occupied by the boys were insufficient in number; but this difficulty will now be remedied by the removal of the girls to the new department, thus furnishing greater accommodations for both sexes. There is also a deficiency in the number of school rooms, which can be supplied by the ample educational arrangements which can be made on the occupation of the new building. Various accommodations important to a reformatory, and beneficial to the inmates in both buildings, will be afforded by its occupation.

The managers have long felt the importance of a more extensive classification of the inmates than it was possible to provide in the space heretofore under their control. By the new arrangement there will be four classifications, according to the age and moral standing of the inmates, so as to guard the comparatively innocent from contamination by a promiscuous intercourse with the more vicious. Two classifications only have been heretofore practicable.

The usages prevailing in well ordered families do not form a proper basis

for reasoning as to the proper arrangements in a school of reform, like the House of Refuge. The association in sleeping and in recreation, which, in the former, may be innocent and beneficial, cannot exist amongst evil-disposed juveniles, unless carefully regulated, without counteracting the work of reformation, and increasing, or, perhaps, originating vicious propensities.

The managers, we think, have rendered a public service by the erection of the new building ; and we do not doubt that it will be manifested in the larger improvement, both moral and intellectual, of the inmates of that excellent institution.

HOUSE OF REFUGE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The average number of inmates in the year 1870 was 224, and the per capita cost, including all expenses, excepting those for permanent improvements, was 201 dollars. This sum was larger than usual, owing to the defalcation of one of the officers of the institution.

The receipts for the year, including balance of \$2,859 $\frac{49}{100}$ on January 1, were \$76,973 $\frac{52}{100}$. The expenditures were \$73,725 $\frac{03}{100}$.

The estimated value of the real estate is \$300,000 ; of the personal property, \$50,000.

The number of admissions was 148, as follows : 106 white boys and 30 girls, and 9 colored boys and 3 girls.

The number of discharged inmates was 137, viz : 83 white boys and 27 girls, and 17 colored boys and 10 girls.

The average age, on admission, of all the inmates, was 13 years and 3 months ; or, white boys, 13 years, 7 months ; colored, 13 years, 1 month ; white girls, 14 years, 5 months ; colored, 13 years, 6 months.

Of the 148 received into the refuge, 106 were committed by magistrates, and 22 by the courts ; 10 were returned by their masters, of whom 1 was a colored girl, 4 returned voluntarily, and 6 were re-arrested.

A system of discharge on parole exists in this institution ; but when the employers are not well known, a definite agreement in writing is executed, not having the stringency of an indenture, but by which the welfare of the child is fully protected. When this course is pursued in discharges to friends, the children continue under inspection, and are obliged to report themselves at the house four times a year, at stated periods.

The trades or occupations learned in the institution, are the manufacture of whips, shoes and brooms, and baking, gardening and housewifery.

The male children were employed as follows :

Whip shop.....	104	Gardening.....	10
Shoe shop.....	27	With engineer.....	1
Broom shop.....	41	Knitting, small boys.....	83
Bake-house.....	6		
		Total, boys.....	272

There were two deaths in the year, a white and a colored boy ; both of consumption.

We have very specific information from the superintendent of the Western House of Refuge, on the important subject of the early relations of the children who were inmates of the institution, elicited by careful inquiries made by the Board.

We thus find that in the case of the parents of those admitted, so far as could be ascertained, 76 were intemperate ; 27 were habitually quarrelsome ; 15 had been in prison ; 17 were paupers ; 7 had been separated ; 4 had been insane, and of all the parents of these children, but 47 could read and write.

With respect to the habits, early training and associations of their childhood, it is recorded that—

37 had used intoxicating drinks.
74 had used tobacco.
87 had visited theatres.
76 were truant players.
91 had been idlers.

98 used profane language.
16 had no homes.
13 had been previously arrested.
23 had relatives in prison.

Eighty-seven had been reared in the family and forty-one amongst strangers. The causes assigned for these vices are idle habits and bad companions. The Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Avery, observes in regard to these children, that "though committed to the House of Refuge as 'bad boys and girls,' they are in a majority of cases 'more sinned against than sinning,' through the bad example and neglect of parents," which is undoubtedly true. With few exceptions, there has been a neglected and vicious childhood, their evil propensities enlarging and increasing with their years. They have been used by their miserable parents or others who had charge of them, ignorant, callous and intemperate, to run the streets, to sell or beg or pilfer, or to work at unimproving drudgery ; in short, to do anything which might enable them to live in idleness and vice in their wretched homes.

Communication is maintained with most of the discharged inmates. If they reside in the neighborhood, it is through personal interviews. If at a distance, they are frequently written to, with assurances of friendly interest, and a series of printed questions are statedly addressed to those who have indentured children, to which answers are strictly required.

We cannot better express the views we hold respecting the duty of the State on behalf of this class of her dependents, than by quoting the words of the Superintendent of this institution, in answer to inquiries made by us. "Without doubt," he says, "a system of State inspection, after discharge, would be an important supplement to the work done in reformatory institutions. The work of reform is seldom or never finished within the walls

of the institution. The State, whose wards these children are, and who has voluntarily assumed the duties of legal guardian, is bound to follow them out of the institutions in which she has placed them, watch over them during their minority, and spread over them the broad shield of her protection. She can do this only through the agency of a *State officer*, whose duty it should be to visit these children, redress their wrongs, counsel and admonish them, and, when necessary, return them to the institution from which they went out, for further discipline. Our records bear sad testimony to the necessity of such an officer. Many children have been ruined, who would have made useful citizens, had the State wisely continued its beneficent guardianship and protection, after they left our institution. We do what we can for them, after their discharge; but our efforts, at the best, are feeble. We lack the means and the power. The State alone should do this by its own systematized agency, for she alone has the means and the ability to do it." The plan of oversight so well recommended in the above words, has been most profitably pursued for several years by a sister State.

We will not, however, discuss the question further in this place, as we have presented our views on the subject of neglected children, somewhat at length, in a paper on Compulsory Education, which is embraced in this report.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

"The average number of inmates during the year 1870 was 431 $\frac{65}{100}$, at an average cost per capita, including all expenses except interest on cost of building and grounds, of \$4 50 per week.

The estimated value of the real estate, including buildings, is \$200,000; of the personal property, \$30,000. Total \$230,000.

The receipts of the institution for the year were \$95,842 23; the expenditures for the same period were \$95,829 56. Of the receipts, \$20,000 were from appropriations by the Legislature, and the remainder for the board, medical attendance and clothing of the patients, which was paid by the parties who were responsible for their support in the hospital.

The number of attendants and employés during the year was, for the male wards 18, for the female wards 24. The aggregate amount of wages paid to them was \$7,159 35. The number of persons employed in different positions, not connected with the wards, but to carry on the other operations of the hospital, is 35, and the aggregate amount of wages paid to them was \$5,233 00.

The proportion of attendants to patients is 1 to 10, and the proportion of all employés to the number of patients is about 1 to 5.

The number of patients of each sex and color received during the year was as follows :

White males.....	110
White females.....	107
Colored males.....	1
Total.....	218

Of the number admitted, 19 males and 16 females had been inmates of this hospital before, and 8 males and 6 females had been inmates of other hospitals.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First admission.....	92	91	183
Second admission.....	13	15	28
Third admission.....	6	1	7
Total.....	111	107	218

In the first admissions is included one colored male.

STATEMENT exhibiting the period of absence from the institution of the 35 who were re-admitted.

Period of Absence.	Males....	Females.	Total.....	Period of Absence.	Males....	Females.	Total.....
1 month.....	3	.....	3	6 years, 6 months.....	.....	1	1
2 months.....	1	2	3	8 years, 6 months.....	.....	1	1
3 months.....	.....	2	2	9 years.....	1	1	2
5 months.....	.....	1	1	10 years, 9 months.....	.....	1	1
6 months.....	1	.....	1	11 years.....	1	.....	1
9 months.....	1	.....	1	12 years.....	2	.....	2
14 months.....	1	1	1	16 years.....	1	.....	1
18 months.....	1	1	1	16 years, 6 months.....	1	.....	1
2 years.....	1	1	2	17 years.....	.....	1	1
2 years, 6 months.....	1	2	3	Total.....	19	16	35
3 years.....	1	.....	1				
4 years.....	4	1	5				

In the cases of the 14 who had been in *other* hospitals, the intervals of time which had respectively occurred between discharge and re-admission cannot be positively stated, as no definite information was obtained on that point.

The nativity of those received was as follows :

Born in.	Males....	Females....	Total.....	Born in.	Males....	Females....	Total.....
Pennsylvania	93	89	182	Wales.	2	1	3
New Hampshire.....		1	1	Germany.....	4	5	9
England	1	2	3				
Scotland		1	1	Total.....	111	107	218
Ireland	11	8	19				

Their residences were as follows :

Adams	3	Franklin	5	Philadelphia.....	7
Bedford	6	Huntingdon	9	Pike	1
Berks	5	Indiana	2	Schuylkill.....	6
Blair	12	Lancaster.....	6	Snyder	2
Bradford.....	6	Lebanon.....	6	Somerset	1
Bucks	1	Lehigh	6	Sullivan	2
Carbon	2	Luzerne.....	28	Susquehanna	3
Chester.....	1	Lycoming.....	7	Tioga	4
Centre	3	Mercer.....	1	Union	1
Clinton	4	Mifflin.....	3	Wayne	4
Clearfield.....	5	Monroe	2	Westmoreland.....	1
Columbia.....	2	Montgomery	6	Wyoming	4
Cumberland.....	5	Montour.....	2	York	7
Dauphin	20	Northampton.....	2		
Delaware.....	4	Northumberland	9	Total.....	218
Elk	1	Perry.....	1		

FORMS OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	50	57	107
“ chronic.....	28	20	48
“ epileptic.....	12	2	14
“ puerperal.		8	8
Monomania		1	1
Melancholia	14	13	27
Dementia.....	7	6	13
Total.....	111	107	218

In addition to the complications mentioned under forms of disease, there were in two males, disease of brain ; in two females, partial paralysis, and in three females, disease of the lungs.

NATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Of those admitted who were born in Pennsylvania, the following statement will exhibit their age, sex, cause of insanity, duration before admission, by whom supported and committed :

NATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	182	Masturbation.....	9
SEX.		Puerpera.....	6
White males.....	92	Trouble.....	6
White females.....	89	Unknown.....	100
Colored males.....	1		
AGE.		DURATION OF DISEASE.	
Under 10 years.....	2	Under 3 months.....	69
10 to 20 years.....	10	3 to 6 months.....	27
20 to 30 years.....	63	6 to 12 months.....	26
30 to 40 years.....	48	1 to 2 years.....	31
40 to 50 years.....	29	2 to 3 years.....	9
50 to 60 years.....	18	3 to 4 years.....	6
60 to 70 years.....	9	4 to 5 years.....	4
70 to 80 years.....	3	5 to 10 years.....	8
		10 to 15 years.....	1
		15 to 20 years.....	1
CAUSES OF DISEASE.		HOW COMMITTED.	
Disappointment.....	2	By friends.....	126
Disordered menstruation.....	3	court.....	31
Domestic difficulties.....	15	directors of poor.....	19
Epilepsy.....	12	overseers of poor.....	6
Excitement.....	2		
Excesses.....	1	HOW SUPPORTED.	
Fright.....	1	By friends.....	126
Ill-health.....	23	county commissioners.....	31
Intemperance.....	1	directors of poor.....	19
Loss of sleep.....	1	overseers of poor.....	6

Of those discharged cured during the year, the following table will exhibit their ages when attacked, duration of insanity before treatment, and from beginning of the attack, with the forms and causes of disease, period of residence in the institution, and also their nativity :

		Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	15 to 20.....	1	1	2
	20 to 30.....	6	6	12
	30 to 40.....	6	10	16
	40 to 50.....	3	4	7
	50 to 60.....	4	1	5
	60 and upwards.....	1	.....	1
DURATION BEFORE TREATMENT. —	under 3 months.....	14	11	25
	3 to 5 months.....	2	3	5
	6 to 12 months.....	2	4	6
	1 to 2 years.....	2	3	5
	2 to 3 years.....	1	1	2

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

TABLE—CONTINUED.

	Males.....	Females,	Total.....
WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE.....			
under 3 months.....	3	2	5
3 to 5 months.....	5	5	10
6 to 9 months.....	6	2	8
9 to 12 months.....	2	3	5
12 to 18 months.....	2	5	7
18 to 24 months.....	1	1	2
2 to 3 years.....	1	4	5
3 to 6 years.....	2	.....	2
NATIVITY.....			
Pennsylvania.....	17	19	36
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2
Rhode Island.....	1	1	2
Wales.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	2	1	3
Germany.....	1	1	2
FORMS OF DISEASE.....			
Mania, acute.....	13	14	27
" chronic.....	1	.....	1
" puerperal.....	3	3	6
Monomania.....	1	1	2
Melancholia.....	7	4	11
CAUSE OF DISEASE.....			
Domestic trouble.....	.....	2	2
Disappointment.....	1	.....	1
Excitement.....	1	1	2
Fright.....	1	1	2
Ill-health.....	1	6	7
Intemperance.....	3	.....	3
Masturbation.....	1	.....	1
Over exertion.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal.....	.....	3	3
Trouble.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	12	6	18
DURATION OF TREATMENT.....			
One month and less.....	1	.....	1
Between 1 and 2 months.....	1	3	4
" 2 and 3 months.....	2	1	3
" 3 and 4 months.....	5	6	11
" 4 and 5 months.....	1	2	3
" 5 and 6 months.....	4	3	7
" 6 and 9 months.....	3	1	4
" 9 and 12 months.....	2	2	4
" 12 and 15 months.....	2	2	4
" 15 and 24 months.....	1	1	2
" 2 and 3 years.....	1	1	2
" 3 and 4 years.....	2	.....	2

NECROLOGICAL STATEMENT, *exhibiting the number that died during 1870, with the cause of death, duration of attack, forms of insanity for which admitted, age, and period of residence in the institution.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.		AGE AT DEATH.	
Consumption.....	9	10 to 20.....	1
Drowned.....	1	20 to 30.....	15
Disease of brain.....	1	30 to 40.....	11
Epilepsy.....	6	40 to 50.....	7
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	16	50 to 60.....	8
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	13	60 to 70.....	3
Paralysis.....	3	70 and upwards.....	5
Rupture of spleen.....	1		
DURATION OF DISEASE.		PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	
Under 3 months.....	6	Less than 1 month.....	9
3 to 6 months.....	6	1 to 2 months.....	3
6 to 12 months.....	9	2 to 4 months.....	12
1 to 2 years.....	8	4 to 6 months.....	1
2 to 3 years.....	4	6 to 12 months.....	6
3 to 4 years.....	5	1 to 2 years.....	3
4 to 5 years.....	1	2 to 3 years.....	6
5 to 10 years.....	6	3 to 4 years.....	1
10 and upwards.....	5	4 to 5 years.....	1
		5 to 10 years.....	5
		10 to 30 years.....	3
FORMS OF INSANITY.		SEX.	
Mania acute.....	28	Males.....	32
“ chronic.....	15	Females.....	18
“ epileptic.....	6		
“ puerperal.....	1		

STATEMENT *exhibiting the number of each sex remaining in the institution on December 31, 1870, how supported, period of residence, forms of insanity, duration before admission, number probably curable and incurable.*

SEX.		FORMS OF DISEASE.	
Males.....	217	Mania acute.....	33
Females.....	199	“ chronic.....	238
		“ epileptic.....	27
		“ puerperal.....	6
		Monomania.....	6
		Melancholia.....	20
		Dementia.....	83
		Imbecility.....	3
SUPPORTED.		DURATION.	
By friends—males.....	79	Not exceeding 3 months.....	79
females.....	113	Between 3 and 6 months.....	36
By public authorities—males.....	138	6 and 12 months.....	45
females.....	86	1 and 2 years.....	63
		2 and 3 years.....	56
		3 and 4 years.....	35
		4 and 5 years.....	19
		5 and 10 years.....	55
		10 years and upwards.....	28
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.		PROBABILITIES.	
1 month and less.....	20	Curable.....	56
Between 1 and 3 months.....	29	Incurable.....	360
3 and 6 months.....	37		
6 and 9 months.....	28		
9 and 12 months.....	18		
1 and 2 years.....	48		
2 and 3 years.....	38		
3 and 4 years.....	35		
4 and 5 years.....	17		
5 and 10 years.....	60		
10 years and upwards.....	86		

Of those remaining in the hospital December 31, 1870, there were 20 males epileptic, and 5 females; 8 male homicidal and 1 female; also 8 females decidedly suicidal.

EMPLOYMENT.—A large number of the patients were constantly employed at different kinds of work during the year. No regular account is kept, and no value has been set upon the work thus done, it being looked upon as part of the treatment, both in the form of healthful exercise and recreation. The men are employed in various work on the farm, in the garden, in assisting in the wards and in the dining rooms, and in whatever can be devised, as outdoor work, to keep them busy for part of the day. The women are employed in assisting in the different kinds of work done in the wards, in sewing, knitting and whatever they can be induced to do. Work done by the patients is regarded as part of the hygienic treatment, and to be used with that end in view. It is not thought that patients can be employed as men in health are hired, as regard must be had to the condition of their nervous system and their consequent inability, as a rule, to work more than a certain number of hours each day, under the regulation of the physician.

The number of volumes in the library is between five hundred and a thousand, though many of them are much defaced by constant use. The books are used to great advantage by a large number of the patients, and it is proposed to increase the number and extend the variety of subjects, so as to give greater interest to those who may desire to read.

The only changes made in the official management of the hospital during the year were the resignations of the steward and one of the assistant physicians. The system of inspection has been more thorough, but the crowded condition of the wards prevents that careful classification which is so desirable in every hospital for the insane.

In the opinion of Dr. Curwen, the Medical Superintendent of this hospital, given in response to one of the interrogatories of the Board, "A State institution for the harmless and incurable insane can never be advisable; the proportion of what would be pronounced strictly harmless chronic insane being so small that the expense of the erection of a separate building for their care and maintenance would not be justifiable." Other reasons are adduced of a character both hygienic and humane, which are worthy of high respect and consideration. The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane has recently re-affirmed, in the most emphatic manner and by a unanimous vote, the same opinion. That able and philanthropic body has also re-declared its convictions on the following points, as follows:

"That a very large majority of those suffering from mental disease can no where else be as well or as successfully cared for, for the cure of their

maladies, or be made as comfortable, if not curable, with equal protection to the patients and the community, as in well arranged hospitals, specially provided for the treatment of the insane.

“That these institutions, especially if provided at the public cost, should always be of a plain but substantial character, and that, while furnished with everything essential to the health, comfort and successful treatment of the patients, all extravagant embellishments and every unnecessary expenditure should be carefully avoided.

“That no expense that is requisite to provide just as many of these hospitals as may be necessary to give the most enlightened care to all the insane, can properly be regarded as either unwise, inexpedient or beyond the means of any one of the United States.”

With the improvements now in progress in this institution, for heating and ventilation, it will be, so far as the present buildings are concerned, fully provided for the proper care of the patients. But, it would undoubtedly add very much to the comfort and relief of the patients, and thus hasten their restoration, if means of more minute classification could be secured. This can be effected only by the erection of one or two wards, in connection with those now existing, for the separation of a peculiar class of irritable and fretful patients, who always manage to keep every ward they occupy in a ferment, and do positive mischief to certain patients, by their persistent and malicious misrepresentations and wilful inventions.

In order to keep pace with the improvements constantly being made, and to do the greatest amount of good to the inmates, there is a necessity for a larger provision of all those appliances which are needed for their moral treatment, and for a greater and more varied supply of books, maps, pictures, and every thing which can assist in giving diversion and occupation of mind to the patients under confinement in this hospital.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, DIXMONT, PA.

The average number of inmates for the year 1870 was 374 $\frac{3}{4}$, at an average cost per capita, including all expenses, except interest on cost of buildings and grounds, of \$4 33 per week.

The estimated value of the real estate, including buildings and personal property, is \$925,000. This does not include the general hospital property of 24 acres in the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburg, which is estimated to be worth \$250,000.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The receipts of the institution for eleven months, ending Dec. 16, 1870, were, including cash balance of \$32,762 09, at beginning of the year, \$149,244 71. The expenditures for the same period were \$137,548 50.

The average number of attendants during the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, was 40. The average number of employés 34½. The aggregate amount of wages paid to attendants during the year was \$6,779 85. The amount of wages paid to employés for the same period was \$8,997 52.

The proportion of attendants to patients is 1 to 10, and the proportion of all employés to the number of patients is 1 to 5.

The number of patients of each sex and color received during the year was as follows :

White males.....	146	Colored males.....	2
White females.....	101	Colored females	2
	<u>247</u>		<u>4</u>

Of the number admitted 24 males and 20 females had been previously inmates of this hospital, and 12 males and 7 females had been inmates of other hospitals.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First admission.....	123	84	207
Second admission.....	22	16	38
Third admission.....		2	2
Fourth admission.....	1		1
Fifth and upwards.....	1	2	3
Total.....	147	104	251

In the admissions are included 2 colored males and 2 colored females.

STATEMENT exhibiting the period of absence from the institution of the 44 who were re-admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month ..	1	2	3
Less than 6 months ..	7	10	17
Less than 12 months ..	7	2	9
3 years.....	5	2	7
5 years.....	4	4	8
Total.....	24	20	44

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

xlv

Nativity.

Born in.	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Born in.	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Pennsylvania.....	79	47	126	England.....	5	6	11
New York.....	2	5	7	Scotland.....	4	3	7
Ohio.....	2	3	5	Wales.....	3		3
Massachusetts.....	1	3	4	France.....		3	3
Vermont.....		1	1	Switzerland.....	1		1
New Hampshire.....		1	1	Unknown.....	1	1	2
Maryland.....	2		2				
Germany.....	19	13	32	Total.....	147	104	251
Ireland.....	28	19	47				

Their residences were as follow :

Allegheny city.....	22	Elk county.....	1	Pittsburg city.....	37
Allegheny county.....	49	Erie county.....	19	Venango county.....	9
Armstrong county.....	4	Fayette county.....	10	Warren county.....	5
Beaver county.....	9	Greene county.....	2	Washington county.....	13
Butler county.....	6	Indiana county.....	3	Westmoreland county.....	16
Cambria county.....	7	Jefferson county.....	2	Ohio.....	1
Clarion county.....	7	Lawrence county.....	5	West Virginia.....	2
Clearfield county.....	2	Mercer county.....	7		
Colorado Territory.....	1	M'Kean county.....	2	Total.....	251
Crawford county.....	10				

Forms of Disease.	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Complications.	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Mania.....	80	59	139	Epileptic.....	4	4	8
Melancholia.....	19	29	48	Homicidal.....	4		4
Monomania.....	10	1	11	Paralytic.....	1		1
Dementia.....	27	12	39	Suicidal.....	4	3	7
General paralysis.....	8		8	Erysipelas.....	1		1
Imbecility.....	3	3	6	Idiotic.....	7	3	10
Total.....	147	104	251	Incurable organic diseases..	14	10	24
				Old age.....	2	1	3
				Total.....	37	21	58

NATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Of those admitted, who were born in Pennsylvania, the following statement will exhibit their age, sex, cause of insanity, duration before admission, by whom supported and committed :

NO. OF NATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA... 126

AGES ON ADMISSION.

SEX.	15 to 20.....	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....	50 to 60.....	60 to 70.....	70 to 80.....
White males.....	77						
White females.....	45						
Colored males.....	2						
Colored females.....	2						

CAUSES OF DISEASE.		DURATION OF DISEASE.	
Abuse.....	2	Less than 3 months.....	50
Destitution.....	1	3 to 6 months.....	22
Disease of ear.....	2	6 to 12 months.....	8
Disappointment.....	5	1 to 2 years.....	8
Desertion.....	1	2 to 3 years.....	8
Domestic difficulty.....	4	3 to 4 years.....	6
Epilepsy.....	5	4 to 5 years.....	3
Excesses.....	34	5 to 10 years.....	10
Excessive labor.....	3	10 to 15 years.....	4
Excessive study.....	1	15 to 20 years.....	4
Fright.....	3	20 to 30 years.....	3
Idiocy.....	5		
Injury to head.....	1		
Ill health.....	23		
Intemperance.....	18		
Pecuniary difficulty.....	3	By friends.....	71
Puerperal.....	7	By city or county.....	55
Religious excitement.....	2		
Use of ether.....	1		
Unknown.....	5		

HOW COMMITTED.

By friends.....	71
By city or county.....	55

HOW SUPPORTED.

By friends.....	71
By city or county.....	55

Of those discharged cured during the year, the following statement will exhibit their ages when attacked, duration of insanity before treatment, with the forms and causes of disease; number of the attack; period of residence in the institution; also, their nativity:

SEX.		DURATION OF DISEASE.	
Males.....	33	4 to 6 months.....	14
Females.....	34	6 to 12 months.....	20
		1 to 2 years.....	4
		2 to 3 years.....	1
		3 to 10 years.....	1

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.		CAUSE OF DISEASE.	
10 to 20.....	6	Abuse.....	2
20 to 30.....	22	Disappointment.....	2
30 to 40.....	21	Disease of ear.....	1
40 to 50.....	12	Domestic difficulty.....	5
50 to 70.....	6	Dyspepsia.....	2
		Excesses.....	5
		Excessive labor.....	1
		Excessive study.....	1
		Exposure to cold.....	1
		Excitement.....	2
		Fever.....	1
		Ill health.....	10
		Intemperance.....	17
		Jealousy.....	1
		Loss of friends.....	1
		Pecuniary loss.....	2
		Puerperal.....	6
		Religious excitement.....	3
		Use of ether.....	1
		Unknown.....	3

DURATION BEFORE TREATMENT.		FORMS OF DISEASE.	
Less than 2 months.....	40	Mania.....	54
2 to 4 months.....	8	Melancholia.....	12
4 to 6 months.....	4	Dementia.....	1
6 to 12 months.....	5		
1 to 2 years.....	6		
2 to 3 years.....	2		
3 to 4 years.....	1		
4 to 10 years.....	1		

NO. OF ATTACK.		PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	
First.....	48	Less than 2 months.....	11
Second.....	10	2 to 4 months.....	16
Third.....	6		
Fourth.....	2		
Eighth.....	1		

NATIVITY.	
Pennsylvania.....	34
Massachusetts.....	1
New York.....	4
North Carolina.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Virginia.....	1
England.....	4
Germany.....	8
Ireland.....	12

NECROLOGICAL STATEMENT, exhibiting the number that died in 1870, with the causes of death, duration of attack, forms of insanity for which admitted, ages and period of residence in the institution.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		5 to 10 years..... 4	
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	6	10 years and upwards.....	10
Nephritis, with superv. paralysis.....	1	FORMS OF DISEASE.	
Ulceration of intestines.....	1	Mania.....	22
Consumption.....	11	Melancholia.....	7
Strangulated hernia.....	1	Dementia.....	7
Exhaustion from epilepsy.....	3	Genl. paralysis.....	3
Dysentery.....	1	Imbecility.....	3
Dropsy.....	1	AGES.	
Paralysis.....	1	10 to 20 years.....	6
Chronic diarrhoea.....	3	20 to 30 years.....	11
Softening of brain.....	2	30 to 40 years.....	5
Epilepsy, with superv. consumption...	2	40 to 50 years.....	4
Old age and paralysis.....	1	50 to 60 years.....	9
Inanition.....	1	60 to 70 years.....	5
Chronic mania, with superv. diarrhoea,	1	70 years and upwards.....	2
Consumption, complicated with disease	1	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	
of heart and aneurism of aorta.....	1	Less than one month.....	8
Consumption, complicated with en-	1	1 to 2 months.....	3
largement of heart, liver and contrac-	1	2 to 4 months.....	1
tion of aorta.....	1	4 to 6 months.....	5
Soft'g of brain and chronic diarrhoea...	1	6 to 12 months.....	2
Organic disease of brain.....	1	1 to 2 years.....	8
Imbecility of old age.....	1	2 to 3 years.....	1
Cancer.....	1	3 to 10 years.....	9
DURATION OF ATTACK BEFORE ADMISSION.		10 to 20 years.....	5
Under 3 months.....	9	SEX.	
3 to 6 months.....	4	Males.....	23
6 to 12 months.....	1	Females.....	19
1 to 2 years.....	2		
2 to 3 years.....	3		
3 to 4 years.....	7		
4 to 5 years.....	2		

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of each sex remaining in the institution on December 31, 1870—how supported, period of residence, forms of insanity, duration before admission, number probably curable and incurable, with their complications.

SEX.		Between 3 and 4 years..... 42	
Males.....	248	“ 4 and 5 years.....	23
Females.....	163	“ 5 and 10 years.....	50
SUPPORTED.		10 years and upwards.....	19
By friends.....	87	FORMS OF DISEASE.	
By city or county.....	321	Mania.....	292
By the hospital.....	3	Melancholia.....	51
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.		Monomania.....	1
Less than 3 months.....	72	Dementia.....	47
Between 3 and 6 months.....	32	Genl. paralysis.....	2
“ 6 and 12 months.....	58	Idiocy or imbecility.....	18
“ 1 and 2 years.....	69	DURATION.	
“ 2 and 3 years.....	46	Less than 3 months.....	80
		Between 3 and 6 months.....	48

Between 6 and 12 months.....	47	Homicidal.....	29
“ 1 and 2 years.....	47	Suicidal.....	21
“ 2 and 3 years.....	33	Pyromaniæ.....	4
“ 3 and 4 years.....	20	Paralytic.....	3
“ 4 and 5 years.....	17		
“ 5 and 10 years.....	37		
10 years and upwards.....	82		
COMPLICATIONS.		PROBABILITIES.	
Epileptic.....	32	Curable.....	56
		Incurable.....	355

The hereditary predisposition to insanity of those admitted as far as ascertained, is as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On father's side.....	11	12	23
mother's side.....	14	12	26
brother's side.....	8	5	13
sister's side.....	3	9	12
Unknown.....	111	66	177
Total.....	147	104	251

During the year, a considerable number of male patients have been employed in excavating grounds, in garden and farm work, in quarrying and burning limestone, assisting the firemen at the boiler house, and aiding the attendants in the work of the wards.

The female patients have been engaged in the manufacture of dresses, shirts, under garments, bed comforts, and in mending the clothing of both male and female patients. The value of such work has not been correctly ascertained, but it serves to lessen the general expenses of the institution, and the number of persons who would be employed under other circumstances.

The libraries for the use of the patients now consist of about 1,000 vols., all donated by various friends of the hospital. The books are eagerly sought for by many patients, and serve a useful purpose, not only by occupying their time, but by furnishing food for new and better trains of thought than such as result from their diseased condition. A portion of the funds of the institution, it is believed, could not be expended to better advantage than by adding interesting and instructive works to these libraries.

During the year 1870, there was no change in the official management of the institution, but in 1871 a second assistant physician was added to the medical staff, in obedience to a suggestion made by the Board of Public Charities.

In September, 1870, the east wing of the hospital was completed and occupied, and the patients of each sex were at once divided into eleven distinct classes.

Important alterations were made during 1871 in the warming apparatus,

by the substitution of Gold's radiators for the coils of pipe which were intended to heat the centre building and a block on either side of it. The main pipes have been changed in their location so as to secure more free admission of steam to every radiator throughout the building, and the return of condensed steam to the boilers, accomplishing an immense saving of fuel and a more satisfactory warming of the house. The boilers, as well as all exposed steam pipe, have been thoroughly covered with plastic cement and hair felting to prevent unnecessary loss of heat. A new boiler, as well as an addition to the boiler house, has been made for the pumping apparatus at the river; a large nineteen feet range and extensive and complete steam cooking vessels have been placed in the kitchen, and the laundry has been furnished with new machines from the Hydraulic Washing Machine Company of New York. Many other minor improvements and alterations have been made, which are calculated to render the institution more complete in its appointments, and more efficient and economical in its management.

In the opinion of the Superintendent, Dr. James A. Reed, a State institution for the harmless and incurable insane would be not only undesirable, but would be an unwise investment of the funds of the Commonwealth.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution is still in progress of construction. No part of it is entirely completed; but steady and persevering efforts are being made to finish a portion of the original design, sufficient to accommodate 200 patients. This involves the entire completion of the centre building and the engine and boiler house and gas works, which will be adequate in all respects for the uses of all the wards contemplated by the original plan. The architect reports, under date December 13, 1871, that "the entire amount of buildings now under roof, and so far completed as to warrant the opinion that they can be ready for occupancy early in the summer, consists of the centre building, first lateral wings on each side of the house, and one-half of each of the first transverse wings, together with the engine and boiler house." It is estimated by the Commissioners that thirty thousand dollars will be required to purchase the necessary furniture, laundry fixtures, kitchen ranges, gas fixtures &c., in order to provide for the occupancy of the part so nearly finished.

They also "renew the urgent application made by them last year for the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the additional wings to complete the whole building, as originally planned ;

believing that it will be true economy on the part of the Commonwealth to finish these wings at the earliest day possible; not only because it will be the means of saving considerable money to the treasury, but also because the accommodations are most urgently needed by the people of the district, for which the hospital is designed. There are now more than enough waiting for the completion of the building to occupy all its room, as at present built, and before the other wings can be made ready for occupation, that part now ready will, in all probability, be more crowded than will be comfortable."

The amount which has been appropriated by the Legislature for this hospital at Danville is \$500,000, and this sum has bought the farm and made the roads to the hospital building, and will be sufficient to complete the work already under way, as above described.

We hope that the appropriations asked for will be promptly granted, as the wants of the insane demand more hospital room, and because a comparatively inconsiderable sum will render more fully available the half million of dollars already expended.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

There were 46 pupils received into this institution during the year 1870, of whom 34 were admitted on the State foundation. Of the remainder, 4 were supported by New Jersey, 3 by Delaware, 4 by their friends and 1 by the institution.

The average age of the State pupils, on admission, was about 12 years and 6 months. Of the others, 12 years and 10 months.

The average number of inmates during this year was 186; the estimated cost per capita \$277 83. The directors claim that there was an actual deficiency of \$5,968 84, in their receipts from the appropriations made by the Legislature, for the support of the 148 State pupils in the institution.

The receipts for the year, excluding the principal of a bond and mortgage paid off, were \$61,153 93. The expenditures were \$60,188 02.

Eight of the 46 pupils received were from families containing more than one mute. There was no relationship before marriage between any of the parents, so far as could be ascertained. Both parents of one of the pupils are congenital mutes, but she was not born deaf, but lost her hearing through disease. Two of the pupils received have relatives, on the father's side, who are deaf and dumb.

There were discharged during the year, 23 pupils; 13 males and 10 females. The tables in the appendix will exhibit all the interesting matter that bears upon these cases.

At the commencement of the school term in September, there were waiting for admission, on the State foundation, 4 applicants, for whom there were no accommodations. They were all males, and resided, one in each of the following counties, viz: Clarion, Columbia, Somerset and Washington.

Shoemaking and tailoring are still carried on at the institution. All the articles made are used there. During the year 27 boys worked at the former and 20 at the latter. The girls are occupied at sewing, and receive instruction in dressmaking.

We are glad to report that a more systematic method of teaching articulation was introduced during the year. About 60 pupils received instruction by this process in the term beginning in September.

The managers state that in the case of 20 of these pupils, it is hoped that results may be reached which will be of permanent benefit; that, in most cases, some improvement was perceptible; but that in the larger majority, the improvement was inappreciable.

In relation to this subject, it may be proper to say that an official visit was paid, in July last, to the Clark Institution for deaf mutes, at Northampton, Mass., with the special object of observing the method of teaching pursued there, and of witnessing the recitations of the pupils. The time given to this investigation was four hours. The report of the visit states that "the scholars spoke with voices remarkably well modulated for persons deprived of hearing, and readily read from their teachers and each other's lips. No teacher in the institution, unless possibly the principal, understands the sign language, and has, therefore, any means of communicating with the pupils except by oral and written language. They cannot, therefore, acquire intentionally or otherwise its use or knowledge. They communicate with each other and with the teachers, at all times, solely by the same process they are taught at school, viz: by speaking or articulating and reading from each other's lips."

The following quotation is made from Notes by Dr. Cumming, of a visit to the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Berlin, conducted by "Herr Sœgert," of whose intelligence and devotedness he could not speak too highly. "This institution belongs to the government, and contains eighty pupils, from six to seventeen years of age. All except the very youngest could read aloud, and their articulation was much less harsh than is usually the case in the tone of voice of the deaf and dumb."

We notice these reports on the subject of articulation in order to emphasize our satisfaction with the more systematic efforts of the judicious authorities of our own institution, which they have announced to us, and for which they deserve commendation. We are not at all prepared to dissent directly from the thoughtful judgment given against this system, as

generally less effective than instruction in the sign language; but we are entirely convinced that it merits the most thorough and patient consideration and trial which can be accorded to it, for the reasons set forth in the first report of this Board.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

There were 22 pupils admitted into this institution during the year 1870, of whom 18 were supported by the State of Pennsylvania. The others by New Jersey. The average age of the whole number was 16 years. Of those maintained by the State, 15 years, 2 months and twenty days.

The average number of inmates during the year was 180. The cost of support and education, \$296 20 each. The allowance by the State for her pupils did not equal the cost, but the per capita appropriation, by the last Legislature, was sufficient. This sum, viz: \$300, is barely adequate for the proper care and education of a blind pupil. It is not unusual in other States, as mentioned in our last report, for the counties from which the pupils are received, to provide for their clothing; the State contributing \$300 each for maintenance and instruction. There is no class of beneficiaries whose care and culture cost quite so much as that of the blind. The raised letter books and maps are exceptionally expensive; their instruction in music requires teachers of musical education, in addition to that in other branches, and these class-books are, relatively, of higher cost. Such are a part of the reasons for the larger expense incurred for their instruction. And the means can, in no wise, be dispensed with. They are necessary implements for the prosecution of this beneficent work.

Of the pupils received, two were from families containing, each, two blind offspring, and one from a family containing three. Also, as appears in the appended tables, 35 per cent. were congenital, omitting those blind from accident; and, where blindness was caused by disease, over 22 per cent. was due to scarlet fever.

There were 67 "suitable" applicants waiting for admission on the State foundation on October 30, 1871.

Twenty-four pupils were discharged during the year—twelve of each sex. Their condition, on discharge, is given in many interesting features, in the tables. Also, their prospects of self-support.

There were two deaths in this period, both being females; of whom one died of consumption and one of disease of the heart.

The receipts for current expenses for the year, from all sources, amounted to \$71,416 72, including the balance, on January 1, and the expenditures

for this account were \$71,353 51. There was, also, on hand, the sum of \$5,636 25, from a special appropriation for building purposes.

The value of the articles manufactured by the inmates was \$16,880 48, the work being conducted entirely by the institution.

The library, in raised print, numbers about 700 volumes on various subjects, and the books are used with great constancy.

In our last report we referred to a department of this institution called the "Home," and we regard it as of pre-eminent importance to the future welfare of these dependents. The number of its inmates was 18, of whom 7 were males and 11 females. These are no longer pupils of the institution, but they eat at the same table, and pay a moderate sum for their board, besides clothing themselves. They are improving themselves in the knowledge of some handicraft, with a view to self-maintenance.

It is obvious to all reflecting men who care for such things, that the great deficiency in the provision made for all these "unfortunates," whether by the State or by individual bounty, is that the consideration for them stops short of a point at which their future support is probably secured. Thus, in very many cases, the care and money so liberally given in their behalf, during the term of their abode in the institution, are almost fruitlessly expended.

These dependents are immured for periods greater or less in the various asylums, where all their experiences are of a more humane and kindly nature than they have been used to, and where, also, they are variously instructed, to prepare them for respectability and self-support after the term of their detention is ended; and then they are, for the most part, thrust out into the world (a wilderness to them) with the thought that all duty is exhausted, except the duty of gratitude from these unfortunates towards their care-takers. It too often happens that the last state of these wards of society is worse than the first. Their sensibilities have been quickened by the domestic and literary training which they have received, and they have been shut out from the world and are ignorant of its ways. Thus are they, as a matter of course, unfitted, without help, to avail themselves of those advantages to gain which has cost so much pains and money, and their susceptibilities of suffering being increased, they become too often wretched and helpless objects of despondency, and are found often in asylums provided for poverty, and sometimes in establishments set apart for the victims of crime.

In the interest of the blind, this "Home" is intended to project beyond the parent institution its advantages and its aims into practical efficiency. It matures their industrial education, possibly only half finished, until they are prepared to go out amongst strangers and solicit employment with the confidence that they can render acceptable service; and it shelters others,

whose timidity or whose misfortunes have, for the time, hindered them from securing outside occupation.

For these reasons we consider this to be a most wise instrumentality, tending to secure for the objects of the State's care the full benefits intended by its liberal bounty, and we are glad to be informed that the managers of the institution are seriously considering a project for the removal of the whole establishment to a more rural location, where this system can be more thoroughly and extensively conducted and the general advantages of the institution more entirely secured.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The average number of inmates in this institution, during the year 1870, was 180, at an average cost of \$260 18 each. The average number of pupils on the State foundation was 81½.

The number in the institution on January 1, 1870, was 171. The number of admissions during the year was 44. Of these, 24 are supported on the State foundation, 4 by the State of New Jersey, 1 by the soldiers' orphans' fund, 1 by the city of Philadelphia, 1 by Delaware county, and 13 by parents or friends. Their average age was 13 years, 9 months; the youngest being 6 years and the oldest 28 years old.

The diseases to which the children in the institution are most liable are such as indicate hereditary taint or vitiated blood. But one death occurred in the family population of 215 during the year—an epileptic male aged 16, who had been in the institution less than three months.

The discharges during the year were 30—21 males and 9 females. Their physical condition was, generally, improved. The cataleptic patients and one epileptic were cured. One of the scrofulous cases, after great mental improvement, sank into dementia, and after return to his home was sent to an insane asylum.

Only 19 of the 215 members of the school were subjected to punishment during the year.

The inmates are divided into 6 classes, as follows: 3 school classes, 2 kindergarten, and 1 training class; averaging 18 in attendance on each class. There have been 16 applications for admission on the State foundation, made during the present year to Nov. 1, now under consideration, and they are believed to be suitable cases. They are from the following counties:

	Males.	Females.
Allegheny.....		1
Clinton.....	1	
Delaware.....	1	
Jefferson.....	1	
Lancaster.....	1	
Lehigh.....	2	1
Luzerne.....		1
Northumberland.....		1
Philadelphia.....	5	1
	11	5

This statement is independent of numerous applications constantly declined on the ground of age, or some physical ailment, believed to be a serious impediment to their proper care in the present crowded building.

The employment given to the inmates can hardly be considered as of the trade-taught class, although the occupation they engage in is of an improving kind, and has helped, in part, to the support of some of the boys. Two boys are employed in the shoe shop, three learning to make brooms, three to make mattresses, five on the farm, two at the boilers. A large number of the boys are accustomed to simple manual labor on the farm and on the roads, when the weather is suitable. So far as practicable, efforts are made to establish habits of industry and a love of occupation amongst this class of children, who are especially inclined to indolence and sluggishness. The product of the boys' work is used in the institution: its value is stated to have been about \$500 for the year.

The balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the year was \$2,460 62; receipts during the year, \$54,693 28; expenditures, \$55,741 40.

The estimated value of the real estate is \$180,000; of the personal property \$50,000; of funds and investments, \$7,600.

During the past year, the ventilation of certain parts of the building has been improved by the introduction of gas-lights in the ventilating flues.

Several small dormitories have been converted into large airing-rooms, by the removal of partitions. These alterations have been so effected that a cross-current of air and a full entrance of sunlight have been secured to rooms formerly ill ventilated, badly lighted, and therefore unhealthy.

The accommodations for the entertainment of the boys have been greatly enlarged by the erection of a small building, to which the carpenter shop has been removed, thus relieving a large hall for the use of the best grade of boys, which is being properly fitted up. The condition of the day-rooms is, in every way, improved; and a thorough separation is now effected among grades formerly too promiscuously thrown together during play hours.

The present buildings are adapted to the care of 200 pupils. It has been the experience of all institutions for the feeble-minded, that a propor-

tion of the cases received are not suited to the provisions for education furnished by the school-room and drill-hall. But every child, young or old, idiot or imbecile, is susceptible of habit training, and some cases are retained from year to year, whose improvement is obvious enough to justify their retention, and who, nevertheless, always remain outside the classification of the school system. Some of these are actively engaged about the house or grounds in light domestic or farm service; others are simply domiciled.

As there are numbers of imbeciles who cannot be classified in the present school and training system, and as urgent appeals are made from all classes of the community to provide for such custodial and beneficial care as their cases demand, the board of directors of this institution have considered the subject of erecting an independent building for such unfortunate persons, to which similar cases in the present establishment may be transferred; and which will furnish accommodations and help for such feeble-minded persons as are now excluded from every existing charity; continuing not only a burden and grief to their homes, but always an annoyance and often an injury to the community.

Such an asylum is the natural outgrowth of a training school for the feeble-minded, and is demanded not only for the relief of worthy families pleading for help, but for the proper classification of the inmates of the institution.

This proposed appendage to this most meritorious charity is highly approved by the Board, and they desire to record their earnest approval of the general management of this institution, and their high confidence in the intelligence, the good judgment and the unremitting fidelity of its able Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA SANATARIUM.

The first step taken towards the establishment of this institution was the result of a consultation held by a number of citizens in Philadelphia in 1865, on the subject of establishing an institution for inebriates, when it was agreed that the object was an important one, but that before making any organization, it would be wise to visit establishments of this class in other places, and ascertain the relation of pauperism and crime in Pennsylvania, to intemperance.

Dr. Joseph Parrish was invited to make the investigation. On this errand he visited the homes for inebriates in the State of New York and in Boston; and the inebriate departments of alms-houses and general hospitals, and the insane asylums and penitentiaries of this State, were examined with reference to the subject. A report of these investigations was made at a meet-

ing of citizens convened for the purpose, and a resolution was passed to ask of the Legislature an act of incorporation for an institution for the cure of inebriates, to be called the "Citizens' Association of Philadelphia." The act was approved April 11, 1866.

A supplement to this act was passed the following year, defining more precisely the powers and duties of the association, and requiring reports to be made to the Legislature.

A further supplement was passed in 1870, changing the name of the institution to the "Pennsylvania Sanatorium."

In 1867, the premises now in use, situated in Media, Delaware county, were rented, and after suitable arrangements were made for their occupancy, the institution was opened.

The real estate is valued at \$20,000, upon which one thousand dollars have been paid, with an agreement to pay \$9,000 more of the purchase money in July, 1872—the balance to remain on mortgage. There are seven acres of ground, with a main building and wing, capable of accommodating 20 patients, the officers of the house and six employés. The ventilation, drainage and supply of water are altogether satisfactory.

The admission of patients is by voluntary presentation, and by legal process similar to that under which persons "bereft of their reason" are taken into custody and confined in a hospital for the insane.

The inmates are divided into two classes, viz: "Hospital cases" and "improving patients." The latter are permitted to associate and remain at liberty as long as they prove themselves to be capable of self-control.

The system of inspection is by the constant presence of one or more officers of the house, and by the frequent attendance of the active managers at the home.

In regard to the supervision of the inmates, they are instructed to rely upon themselves. It is maintained that inebriates can be reclaimed only upon the principle of elevating their manhood, and nurturing their moral principle. Self-culture and self-control are the influences relied upon.

The privilege of absence is allowed, when deemed advisable by the physician. Probational leave of absence is sometimes advised, but without any definite or universal rule. Entire abstinence from all physical intoxicants, and also from all emotional excitants, is insisted on as essential to recovery.

The official management is through a board of directors and the home officers. There are two physicians, a principal and an assistant. The number of inmates to an attendant is not uniform. Improving patients often become the assistants of recent ones, and of those who have relapsed.

The sources of income are from patients and private contributors. The aggregate, in nearly six years, has been about \$20,000. No State aid has ever been given.

There is a library of about 300 volumes, and newspapers and magazines are regularly taken.

The average weekly cost of each patient, including all expenses, is about fifteen dollars.

The length of time necessary to bring about a healthy condition of the brain and moral perceptions with dipsomaniacs, varies with their temperament and constitution, and the varying circumstances of their business, domestic and other relations by which they are severally influenced or controlled. As a rule, they who are anxious to recover, and who comply cheerfully with the rules of the institution, recover rapidly.

The board of managers believes that such asylums are needed, not merely in central situations, but in every senatorial district of the State, with an industrial and educational department attached to them; that they should not be large nor expensive; fifty inmates being enough for a single home. They think that a few small cottages should be connected with each institution, for the accommodation of married persons; as domestic influences are an important means of improvement.

In regard to the Pennsylvania Sanatorium, they desire its enlargement so far as to accommodate fifty patients, and the erection and furnishing of a hospital building and of work shops. They approve of simplicity and inexpensiveness in making these improvements, and think that neatness and an appearance of domestic retirement will not only be in accordance with public sentiment, but will be more influential in management, and more successful in results.

Two hundred and twenty-four patients have been received since June, 1867. Of these, one hundred and fifty came from Pennsylvania, one from Canada, and the remainder from other States.

The average age when received was $35\frac{1}{2}$ years; duration of malady estimated at $9\frac{1}{3}$ years. Number of re-admissions, 7.

The number cured were 78; improved, 100; unimproved, 25; died, 4; eloped, 1; in the institution, 16.

The occupations were as follows: actor, artist, auctioneer, barber, brewer, constable, contractor, druggist, gauger, justice of peace, jeweller, publisher, railroad conductor, reporter, teacher, telegraph operator, U. S. army—one of each; clergyman, civil engineer, hotel keeper, sea captain, students—two of each; liquor dealer, U. S. navy—three of each; agents, 7; farmers, 9; manufacturers, 10; lawyers, 14; physicians, 17; mechanics, 20; merchants, 28; clerks, 50, and 36 of no occupation.

CIVIL CONDITION.	FORM OF MALADY.	HOW COMMITTED.
Married 124	Alcoholic inebriety.... 210	By act of Assembly..... 5
Single 100	Opium 14	Voluntarily..... 219
<u>224</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>224</u>

DIPSOMANIA.

These institutions are important, as far as the State is concerned, only as they relate to the care and treatment of *diseased* drunkards; they who have, by a persistent indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, effected a degeneracy of the functions of the brain, and suffered a positive loss of the power of self-control; and those more pitiable objects, who, from an inherited mania for these stimulants, have, likewise, lost all mastery over themselves. For all practical considerations, these two classes are alike. They are diseased men, and they need an appropriate method of restraint, attendance and treatment, just as certainly as do the insane.

An able writer on this subject has said, "There is, especially in persons of a nervous or sanguine temperament, a condition in which the mere vice of intemperance is transformed into a disease; and the mere vicious habit into an insane, impulsive propensity; and then the drunkard becomes a dipsomaniac. The alcoholic principle, by habitual abuse, perverts the action, if not the nutrition of the cerebral matter, and he becomes the slave of an insane propensity. His physical and moral degradation is apparent and mournful. His habits of drinking are not now social, but solitary. He cannot control his conduct or manage his affairs. He is useless or dangerous to himself or others. These are the results, whether the disease exists from the habit of drinking having affected the cerebral constitution, or whether it springs out of a propensity which is the consequence of an abnormal organization—an inherited disease."

It would be quixotic even to speculate upon the practicability of creating the provision of asylums for all drunkards or grossly intemperate men, with whom the habit of drinking is an acquired vice. Private homes for inebriates would, doubtless, be most useful instrumentalities for separating a conscious victim of "drink" from the evil example and influence of brutalized companions, or even by a self-imposed restraint, for protecting himself from the possibilities of self-indulgence. It is a well proven fact, that an innumerable amount of good has been done in this way: that men have been enabled to regain their lost manhood by surrendering themselves to the restorative influences of these asylums. But the State must leave these to the remedies of domestic and other private influences, and to a more effectual control and restraint of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. They have not become incompetent. For the most part they fulfill a large share of the duties of life, of self and family support. Their example is vicious. Their excesses are often violent, and, many times, dangerous to the peace of home and the community. But these cases must still be dealt with without restraint of freedom, and undoubtedly the larger responsibility of the correction of this manifold evil lies upon the State. The wisdom of the license laws is admitted. The fact that restrictive authority so

to guard the disposal of intoxicants, that the public be not harmed, is acknowledged to be right. The only point to be determined is whether the present restraint is sufficient for the end in view. That it is not, is made patent to every man by the fearful examples of brutality and crime, staring him in the face, whithersoever he may turn his steps.

THE PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEFORMITIES, AND OF DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

In October, 1867, a number of physicians, in concert with several of the present managers of this hospital, met to consult upon the feasibility of establishing a special institution for treating deformities. It was soon after incorporated under a charter from the court of common pleas, and was at that time the only chartered establishment in America for treating the deformed.

During the autumn of 1870, the usefulness of the hospital was enlarged by the addition of a service, devoted to the treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

Throughout the State, and especially in its great towns, are numerous persons, chiefly children, who suffer from the pains or disabilities which come from bent spines, club-foot, affections of joints and other deformities, many of which interfere to prevent the sufferers from efficiently supporting themselves. A common feeling prevails among the poorer classes, everywhere, that these ills are incurable; yet perhaps, in reality, few human maladies are so amenable to proper treatment, and few respond to it in a more satisfactory way. To treat these cases effectually requires, however, such experience as surgeons can get only in great cities; expensive apparatus varying in every new case and only to be had where skilled workmen abound; and, in many cases, constant oversight during the earlier stages of treatment. It has been, therefore, for a long time desirable that such sufferers should find, somewhere in the State, an institution where all of the needed resources were combined. This want has been fully satisfied by the hospital described, so that within its walls patients from any part of the State can now find every means of relief.

The addition of a service for nervous diseases has been made proper, owing to the fact that many deformities are due originally to nervous troubles, and that cases of palsy, especially, very often claim the help of the surgeon to relieve deformities, and of the instrument maker to assist in their cure or relief. The union of these modes of service in this hospital

has proved most happy in its workings. Another reason for thus adding to the treatment of the deformed, that of diseases of the nervous system, is that no hospital for the latter exists in this State; and, that the cases of palsy so common in children are not received as a rule into any existing State institution, owing to the fact that their relief, exacting as it so often does the patient use of electricity, involves too great an expense and too prolonged a treatment. The experience of four years in the treatment of the deformed, and of one, in that of nervous disease, has been most gratifying; large numbers of cases having come from long distances to find here the relief which they could never hope for in country localities. The final result has been to save the State from supporting many persons who otherwise must have fallen upon some of its charities for life long aid.

The following summary of its work for the whole period of its activity will best show how well the hospital has served the cause of the sick and crippled. Seven hundred and seventy-one cases have been treated since February, 1868. Of these, one hundred and seventy-three were cases of nervous disorders, and were received in the past year. All of the rest were instances of joint disease, curved spine, club-foot, contractions, etc. As an illustration, it may be stated that one hundred and forty-four instances of club-foot have been treated in the four years of the hospital's existence; and, when it is remembered that each case demands apparatus costing from ten to fifteen dollars, and sometimes several surgical operations, the expense which has been met by private benevolence may be understood. The spinal deformities in every case require instruments such as braces or supports; and these being large, can rarely be made for less than fifteen to thirty dollars. In fact, almost every deformity exacts some kind of apparatus; while the changes that are required and the breakage which is to be mended yet further add to the cost. This hospital, therefore, stands alone in the expense it entails upon its generous supporters, and when we consider further that many deformities and a large proportion of the cases of nervous disease need treatment with galvanism or electricity, it will be seen that without aid from the State it will be difficult or impossible to expand the usefulness of its treatment, so as to embrace the hundreds of crippled and nervously diseased people who desire to seek its bounty.

Within the last two years the hospital has been resorted to by numerous patients from the interior of the State; but it has too often been necessary to reply to their calls for help, that want of means made it necessary to deny to the sufferers the relief which, in most cases, they otherwise could have obtained. Since the addition to the hospital work of the service for nervous disease, these claims for assistance have increased largely. In the last two years there have been treated 555 persons, the following localities having furnished the patients, viz:

	Deformi- ties.	Diseases of nervous system.
Philadelphia city and county.....	330	128
Allegheny.....	3	
Berks.....	2	
Bucks.....	8	3
Chester.....	7	1
Clearfield.....	1	
Cumberland.....		1
Dauphin.....	2	
Montgomery.....	7	3
Luzerne.....	9	
Potter.....	1	
Schuylkill.....	3	
Venango.....	2	
Lehigh.....	1	
Bradford.....	1	
Delaware.....	1	3
Lebanon.....	1	
Elk.....	1	
Other localities.....	29	7
Total.....	409	146

According to this statement, therefore, more than one-fifth of the patients came from localities outside of Philadelphia, and were relieved by a tax upon the generosity of its citizens. During 1871 the Legislature wisely provided for the growing wants of this hospital, by a gift of \$10,000 for a building fund. With this, and \$6,000 of the amount contributed by benevolent persons, the managers have purchased a double house at the north-west corner of Seventeenth and Summer streets, within one block of Logan Square. The house is 36 feet by 50 feet. The lot is 116 feet by 36, and is bounded by three streets. The building is in good condition, contains 20 rooms, and is well lighted and provided with the large bath-rooms and shower-baths which are absolutely needed in the treatment of nervous diseases.

The staff of the hospital is composed of four surgeons, two consulting surgeons and the physician in charge of the service for nervous diseases, with his assistant. The attendance upon the part of the medical officers is entirely gratuitous. Clinics are held on four days of the week, when the poor are treated without charge, and, in necessary cases, medicine is furnished without cost to the patient.

As regards apparatus, the expense of which varies from ten to thirty dollars, it has been found best to insist upon the patient or friends paying a share, however small, the experience of the hospital having taught that when this is not done too little care is taken of the instruments. It has been found proper to violate this rule in certain cases. Thus, in one instance, a lad who had lost both legs was provided with artificial limbs, at a cost to the hospital of \$170. So useful to him are his new members, that he is now acting as a Page in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

The repairs and furniture of the new building will exhaust the funds now in the hands of the managers, and it is estimated that to carry on the institution with proper efficiency will demand during the coming year the sum of at least seven thousand dollars.

Since the kind of aid given by such a hospital may not be generally understood, there is added, in conclusion, a list of the forms of disease which may properly seek its wards for relief:

Bent spine.	Palsies.
Rickets.	Epileptic fits.
Club-foot.	St. Vitus dance and other spasmodic diseases.
Contracted limbs.	Injuries of nerves.
Stiffened joints.	Neuralgia.
Hip disease.	
Deformities from burns or other causes.	

So soon as the new hospital is opened cases will be received in the wards, and applications for admission may then be made to any of the physicians or to the managers.

The Board has made several visits to this important institution, and has witnessed a number of the operations there performed. They have also seen striking evidences of their effectiveness in the perfect restoration of the patients who have been under treatment there.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

This institution was organized in the city of Philadelphia on the 28th of April, 1853. Its earlier location was on Buttonwood street, below Broad, where the first inmate was received on August 3d of that year, "a boy from Allegheny county, aged ten years." The date of its incorporation by the Legislature was January 26, 1854. It was, by this act, made lawful for the managers to receive as inmates all white children under 12 years of age, who should be voluntarily surrendered by their fathers or guardians. Also, commitments to the institution might be made by any judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, or of the district court and court of common pleas, or by the mayor of Philadelphia.

It was required that the children should be educated and instructed in a proper manner, and should be apprenticed to useful trades, the boys until 21 and the girls until 18, or returned to their parents, at the discretion of the managers.

By the act of May 4, 1857, the managers were authorized to take under their guardianship children from any portion of the Commonwealth, in either of the modes set forth in the original act, and to bind them to any person or persons residing in or out of the State. By the act of April 21 1858, the powers of the judges of the district court of Philadelphia were

extended to the presiding judges of the courts of common pleas of the other counties of the Commonwealth. By the act of April 12, 1859, this institution was made subject to the provision contained in the third section of an act relating to the Philadelphia House of Refuge, approved March 23, 1826, viz: "That it shall be the duty of the judges of the common pleas and district courts of Philadelphia, and of the recorder of the city, to visit alternately the institution at least once in two weeks, or oftener, if to the said judges it shall seem requisite, and carefully to examine into all the commitments, and to discharge such children as have not been properly committed."

The Northern Home was removed to its present location in May, 1855, and has, during its existence, maintained, educated and disposed of, under the provisions of the law, more than 3,000 friendless children.

The lot occupied by this institution for its various uses, consists of an entire square of ground, embraced between 22d and 23d, and Brown and Parrish streets, in the city of Philadelphia.

The estimated value of the ground lot is.....	\$45,000
Home building.....	35,000
Soldiers' Home.....	25,000
Infirmary	<u>15,000</u>

All the funds for the purchase of the real estate, and for the improvements, were provided from private sources, and by private efforts and enterprise, except the sum of \$5,000 dollars, appropriated by the State in 1863. All other appropriations by the Legislature have been applied to the maintenance of the friendless children of the home, none of whom are supported otherwise than by private bounty and grants from the State. It is conducted essentially as a charity, and no compensation is given, except as hereinafter set forth; not even for "medical, legal or dental services."

The estimated value of the personal property is \$6,000. The heating, warming and ventilating arrangements are good, and the supply of water for all purposes abundant, it being received from the city water works.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers, consisting of 24 ladies, and a board of trustees, composed of 16 gentlemen; 6 of the former and 4 of the latter being elected every year.

The managers meet at the institution weekly, and committees almost every day. It is officially inspected once a year by the grand jury, and from time to time by commissioners of this Board.

The officers and employés, with their salaries, are as follow:

Male Superintendent and Matron.....	\$1,000	per annum and board.
Assistant Matron	150	" "
Two teachers, each.....	225	" "
Ten servants and nurses of various kinds, from \$9 to \$12 per month.		

The largest number of children received in any year, was 390 in 1865; the smallest, 47 in the first year of its organization. The benefits of the institution are confined to no religious sect; no denominational doctrines, but only the simple truths of religion are taught there.

Children are received from all parts of the State. The following table will show the number admitted from counties outside of Philadelphia, viz:

Allegheny.....	11	Lycoming.....	4
Berks.....	29	Montgomery.....	8
Blair.....	12	Monroe.....	3
Bucks.....	12	Northampton.....	10
Chester.....	4	Northumberland.....	10
Cumberland.....	6	Perry.....	4
Dauphin.....	29	Schuylkill.....	17
Delaware.....	9	Snyder.....	4
Huntingdon.....	8	Union.....	5
Lebanon.....	25		
Lehigh.....	19		
Luzerne.....	8		
			237

153 boys and 84 girls.

The children are well instructed in the branches of a good elementary education, and some of them in music; spending, on an average, about six hours per day in school. They are not taught any industrial trade or occupation in the institution, but care is taken to indenture them to persons who will fit them for positions, where they will be self-supporting. The children have been discharged as follows:

Placed in families.....	1,597	Absconded.....	17
Restored to parents or friends.....	779	Died.....	30
Adopted.....	152	Sent to House of Refuge.....	9
Sent to Girard College.....	32		

Care is taken by the managers to keep informed of the condition of the discharged children, and to advance their interests and abate their wrongs, after they are apprenticed.

The institution is conducted on the most liberal principles consistent with economy. The children are abundantly provided with apparel of a useful character, and are liberally maintained in all respects. They are also considered in their recreations and amusements; and, perhaps, no other institution is so profuse in its provisions of a domestic and social character for its beneficiaries as the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

The average weekly cost of each inmate, independently of wear and tear of buildings and furniture, and interest on investments, is about three dollars.

It is generally known that there is an establishment for sailors' and soldiers' orphans on the same premises with the Home, and conducted by the same efficient management. This institution is maintained by the State, as are the other homes and schools for the fatherless children of the lost patriots of our civil war. It may not, however, be so well known that this "Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute" was the first institution founded for this special purpose in the United States; nor that it was the outgrowth

of a spontaneous and unrewarded charity towards these wards of the Nation, exercised long and liberally in their behalf, before any systematic provision was intended by the State, or any reimbursement expected for their maintenance and education. As soon as the drear calamity of orphanage fell upon these children, they were welcomed into the Northern Home, where they were generously sheltered; and numbers of children, impoverished by the absence of their fathers, were also received, fed, clothed and educated, to be restored to their homes if they were not made orphans, or to be adopted and permanently cared for by this generous charity, should the chances of war deprive them of their natural protectors. Several hundreds of such children were thus maintained, for whose support no public recompense has been received. While we properly commend the beneficent acts of this institution, not only as charitable towards its beneficiaries, but as serviceable to the community, we must not fail to award a similar meed of praise to all other establishments, (and they are not few in number,) whose doors were freely open for the reception of the same necessitous cases. The locality, aptitude, and probably, the resources of the Northern Home are perhaps better adapted to this general service than those of any like institution in the State, and it has been continuously recognized by the Legislature, by yearly grants, to aid its benevolent operations. There must always be some one prominent unsectarian establishment of high standing and large aspirations, upon which the chief interests of the public authorities will centre, and which should aim at a larger public service and receive a liberal public support. This circumstance need not depress or obstruct the operations of others, whose work is equally meritorious; but, which, depending solely upon private and almost unsolicited aid, must occupy necessarily a less extended sphere of labor.

It is set forth in the primary laws of Wm. Penn, "Governor and Chief Proprietary of Pennsylvania," by and with the advice of the freemen in Provincial Council and General Assembly, "that all children of this Province of the age of 12 years, shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want." It would seem that "wisdom from above" had recorded this item of law for the instruction and admonition of all statesmen who should legislate thereafter for the welfare of the great Commonwealth which was, so prudently and so wisely started on her career of life, by her founder, whose name she bears. Surely no lengthened discussion is needed to exhibit the supreme sagacity and statesmanship involved in the provision above cited. Would that every citizen could discern how much his own interests and those of the community were dependent upon the fulfillment of this "primary" law. This Board will take another opportunity to notice the obstructions which are intended by asso-

ciations without law, and even against law, for the prevention of the youth of the land from learning any "trade or skill," to any appreciable extent. We refer now to this prophetic declaration of our fathers only for the purpose of commending the new provision which the Northern Home has determined to engraft upon her present educational plan, viz: 'To provide for the instruction of her children in some useful industry, "to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want."

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

This plan the Lincoln Institution of Philadelphia has always made so main a feature in the double education of her inmates, (by an arrangement, however, differing from that of the Northern Home,) that she might inscribe, without presumption, this old law upon the lintel of the doorway through which her children pass, as the motto which embodies her policy in the rearing of her wards for lives of respectability and usefulness.

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR BOYS.

This establishment has recently perfected an arrangement which will greatly add to its usefulness, and will assure its permanency. A charter has been obtained for an "Educational Home for Boys," and an organization effected under the auspices and direction of the most philanthropic and earnest of the citizens of Philadelphia. This Home is to be located in the country, though sufficiently near the city to be visited with regularity by the managers. A plot of ground has been secured by the liberal contributions of two generous individuals, which is worth not less than \$20,000. It is the earnest desire of the incorporators to build immediately. The improvements will cost \$40,000. This Home is intended for the reception of boys between the ages of 3 and 10 years, who will be maintained and educated there, until they reach the age of 12, when they are to be transferred to the Lincoln Institution, whose managers will provide situations for them, either as apprentices or otherwise, at some useful trade, by which they will be enabled to earn a livelihood after they reach the age of maturity; to which period they may remain there, paying a moderate sum for their board. Night schools are maintained for the education of these "working boys," and that their lives are rendered not only comfortable, but they are made useful, by the double instruction they receive. The present arrangement of the Lincoln Institution is to receive its inmates directly from the streets, or such homes as they may

chance to have. The new feature carries the children, at an earlier age, to the "Educational Home," and rears them there for the parent Home, where their dispositions and tendencies will be thoroughly understood, and thus those who have charge of them will be better prepared to counsel and direct them; for the management of the Lincoln Institution is always to be represented in the Educational Home.

Neither establishment is to be local in its aims or arrangements, but will be open for the reception of boys from all parts of the State.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF 1870.

The following tables have been carefully compiled from the late census, and exhibit in their arrangements by counties, the most important facts relative to the population in each. They are introduced into our report, as will be seen, with the object of presenting some valuable statistical information concerning the several classes of "dependents" in the State and counties of Pennsylvania.

Table No. 1—Exhibits the numerical order of the counties according to their population; area in square miles with number of acres; number of inhabitants; population of 1870, with number of inhabitants to a square mile; increase of population since 1860, with the increase per cent.; also the county seats, with the number of their inhabitants.

Table No. 2—Exhibits the native, foreign, white and colored inhabitants, with the per cent. of each class in the respective counties. The population of Pennsylvania is 3,521,791, of which number 2,976,530 or 84.52 per cent. were natives of the United States, and 545,261 or 15.48 per cent. are of foreign birth; 3,456,449 or 98.14 per cent. are white, and 65,342 or 1.86 per cent. were colored. It will be seen that Allegheny county, with a population of 262,204, has 186,307 or 71.05 per cent. inhabitants of native birth, and 75,897 or 28.95 per cent. of foreign birth; 257,743 or 98.30 per cent. were white, and 4,461 or 1.70 per cent. were colored. Philadelphia county has a population of 674,022, of which 490,398 or 72.76 per cent. were natives of the United States, and 183,624 or 27.24 per cent. of foreign birth; 651,854 or 96.72 per cent. were white, and 22,168 or 3.28 per cent. colored.

Table No. 3—Exhibits the number of blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic, with their ratio respectively to the population of each county. This table is perhaps less reliable than either of the others. It is no doubt inaccurate, but it is presented for the purpose of enlisting the interest and efforts of all who are in a position to obtain information for its correction. It also exhibits the importance of making an effort at an early day for a thorough and correct enumeration of these unfortunates; but inasmuch

as a comparison with other States may be sought after, based upon the enumeration of the ninth census, we make the following general deductions from it; the advance sheets having been furnished, as before noted, by courtesy of Gen. Francis T. Walker, Superintendent of ninth census.

There are in Pennsylvania 1,767 blind persons, a ratio of 1 in 1,993. The number of white are 1,722, blacks 36, mulattoes 9; natives of United States, 1,337; of foreign birth, 430. 209 were born in Ireland, and 110 in Germany. Their ages and sex were as follow:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	49	48	97
10 and under 20 years.....	133	107	240
20 and under 30 years.....	124	87	211
30 and under 40 years.....	103	56	159
40 and under 50 years.....	126	65	191
50 and under 60 years.....	144	64	208
60 and over.....	343	318	661
Total.....	1,022	745	1,767

Of the 20,320 blind in the United States, 1,126 were born in Pennsylvania.

The number who are blind and also deaf and dumb is 14, viz: 7 males, 7 females; number who are blind and also insane, ten, six males, four females; number who are blind and also idiotic, ten, six males, four females; number who are blind, deaf and dumb, also insane, one male; number who are blind, deaf and dumb, also idiotic, one female; number who are deaf and dumb, also insane, eleven, viz: 4 males, 7 females; number who are deaf and dumb, also idiotic, sixteen, nine males and seven females.

There are 1,433 deaf and dumb persons in Pennsylvania, a ratio of one in 2,457; the number of white is 1,425; blacks, 6; mulattoes, 2; natives of United States, 1,314; of foreign birth, 119: 37 were born in Ireland, and 50 in Germany. Their ages and sex were as follow:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	122	108	230
10 and under 20.....	263	213	476
20 and under 30.....	146	127	273
30 and under 40.....	82	77	159
40 and under 50.....	68	41	109
50 and under 60.....	57	41	98
60 and over.....	39	49	88
Total.....	777	656	1,433

Of the 16,205 deaf and dumb in the United States, 1,229 were born in Pennsylvania.

There are 3,895 insane persons in Pennsylvania, a ratio of one in 904; the number of white are 3,810; blacks, 75; mulattoes, 10; natives of United

States, 2,799 ; of foreign birth, 1,096 : 616 were born in Ireland, and 311 in Germany. Their ages and sex were as follow :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	39	20	59
10 and under 20	150	119	269
20 and under 30	387	326	713
30 and under 40	451	426	877
40 and under 50	332	423	755
50 and under 60	291	299	590
60 and over.....	294	*338	632
Total.....	1,944	1,951	3,895

Of the 37,382 insane persons in the United States, 2,451 are natives of Pennsylvania.

The number of idiotics in Pennsylvania is 2,250, a ratio of one in 1,565 ; the number of white, 2,213 ; blacks, 28 ; mulattoes, 9 ; natives of United States, 2,090 ; of foreign birth, 160 : 62 were born in Ireland, and 49 in Germany. The ages of the idiotics are as follow :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	103	54	157
10 and under 20	408	287	695
20 and under 30	335	197	532
30 and under 40	220	134	354
40 and under 50	129	95	224
50 and under 60	82	62	144
60 and over.....	†78	66	144
Total.....	1,355	895	2,250

Of the 24,527 idiotic persons in the United States, 1,898 were born in Pennsylvania.

The whole number in the four classes of dependents or unfortunates in Pennsylvania, is 9,345, being a ratio of one in 377 ; the number of whites is 9,170 ; blacks, 145 ; mulattoes, 30. There were natives of the United States, 7,540 ; of foreign birth, 1,805 ; of which 924 were born in Ireland, and 520 in Germany. The ages and sex of the unfortunate are as follow :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	313	230	543
10 and under 20	954	726	1,680
20 and under 30	992	737	1,729
30 and under 40	856	693	1,549
40 and under 50	655	624	1,279
50 and under 60	574	466	1,040
60 and over.....	†754	§771	1,525
Total.....	5,098	4,247	9,345

* Including three, ages unknown.

† Including one, age unknown.

† Including one, age unknown.

§ Including three, ages unknown.

Of the 98,434, the whole number in the four dependent classes in the United States, 52,918 males, 45,516 females, there were born in Pennsylvania, 6,704, viz: 3,695 males and 3,009 females.

But, deducting the number of unfortunates alluded to on page lxix, and which appears more than once in the table of unfortunates, the net number of persons in the four classes in Pennsylvania will be 9,280, viz: 5,064 males, 4,216 females; a ratio of one in 379. The net number in the four classes in the United States, is 97,923, viz: 52,632 males, 45,291 females.

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the counties of Pennsylvania, numerical order by population, with the square miles and number of acres, population of 1870, and number of inhabitants to square mile, increase of population since 1860, also the names of county towns with their number of inhabitants.

COUNTIES.	Order accord- ing to popu- lation	Area of counties.		Population of 1870.		Increase of popula- tion since 1860.		County towns.	
		No. of sq. miles.	No. of acres.	No. of inhabi- tants.	Inhabit'rs to square mile.	Increase.	Per cent.	Name.	No. of inhabi- tants.
Adams.....	39	528	337,920	30,315	57	2,309	8.24	Gettysburg.....	3,074
Allegheny.....	2	754	482,560	262,204	348	83,373	46.62	Pittsburg.....	86,076
Armstrong.....	24	639	408,960	43,382	68	7,585	21.18	Kitanning.....	1,889
Beaver.....	32	466	298,240	36,148	78	7,018	24.09	Beaver.....	1,120
Bedford.....	40	994	636,160	29,635	30	2,899	10.84	Bedford.....	2,333
Berks.....	6	920	588,800	106,701	116	12,883	13.73	Reading.....	33,930
Blair.....	28	594	380,160	38,051	64	10,222	36.73	Hollidaysburg.....	2,952
Bradford.....	17	1,174	751,360	53,204	45	4,470	9.17	Towanda.....	2,696
Bucks.....	11	605	387,200	64,336	106	758	1.19	Doylestown.....	1,954
Butler.....	31	785	502,400	36,570	47	916	2.57	Butler.....	1,935
Cambria.....	30	670	428,800	36,569	55	7,414	25.42	Ebensburg.....	1,240
Cameron.....	65	407	260,480	4,273	10	*	.....	Emporium.....	893
Carbon.....	43	400	256,000	38,144	70	7,111	33.83	Mauch Chunk.....	5,210
Centre.....	35	1,075	688,000	34,418	32	7,418	27.47	Belleville.....	2,655
Chester.....	8	738	472,320	77,905	105	8,227	4.32	West Chester.....	5,630
Clarion.....	45	600	384,000	25,537	44	1,549	6.20	Clarion.....	1,059
Clearfield.....	47	1,190	761,600	25,741	22	6,982	37.21	Clearfield.....	1,361
Clinton.....	50	924	591,360	23,211	25	5,488	30.96	Look Haven.....	6,986
Columbia.....	41	431	256,840	28,786	67	3,701	14.76	Bloomsburg.....	3,341
Crawford.....	12	984	629,760	63,832	65	15,077	30.92	Meadville.....	7,103
Cumberland.....	23	544	348,160	43,912	51	13,984	9.51	Carlisle.....	6,650
Dauphin.....	14	559	357,760	60,740	109	13,984	29.91	Harrisburg.....	23,104
Delaware.....	27	177	113,280	39,403	223	8,806	28.78	Media.....	1,045
Elk.....	62	698	446,720	8,488	12	2,573	43.50	Ridgway.....	800
Erie.....	10	760	480,000	65,973	88	16,541	33.46	Erie.....	19,616
Fayette.....	25	824	527,360	43,284	53	3,375	8.45	Uniontown.....	2,503
Forest.....	66	445	284,800	4,010	9	3,112	346.55	Tionesta.....	320

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Franklin.....	750	480,000.	45,365	60	3,239	7.68	Chambersburg.....	6,308
Fulton.....	60	298,500	9,360	22	229	2.60	M'Conellsburg.....	552
Greene.....	46	389,120	25,887	43	1,544	6.34	Waynesburg.....	1,272
Huntingdon.....	38	537,600	31,251	37	3,151	11.21	Huntingdon.....	3,034
Indiana.....	33	492,800	36,138	47	2,451	7.27	Indiana.....	1,605
Jefferson.....	51	412,800	21,656	34	3,386	18.53	Brookville.....	1,942
Juniata.....	54	224,640	17,390	49	404	2.37	Mifflintown.....	857
Lancaster.....	4	608,000	121,340	128	5,025	4.32	Lancaster.....	20,233
Lawrence.....	44	229,120	27,298	76	4,289	18.69	New Castle.....	6,164
Lebanon.....	36	196,540	34,096	111	2,266	7.11	Lebanon.....	6,727
Lehigh.....	16	232,960	56,796	156	13,043	27.81	Allentown.....	13,884
Luzerne.....	3	896,000	160,755	114	70,511	78.13	Wilkesbarre.....	10,174
Lycoming.....	21	691,200	47,625	44	10,227	27.34	Williamsport.....	16,030
M'Kean.....	61	716,800	8,825	8	34	.38	Smithport.....	1,231
Mercer.....	18	416,000	49,977	77	13,121	35.60	Mercer.....	1,235
Mifflin.....	53	236,800	17,508	47	1,168	7.14	Lewistown.....	2,737
Monroe.....	52	334,000	18,362	31	1,604	9.57	Stroudsburg.....	1,793
Montgomery.....	7	303,080	81,612	17	11,112	15.76	Norristown.....	10,753
Montour.....	57	94,720	15,344	104	2,291	17.55	Danville.....	8,436
Northampton.....	13	240,000	61,432	164	13,528	28.21	Easton.....	10,987
Northumberland.....	26	292,480	41,444	91	12,622	43.29	Sunbury.....	3,131
Perry.....	48	344,960	25,447	47	2,654	11.64	New Bloomfield.....	655
Philadelphia.....	1	80,840	674,022	5,349	108,493	19.18	Philadelphia.....	674,022
Pike.....	63	334,000	8,436	14	1,281	17.90	Milford.....	912
Potter.....	59	685,440	11,265	11	205	1.85	Coudersport.....	471
Schuylkill.....	5	488,400	116,428	153	26,918	30.07	Pottsville.....	12,384
Snyder.....	55	187,520	15,606	53	571	3.79	Middleburg.....	370
Somerset.....	42	632,240	23,226	26	1,443	5.40	Somerset.....	2,856
Sullivan.....	64	275,200	6,191	14	554	9.82	Laporte.....	675
Susquehanna.....	29	510,080	37,523	47	1,256	3.46	Montrose.....	1,463
Tioga.....	34	714,240	35,097	31	4,083	13.05	Wellsboro.....	1,465
Union.....	56	165,120	15,565	60	1,420	10.03	Lewisburg.....	3,121
Venango.....	20	330,240	47,925	93	22,882	91.37	Franklin.....	3,908
Warren.....	49	551,040	23,897	28	4,707	24.52	Warren.....	2,014
Washington.....	19	573,440	48,483	54	1,678	3.58	Washington.....	3,571
Wayne.....	37	480,800	33,188	46	1,949	2.94	Honesdale.....	2,654
Westmoreland.....	15	672,000	58,719	56	4,983	9.27	Greensburg.....	1,642
Wyoming.....	58	261,760	14,585	36	2,045	16.30	Tunkhannock.....	1,215
York.....	9	576,000	76,134	85	7,934	11.63	York.....	11,003
.....	44,317	28,362,880	3,521,791	79	615,576	21.18	.....	.....

* Not organized until after the census of 1860, when its population was included in Clinton, Elk, M'Kean and Potter counties.

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the counties of Pennsylvania, numerical order by population, with the square miles and number of acres, population of 1870, and number of inhabitants to square mile, increase of population since 1860, also the names of county towns with their number of inhabitants.

COUNTIES.	Area of counties.		Population of 1870.		Increase of population since 1860.		County towns.		No. of inhabitants.
	No. of sq. miles.	No. of acres.	No. of inhabitants.	Inhabitants to square mile.	Increase.	Per cent.	Name.		
Adams.....	528	337,920	30,315	57	2,309	8.24	Gettysburg.....	8,074	
Allegheny.....	754	482,560	262,204	348	83,373	46.62	Pittsburg.....	86,076	
Armstrong.....	639	408,960	43,382	68	7,585	21.18	Kitanning.....	1,889	
Beaver.....	466	298,240	36,148	78	7,018	24.09	Beaver.....	1,120	
Bedford.....	994	636,160	29,635	30	2,899	10.84	Bedford.....	2,333	
Berks.....	920	588,800	106,701	116	12,883	13.73	Reading.....	33,930	
Blair.....	594	380,160	38,051	64	10,222	36.73	Hollidaysburg.....	2,952	
Bradford.....	1,174	751,360	53,204	45	4,470	9.17	Towanda.....	2,696	
Bucks.....	605	387,200	64,336	106	758	1.19	Doylstown.....	1,994	
Butler.....	785	502,400	36,570	47	916	2.57	Butler.....	1,935	
Cambria.....	670	428,800	36,569	55	7,414	25.42	Ebensburg.....	1,240	
Cameron.....	407	260,480	4,273	10	*	.....	Emporium.....	898
Carbon.....	400	256,000	23,144	70	7,111	33.88	Mauch Chunk.....	5,210	
Centre.....	35	688,000	34,418	32	7,418	27.47	Belleville.....	2,655	
Chester.....	8	472,320	77,905	105	3,227	4.32	West Chester.....	5,630	
Clarion.....	45	384,000	26,537	44	1,549	6.20	Clarion.....	1,059	
Clearfield.....	47	761,600	25,741	22	6,982	37.21	Clearfield.....	1,361	
Clinton.....	50	591,360	23,211	25	5,488	30.96	Lock Haven.....	6,986	
Columbia.....	41	256,840	28,766	67	3,701	14.76	Bloomsburg.....	3,341	
Crawford.....	12	629,760	63,832	65	15,077	30.92	Meadville.....	7,103	
Cumberland.....	23	348,160	43,912	51	3,814	9.51	Carlisle.....	6,650	
Dauphin.....	14	357,760	60,740	109	13,984	29.91	Harrisburg.....	23,104	
Delaware.....	27	113,280	39,403	223	8,906	28.78	Media.....	1,045	
Elk.....	62	446,720	8,488	12	2,573	43.50	Ridgway.....	800	
Erle.....	10	750	65,973	88	16,541	33.46	Erle.....	19,646	
Fayette.....	25	527,360	43,284	53	3,375	8.45	Uniontown.....	2,503	
Forest.....	66	284,800	4,010	9	3,112	346.55	Tionesta.....	2,320	

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Franklin.....	22	750	480,000	45,365	60	3,239	7.63	Chambersburg.....	6,303
Fulton.....	60	420	286,800	9,360	22	1,229	2.50	M'Connellsburg.....	552
Greene.....	46	608	389,120	25,887	43	1,544	6.34	Waynesburg.....	1,272
Huntingdon.....	38	840	537,600	31,251	37	2,451	11.21	Huntingdon.....	3,034
Indiana.....	33	770	492,800	36,138	47	3,451	7.27	Indiana.....	1,605
Jefferson.....	51	645	412,800	21,656	34	3,386	18.53	Brookville.....	1,912
Juniata.....	54	351	224,640	17,340	49	404	2.37	Mifflintown.....	857
Lancaster.....	4	950	608,000	121,340	128	5,026	4.32	Lancaster.....	20,233
Lawrence.....	44	358	229,120	27,298	76	4,289	18.69	New Castle.....	6,164
Lebanon.....	36	306	195,840	34,096	111	2,265	7.11	Lebanon.....	6,727
Lehigh.....	16	364	232,860	56,796	156	13,043	27.81	Alfentown.....	13,884
Luzerne.....	3	1,400	896,000	160,755	114	70,511	78.13	Wilkesbarre.....	10,174
Lycoming.....	21	1,080	691,200	47,626	44	10,227	27.34	Williamsport.....	16,030
M'Kean.....	61	1,120	716,800	8,825	8	34	38	Smethport.....	231
Mercer.....	18	650	416,000	49,977	77	13,121	35.60	Mercer.....	1,235
Mifflin.....	53	370	236,800	17,508	47	1,168	7.14	Lewistown.....	2,737
Monroe.....	52	600	384,000	18,362	31	1,604	9.57	Stroudsburg.....	1,793
Montgomery.....	7	472	303,080	81,612	17	11,112	15.76	Norristown.....	10,753
Montour.....	57	148	94,720	15,344	104	2,291	17.55	Danville.....	8,436
Northampton.....	13	375	240,000	61,432	164	13,528	28.21	Easton.....	10,887
Northumberland.....	26	457	292,480	41,444	91	12,622	43.29	Sunbury.....	3,131
Perry.....	48	539	344,960	25,447	47	2,654	11.64	New Bloomfield.....	655
Philadelphia.....	1	126	80,640	674,022	5,349	108,493	19.18	Philadelphia.....	674,022
Pike.....	63	600	384,000	8,436	14	1,281	17.90	Millford.....	912
Potter.....	59	1,071	685,440	11,265	11	205	1.85	Coudersport.....	471
Schuylkill.....	5	760	486,400	116,428	153	26,918	30.07	Pottsville.....	12,384
Snyder.....	55	293	187,620	15,606	53	571	3.79	Middleburg.....	370
Somerset.....	42	1,066	682,240	28,226	26	1,448	5.40	Somerset.....	2,836
Sullivan.....	64	430	275,200	6,191	14	554	9.82	Laporte.....	1,675
Susquehanna.....	29	797	510,080	37,523	47	1,256	8.46	Montrose.....	1,463
Toga.....	34	1,116	714,240	35,097	31	4,053	13.05	Wellsboro.....	3,121
Union.....	56	258	165,120	15,565	60	1,420	10.03	Lewisburg.....	3,908
Venango.....	20	516	330,240	47,925	93	22,882	91.37	Franklin.....	2,014
Warren.....	49	861	551,040	23,897	28	4,707	24.52	Warren.....	3,571
Washington.....	19	896	573,440	48,483	54	1,678	2.94	Honesdale.....	2,654
Wayne.....	37	720	460,800	33,188	46	949	3.58	Washington.....	1,642
Westmoreland.....	15	1,050	672,000	58,719	56	4,983	9.27	Greensburg.....	1,215
Wyoming.....	58	409	261,760	14,585	36	2,045	16.30	Tunkhannock.....	1,215
York.....	9	900	576,000	76,134	85	7,934	11.63	York.....	11,003
.....	44,317	28,362,880	3,521,791	79	615,576	21.18	.....	.....	.....

* Not organized until after the census of 1860, when its population was included in Clinton, Elk, M'Kean and Potter counties.

TABLE No. 2.

COUNTY STATEMENT exhibiting the number of Native, Foreign, White and Colored inhabitants, with the per cent. of each class, in the respective counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION OF 1870.								
	Whole Population.	Native.		Foreign.		White.		Colored.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Adams.....	30,315	29,622	97.71	693	2.29	29,750	98.14	565	1.86
Allegheny	262,204	186,307	71.05	75,897	28.95	257,743	98.30	4,461	1.70
Armstrong.....	43,382	39,828	91.81	3,554	8.19	43,202	99.59	180	.41
Beaver.....	36,148	32,134	88.90	4,014	11.10	35,818	99.09	330	.91
Bedford.....	29,635	28,562	96.38	1,073	3.62	29,150	98.36	485	1.64
Berks.....	106,701	101,315	94.95	5,386	5.05	106,269	99.60	432	.40
Blairstown.....	38,051	32,571	85.62	5,480	14.38	36,468	98.99	42	1.01
Bradford.....	53,204	48,978	92.06	4,226	7.94	52,715	99.08	489	.92
Bucks.....	64,336	60,290	93.71	4,046	6.29	62,532	97.20	1,804	2.80
Butler.....	36,510	32,571	89.21	3,939	10.79	36,468	99.88	42	.12
Cambria.....	36,569	29,470	80.59	7,099	19.41	36,471	99.73	98	.27
Cameron.....	4,273	3,507	82.07	766	17.93	4,261	99.72	12	.28
Carbon.....	28,144	21,180	75.26	6,964	24.74	28,079	99.77	65	.23
Centre.....	34,418	32,888	95.55	1,530	4.45	34,152	99.23	266	.77
Chester.....	77,805	71,649	92.09	6,156	7.91	71,569	91.99	6,236	8.01
Clarion.....	23,537	24,917	93.90	1,380	5.81	26,511	99.90	26	.10
Clearfield.....	25,741	23,651	91.88	2,090	8.12	26,666	99.48	135	.52
Columbia.....	23,211	20,897	90.03	2,314	9.97	23,016	99.16	195	.84
Crawford.....	28,766	26,613	92.52	2,153	7.48	28,622	99.50	144	.50
Cumberland.....	63,832	56,647	88.74	7,185	11.26	63,350	99.24	482	.76
Dauphin.....	43,912	42,966	97.85	946	2.15	41,895	95.41	2,017	4.59
Delaware.....	60,740	56,003	92.20	4,737	7.80	57,768	95.11	2,972	4.89
Elk.....	39,403	32,374	82.16	7,029	17.84	36,659	93.04	2,744	6.96
Erie.....	8,488	6,054	71.33	2,434	28.67	8,424	99.25	64	.75
Fayette.....	65,973	52,699	79.88	13,274	20.12	65,584	99.41	389	.59
Forest.....	4,010	41,668	96.27	1,616	3.73	42,040	96.53	1,504	3.47
		3,560	88.78	450	11.22	4,003	99.83	7	.17

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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Franklin.....	45,365	44,143	97.31	1,222	2.69	42,903	94.57	2,462	5.43
Fulton.....	9,360	9,115	97.38	245	2.62	9,209	98.39	151	1.51
Greene.....	25,887	25,755	99.49	153	.51	25,374	98.02	513	1.98
Huntingdon.....	31,251	29,688	94.90	1,593	5.10	30,952	99.04	299	.96
Indiana.....	36,138	34,755	96.12	1,403	3.88	35,952	99.49	186	.51
Jefferson.....	21,656	20,566	94.97	1,090	5.03	21,588	99.69	68	.31
Junata.....	17,390	17,175	98.79	215	1.23	17,164	98.70	226	1.30
Lancaster.....	121,340	113,796	93.79	7,544	6.21	118,479	97.64	2,861	2.36
Lawrence.....	27,298	24,946	91.38	2,332	8.62	27,181	99.58	117	.42
Lebanon.....	34,096	33,341	97.79	755	2.21	33,022	99.78	74	.22
Lehigh.....	56,796	50,610	89.11	6,186	10.89	40	.07		.07
Luzerne.....	160,765	106,115	66.01	54,640	33.99	159,989	99.52	766	.48
Lycoming.....	47,626	43,068	90.43	4,558	9.57	46,775	98.21	851	1.79
M'Kean.....	8,825	7,676	86.98	1,149	13.02	8,801	99.73	24	.27
Mercer.....	49,977	41,942	83.92	8,035	16.08	49,700	99.44	277	.56
Mifflin.....	17,508	16,950	96.70	578	3.30	17,285	98.73	223	1.27
Monroe.....	18,362	17,356	94.52	1,006	5.48	18,157	98.89	205	1.11
Montgomery.....	84,612	72,322	88.62	9,290	11.38	80,375	98.48	1,237	1.52
Montour.....	15,344	12,824	83.68	2,520	16.42	16,265	99.48	79	.52
Northampton.....	61,432	55,058	89.62	6,374	10.38	61,245	99.70	187	.30
Northumberland.....	41,444	37,119	89.56	4,325	10.44	41,311	99.68	133	.32
Perry.....	25,447	23,026	98.33	421	1.67	25,307	99.45	140	.55
Philadelphia.....	674,022	490,398	72.76	183,624	27.24	651,864	96.72	22,168	3.28
Pike.....	8,486	6,940	82.27	1,496	17.73	8,323	98.66	113	1.34
Potter.....	11,265	10,368	92.04	897	7.96	11,243	99.81	22	.19
Schuylkill.....	116,428	85,572	73.50	30,856	26.50	116,044	99.67	384	.33
Snyder.....	16,606	16,627	99.49	79	.51	15,573	99.79	33	.21
Somerset.....	28,228	26,427	93.63	1,799	6.37	28,181	99.84	45	.16
Sullivan.....	6,191	5,291	85.46	900	14.54	6,186	99.92	5	.08
Susquehanna.....	37,523	33,519	89.33	4,004	10.67	37,274	99.34	249	.66
Tioga.....	35,067	31,298	89.18	3,799	10.82	35,003	99.73	94	.27
Venango.....	15,565	16,300	98.30	285	1.70	15,403	98.96	162	1.04
Warren.....	23,897	42,139	87.93	5,786	12.07	47,492	99.10	433	.90
Washington.....	48,483	45,690	93.65	3,906	16.35	23,787	99.54	104	.46
Wayne.....	38,188	45,690	94.24	2,793	5.76	46,452	95.81	2,031	4.19
Westmoreland.....	58,719	26,469	79.75	6,719	20.25	33,147	93.87	41	.13
Wyoming.....	14,585	13,960	95.71	3,988	6.79	58,160	99.05	559	.95
York.....	76,134	72,594	95.35	3,625	4.29	14,575	99.93	10	.07
Totals.....	3,621,791	2,976,530	84.52	545,261	15.48	3,456,449	98.14	65,342	1.86

TABLE No. 3

A SYNOPSIS of the dependents or unfortunates of Pennsylvania, with their ratio to the population of the respective counties, as ascertained by the census of 1870.

COUNTIES.	Whole population.	DEPENDENTS OR UNFORTUNATES.								Aggregate of dependents.	
		Blind.		Deaf & Dumb.		Insane.		Idiotic.		No.	Proportion—1 in...
		No.	Proportion—1 in...	No.	Proportion—1 in...	No.	Proportion—1 in...	No.	Proportion—1 in...		
Adams.....	30,315	18	1,684	19	1,595	35	836	45	673	117	259
Allegheny.....	262,204	74	3,543	84	3,121	432	606	117	2,241	707	371
Armstrong.....	43,382	17	2,551	24	1,807	16	2,711	26	1,668	83	522
Beaver.....	36,148	10	3,614	17	2,131	35	1,032	49	737	111	326
Bedford.....	29,635	12	2,469	11	2,694	31	956	29	1,021	83	357
Berks.....	103,701	38	2,807	44	2,425	123	866	37	2,883	242	441
Blair.....	33,051	15	2,536	20	1,902	3	12,683	17	2,238	55	692
Bradford.....	53,204	25	2,128	10	5,320	12	4,433	39	1,364	86	618
Bucks.....	64,336	34	1,892	17	3,784	57	1,121	49	1,312	157	409
Butler.....	86,510	17	2,147	25	1,460	30	1,217	43	849	115	317
Cambria.....	36,569	14	2,612	13	2,813	26	1,406	20	1,828	73	501
Carbon.....	4,273	2	2,136	.....	.....	1	4,273	2	2,136	5	864
Centre.....	28,144	16	1,759	11	2,558	21	1,340	22	1,279	70	402
Chester.....	34,418	15	2,294	13	2,647	9	3,824	23	1,496	60	573
Clarion.....	77,805	30	7,780	23	3,382	46	1,691	48	1,620	147	529
Cleaveland.....	26,537	8	3,317	14	1,895	13	3,041	22	1,206	57	465
Cleaveland.....	23,741	8	3,217	17	1,514	8	3,217	13	1,980	46	559
Columbia.....	23,211	4	5,802	4	5,802	9	2,579	6	3,868	23	1,009
Crawford.....	28,766	12	2,397	7	4,109	18	1,598	13	2,212	50	575
Cumberland.....	63,832	30	2,127	23	2,775	37	1,725	32	1,894	122	523
Dauphin.....	43,912	15	2,927	15	2,927	22	1,996	32	1,342	84	523
Delaware.....	60,740	30	2,024	27	2,249	446	136	42	1,446	545	111
Delaware.....	39,403	17	2,317	9	4,378	48	820	192	205	266	110
Elk.....	8,488	4	2,122	3	2,829	3	2,829	1	8,488	11	771
Erie.....	65,973	26	2,537	39	1,691	35	1,885	55	1,197	155	425
Fayette.....	43,284	25	1,731	8	5,410	22	1,967	54	801	109	397
Forest.....	4,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,010	1	4,010	2	2,005

Franklin.....	45,305	25	1,813	10	4,536	43	1,055	22	2,062	100	453
Fulton.....	9,360	5	1,872	3	3,120	6	1,560	7	1,337	21	446
Greene.....	25,887	16	1,617	15	1,725	21	1,232	48	539	100	259
Huntingdon.....	31,251	17	1,838	11	2,541	24	1,302	13	2,403	65	481
Indiana.....	36,138	12	3,012	9	4,015	32	1,129	31	1,162	84	430
Jefferson.....	21,656	13	1,665	12	1,804	10	2,105	19	1,139	54	401
Juniata.....	17,390	7	2,824	8	2,173	2	8,695	18	966	35	497
Lancaster.....	121,340	61	1,989	54	2,247	173	701	88	1,378	376	522
Lawrence.....	27,298	13	2,089	7	3,875	18	1,516	14	1,949	52	525
Lebanon.....	34,096	20	1,704	16	2,131	56	643	29	1,175	121	282
Lehigh.....	56,798	30	1,893	18	3,155	73	778	19	2,989	140	405
Luzerne.....	160,755	81	1,984	54	2,953	67	2,399	69	2,329	271	593
Lycoming.....	47,628	23	2,070	17	2,801	28	1,701	26	1,831	94	508
McKean.....	8,825	4	2,206	2	4,412	6	1,470	18	1,471	18	490
N Mercer.....	49,977	24	2,082	15	3,331	33	1,514	53	942	125	399
Mifflin.....	17,508	13	1,346	9	1,945	14	1,250	10	1,750	46	380
Monroe.....	18,362	7	2,623	9	2,040	27	680	3	6,120	46	399
Montgomery.....	81,612	36	2,267	44	1,554	33	2,439	65	1,255	178	458
Montour.....	15,344	4	3,836	4	3,836	16	969	2	7,672	26	590
Northampton.....	61,432	26	2,362	23	2,670	51	1,204	33	1,800	133	462
Northumberland.....	41,444	11	3,767	11	3,767	16	2,590	45	920	83	499
Perry.....	25,447	18	1,413	9	2,827	8	3,180	19	1,339	54	471
Philadelphia.....	674,022	530	1,271	356	1,893	1,200	574	232	2,905	2,318	291
Pike.....	8,436	5	1,687	2	4,218	5	1,687	5	1,687	17	496
Potter.....	11,265	6	1,877	2	5,632	2	5,632	26	433	36	313
Schenykill.....	116,428	66	1,764	44	2,646	90	1,293	49	2,376	249	467
Snyder.....	15,608	5	3,121	5	3,121	20	780	4	3,901	34	459
Somerset.....	28,226	14	2,016	14	2,016	43	656	21	1,342	92	306
Sullivan.....	6,191	2	3,095	2	3,095	3	2,063	11	562	18	344
Susquehanna.....	37,523	16	2,345	21	1,787	14	2,680	23	1,631	74	507
Tioga.....	35,097	16	2,193	8	4,387	20	1,754	9	3,899	53	662
Union.....	15,565	8	1,945	6	2,594	11	1,415	16	972	41	379
Venango.....	47,925	13	3,686	3	15,975	9	5,325	34	1,409	59	812
Warren.....	23,897	11	2,172	11	2,172	8	2,987	13	1,838	43	555
Washington.....	48,483	28	1,731	25	1,939	42	1,154	37	1,310	132	367
Wayne.....	33,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland.....	58,719	26	2,258	26	2,258	61	1,151	68	863	171	343
Wyoming.....	14,585	4	3,646	5	2,917	6	2,430	6	2,430	21	694
York.....	76,134	35	2,175	46	1,655	75	1,015	28	2,719	184	413
Total.....	3,521,791	1,767	1,993	1,433	2,457	3,895	904	2,250	1,565	9,345	377

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Prison discipline is one branch of the science of government, and like every other department of that science, it is progressive. New ideas respecting its purposes and new methods of reducing them to practice will, of course, be developed by patient observation of facts, and careful deduction of the principles which they teach.

The moral and physical evils of incarceration have been much abated as Christianity and civilization have advanced. Prisons are spoken of as existing at the times of the patriarchs, 1,700 years before the Christian era ; but it is believed that they did not become an established part of the organism of the State until the rise of the baronial or feudal system, in the tenth and eleventh centuries. A writer says : " The prison, as we know it, is as entirely an institution of modern Europe as the church, the school and the poor-house. Words occur connected with events and customs in the eastern world, which we can only translate into modern language or thought, by the use of the word ' prison ;' but the thing, as we now know it, in the shape of the county jail or the convict prison, was, then, neither known nor anticipated. A systematic committal to prison, as a specific punishment, is a thing of which it may be safely said that no trace can be found in the practices of ancient nations, that have come down to us." In early times " prisons " were often excavations in the earth, encased with solid masonry, or dug out in the living rock, and men were dropped into them as into huge bottles, or placed in recesses in the sides, and built in with stone and mortar, to drag out a miserable and, sometimes, protracted existence ; death offering the only hope of relief.

In despotic countries, the policy of the government has often been to cut off all facilities for the identification of prisoners. When they fell into the hands of power they lost all connection with the living world, and their actual death was known only to the subalterns, to whose keeping they were committed.

In the reign of Louis XIV, (one of a race of kings who assumed that States existed for the support of royalty in luxury and self-indulgence,) the French Parliament was aroused to do something for the protection from the law's delay, of persons seized and incarcerated on charges (sometimes altogether futile and malicious) for which they had not been tried, and to secure for their cases an early investigation ; and at length extorted a promise that the case of every imprisoned person should have judicial cognizance within twenty-four hours after his arrest. But the fact of imprisonment without trial, and often without guilt, was scarcely a greater cruelty there and elsewhere than the treatment of those adjudged guilty and sentenced to incarceration.

In the reign of George II, through lack of governmental control, and the irresponsibility of the wardens of prisons, greater cruelties were practised than were common under the most absolute despots. Hogarth's picture of the grated window in one of the dungeons of Fleet street, records better than words of description, the miseries of imprisonment in his time.

When these outrages were exposed, Parliament committed itself so far to their correction, that the prison keepers became more cautious, and abstained from the infliction of unlawful cruelties. But the very structures in which they were held were so contrived as to be instruments of mental and physical torture to their inmates, and so continued until the time of Howard. At that very period the prisons of the Dutch (shame to our English ancestors) far excelled theirs in order, cleanliness and industry, and were nearly assimilated in these respects to the best establishments of modern times. But, the pre-eminent evil of the English provision for the care of prisoners, even to so late a period as the year 1859, was the promiscuous mingling of culprits great and small. The corrupting influence of such a system can hardly be over-stated. The most atrocious and hardened criminals, with such facilities, impart their own measure and type of iniquity to novices in vice, so that the higher measure of wickedness is often reached by these latter almost at a bound.

Even now, in most countries, while the supreme authority has some oversight, and, at will, exercises some restraining power upon the inferior officers of justice, so that they are liable to be checked in the pursuit of any arbitrary or vindictive courses, yet there is no hand to lay restraint upon the Chief Executive himself, and to protect the prisoner against his caprices or mistakes. England and the United States possess the *habeas corpus* act. These are the only countries in which is any power, adequate to the object, that can interpose between the ruler and the alleged culprit, and open the prison doors.

These are steps in the way of righteous dealing towards those who have fallen under the condemnation of the law, which do not arrest the course of justice, but only secure its equal administration. They are tokens of a higher civilization, and of a Christianity which has leavened even the civil economy of the State.

The reformation of the prisoner is now, in enlightened communities, no less an object of incarceration than is punishment: so that, in great measure, reformatories and prisons are kindred institutions. The difficult problem which we are now most concerned to solve, is, how to maintain the condign severity of the law, and yet to encourage the culprit to attempt, with a hopeful spirit, a new and more honorable mode of life. He must never be suffered to forget that he is under the rebuke of society for his crime. To his proclivities for self-indulgence and evil company, the prison

should in no wise give indulgence. *Restraint must be a present consciousness all the time.* Constraint to meet reasonable exactions of work, and of punctuality and obedience to rule, must be, as certainly, a part of his daily regimen as the supply of his frugal and homely meals. And yet, in the exercise of this quiet strictness and severity, there should be, always in the administration, the spontaneous *evidences* of humanity, and, in the apprehension of the culprit, the sense that simple justice is dealt out to him. Facilities for improvement must be given; commendation on duties well performed, kindly bestowed; and the possibilities of a better life, in after years, suggested and put within the reach of hope. No merely hiring functionary is fit to have the charge of imprisoned culprits. The work of a warden in a penitentiary can be well done only by one who believes in the susceptibilities of manhood, even when brought to the deepest abasement, and who aspires to make an effort to lift it up and help its restoration. He must not be of hasty temper or easily discouraged, but must pursue his undertaking with a quenchless zeal, and perform his work in the same spirit of self-sacrifice with which a missionary of religion leaves his country, and gives his life to the reclaiming of men groping in the darkness and degradation of heathenism.

To secure this manner and spirit of administration the most vigilant oversight is required. Very much of what transpires in the various public institutions of our country is secure enough from actual abuse by the publicity of their proceedings. Times of free visitation are appointed, at which, whosoever will, may pass through them and inspect their arrangements. And this public supervision, supplemented by the official inspection of their boards of managers, affords an ordinarily effective mode of bringing to light any grievous wrongs that are practiced upon their inmates. But the walls of prisons are as effectual in keeping critics out as in keeping culprits in. It is especially desirable that impartial men, holding office not for fee or reward, but from motives of philanthropy alone, appointed by an authority which shall possess the highest confidence for its wisdom and its independence, should be invested with powers of oversight and direction, enabling them to look into the inner prisons, and the whole economy of treatment, and the animus with which it is conducted.

In his first report, after the adoption of our Pennsylvania system of separate imprisonment, the chief officer, having oversight of such matters in England, wrote: "I find the result, at present, to be not only the entire suppression of the corrupt and demoralizing effects of indiscriminate association, but a peculiar seriousness of demeanor is produced, by separate confinement, which, except in a few instances, I never witnessed before."

Isolated and temporary experiments of the solitary system had been attempted in Great Britain before; as in the Gloucester Penitentiary, near

the close of the 18th century, and, afterwards, in a modified shape, in the Bridewell, of Glasgow.

In 1786, through the influence of the Society of Friends, the solitary system was distinctly developed in the management of the prison in Philadelphia. All punishments of a corporal nature, such as branding, and the lash, were at the same time abolished. Alterations were made in the Walnut Street Prison with reference to this new regime. Thirty cells were set apart for separate confinement. Continuous solitude, without labor, books, or manual occupation of any sort, was at first enforced. And the same system was adopted, in some degree, by Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey and Virginia. But perpetual solitude was found to be unendurable, unless some employment might be given. A culprit, having small resources of knowledge, and therefore meagre material for thought, shut up to brood only upon his folly and crime and punishment, will, if of passionate temperament, be driven to insanity, and, if of sluggish mould, will sink into idiocy. Labor interrupts and mitigates the anguish of remembered guilt and its tribulation. The hands can do nothing unless the mind be more or less engaged in directing their movements, and any diversion of the thoughts from one perpetual, painful subject of reflection, is an unspeakable relief. It is the law of our intellectual, as it is of our physical nature, that if some faculties be withheld from exercise, others are intensified into abnormal power and activity. As, if the eyes be blinded, the hearing becomes more acute; so, if the operative functions of the mind be repressed, the reflective action is excessively and morbidly increased. He who cannot apply his thoughts to any matter of present interest, recoils upon the past with a fearful energy of memory, of which men, in their natural freedom of observation and action, are incapable. The American experiment, which, separating prisoners from one another, modified the severity of such solitude, by requiring them to labor, gave the first demonstration of the value of those two elements in prison discipline.

But labor is advantageous not only in that it makes solitary confinement endurable, but that it teaches, what most criminals have never learned, the duty of service. "Idleness is the parent of vice." A little investigation would convince any one that in nearly every instance, the crimes which consign men to prison have been committed by those who have never acquired habits of industry—who have either obtained a precarious livelihood by leaning on others for support or by occasional spasms of effort to work, or have lazily, with perpetual reluctance, and with evasion of duty whenever possible, maintained a sham of occupation. For such men, especially if they reach prison (the goal of crime) early in life, steady compulsory labor is a most wholesome discipline. Industry becomes thus a necessity of their situation, both because irresistible authority exacts it of them, and

because, in solitude, their own comfort of mind requires it. It is the nearest approach they have to positive pleasure, and so it grows to be agreeable, until a diligence which began under constraint at length ripens into a habit. The criminal who, paying the penalty of a past offence, gains meanwhile this item of personal training, for the lack of which he became a criminal returns to the world, when his sentence of incarceration is fulfilled, a wiser and a better man, imbued with such new ideas of life that, through industry, he will escape relapse into crimes. But prison labor, to be beneficial in its effect upon the prisoner, must be productive. The crank and the tread-mill only weary the body and vex the spirit. Where a particle of manhood remains, the soul revolts at a mere muscular occupation, which gives no exercise to the understanding, and might as well be done by an ox or an ass. These inflictions are merely penal. Dr. Wines reports of a recent visit to the city prison of London, where as many as 700 or 800 of the inmates were found "exercising" on the tread-wheel, which is the largest in the world: "The governor of the prison testifies to the bad effects of this kind of prison labor." They humble the transgressor, indeed, but they destroy his self-respect. They may serve to make the prison odious, and thus operate to make the viciously inclined more careful to avoid it, but they do him no good—rather positive harm, when once he is lodged in prison as a culprit.

The system of separate imprisonment, with useful labor, avoids alike the danger of contamination by the intercourse of the bad with the worse, and the danger of insanity or imbecility when the guilty are kept idle and alone. Under the old common jail arrangement the novice in crime was almost sure to go forth, when discharged, an adept. The leisure allowed in the prison yards, and in the rooms where culprits were herded together, was employed in recounting past exploits in crime and hair-breadth escapes, and in planning future acts of villainy; so that, not infrequently, men were graduated from these schools of vice with a programme of further depredations upon society carefully prepared and determined on.

To preclude communication between prisoners is the paramount idea of the separate system. It does not contemplate the exclusion of ministers of religion according to the denominational preferences of those in confinement; they may come to the wretched exile as often as his spiritual wants require. It does not hinder the access of other conscientious persons whom it may be agreeable and edifying for them to see. In some places it is not thought to impair the efficacy of this system to allow the prisoners to meet for worship and instruction. In the Western Penitentiary of this State, under a recent law, prisoners come together for labor, restricted, however, from all conversation with one another.

This absolute prevention of all intercourse between the vicious, and ex-

clusion of all outside visitors except those who come to lead them to repentance and a better life, must add great moral force to the influences of religious truth with which they are approached. The privacy of these errands of mercy, gives the consciously guilty encouragement to unburden his heart, and to indulge and express feelings of contrition, without the danger of being scoffed at for his weakness. If there be any tender memories, they are likely to be awakened and made impressive and profitable under such circumstances. And besides, undistracted by other objects of interest and topics of conversation, the mind of a prisoner, judiciously guided by conscientious advisers and concentrated upon the recovery of a lost relation of amity with God and man, will most surely reach wise and abiding conclusions.

The dietary arrangements of a prison may be made to promote its reformatory influences. A large proportion of those who are incarcerated as criminals have before imprisonment led dissolute lives. Addicted to intoxicating drinks, their food has been, for the most part poor and innutritious and taken at irregular times. Surfeited occasionally with inordinate quantities of hearty food, and then almost starved by its meagreness and infrequency they become worn and sickly, and ordinarily improve in bodily condition after they are put in durance. This improvement results partially from the uniformity of their material of food, and of the times at which they receive it. It is attributable also in some degree to the constrained inactivity of their lives. And so it often happens that improved in health prisoners come out at the expiration of their sentence presenting an appearance not only in ludicrous contrast with that which they wore when taken into custody, but more indicative of good living than the aspect of honest laborers, who have earned, at liberty, the means of their daily subsistence. A difference so marked ought not to appear, lest poverty be tempted to crime by the seemingly better fare of those who have been convicted of it. Culprits should not be too well fed. They are usually persons in whom the animal nature is predominant, and out of that fact their vices have grown. Repletion of food is often attended with a mental indifference to other things, and a pride and haughtiness of spirit, unfavorable to moral improvement. Nor, on the other hand, should the prison be used as a place of physical torture by the withholding of necessary food. It is a nice point to be fixed upon, and it should be determined after the most careful observation, and the exercise of the highest professional skill. What is the lowest quantity of plain food which will preserve a human being, in his normal condition, is the law of subsistence which should find place in prison economy. A certain measure of abstinence is not unfavorable to the best discipline of the spirit.

Truth is better apprehended when the body has not been satiated with

over much food ; the carnal passions are less likely to predominate. Such experience is a hint for the management of those who, by the indulgence of wicked propensities, have become dangerous to the community, and are in its hands for chastisement and reform. The regimen of their subsistence should be such, that without detriment to the physical constitution, their whole nature should be kept in the best condition for receiving and appropriating whatever good and reformatory influences may be brought to bear upon them. Especially should there be avoidance of such dietary profusion, as could by any possibility make the prison a place of chosen refuge for the idle and thriftless drones of society.

In England, the idea that solitary confinement tends certainly to mental deterioration obtains to such a degree, that it is not practicable, even with the alleviation of books and occupation, for terms of more than eight months. This we believe, and some English experts agree in the opinion, dissipates nearly all the advantages of the solitary system. To shorten a suitable term of incarceration, just to meet this idea, must certainly defeat, in some degree, the ends of justice ; and to relieve a man from solitude, after a few months of effort for his reformation, by transferring him from an apartment in which he had no society, except when visited by the benevolent for his good, to the common receptacle of men convicted of crimes, must involve the risk of obliterating all the traces of improvement wrought upon him, and of causing his fatal relapse in a state of wickedness worse than the first.

Prevention of intercourse between convicted criminals from first to last, we esteem indispensable to successful effort for their reform. Let them have stated, and so far as may be, diversified occupation ; let them have carefully selected books for entertainment ; let them receive visits from judicious friends, and counsellors seeking their good, but keep them away, while in the custody of the State, from intercourse with each other.

DANGER OF A COMMUNITY OF CRIMINALS.

The ratio of crime in this country has increased faster than the population. Political offenders, high and low, of the old world, find refuge among us. Some of them obtain here the regulated liberty for which they had striven in vain at home, and become a useful element in the Commonwealth ; others are turbulent men, who are at war with society however it be constituted. They were agrarians abroad, and become criminals here. Besides, not unfrequently of late years, foreign municipalities have clandestinely relieved themselves of a portion of their paupers, and even petty criminals, by transporting them to our shores. When they have done it

openly, or the fact has transpired, these dangerous immigrants have been returned to the places whence they came. Many have, however, obtained a permanent foothold, and are burdens and pests to society. Furthermore, our late intestine war, while it greatly intensified the patriotism and exalted the honor of the people, collectively, only familiarized some to deeds of adventure and blood; and since its close, these have been the disturbers of our social peace, staining, with guilt and shame, lives that once were consecrated to the establishment of law and order.

From all these sources, the number of those who live by rapine and plunder, and other deeds of violence, has grown to be alarmingly great; and the peril of their presence to society is made the more formidable by the fact, that they are, in a measure, confederate for mischief—that they know and consort with one another. The association of the vicious tends greatly to increase their wickedness and to preclude the reformation of individuals. The protection of society against their evil machinations, can, it is believed, be more certainly accomplished by segregating them and dealing with them one by one, rather than by dealing with them as a class.

When men are detected in crime, and committed to prisons for punishment, the whole regimen of the place, as we have elsewhere maintained, should not be vengeful, but reformatory. To send the culprit forth, at the termination of his sentence, a wiser and a better man, should be the great concern. He should be impressed with the thought that society, which he has wronged and outraged, does not regard him with malignant and unrelenting hate, but with a manly indignation at his crime, and a benevolent readiness to help him to a reformed and worthier life. He must be made to realize his ill-desert by the rigor and completeness of his punishment, but he should be visited by the influences of religion and morality, through the kindly approaches of the virtuous and the good, and he should be protected from the contaminating power of free intercourse with other prisoners more wicked than himself. And, when released, he should not be turned a vagrant upon the world, penniless, friendless and without employment. Many a man returns to crime for a subsistence, who, in the last days of his imprisonment, intended a better career. But his honest acquaintances, if he had any, shun the liberated convict, and, in his desolation and need, he repairs to the only circle that will receive him—his old companions in the hells of vice and intemperance—and becomes a culprit once more.

Through some constituted agency, society should shield these persons in their moral impotency, when good resolves are just faltering into being and the will is weak to put them into practice. Friendly offices should be ready at the prison door to aid them in getting away and keeping away from their old haunts of iniquity. This, we know, is done to some extent

by organized private benevolence in our own and in some other States ; and a trifling pecuniary allowance, also, is made to each discharged convict. We were gratified, too, that the "Prison Society," referred to, was aided by a moderate grant by the last Legislature. But the resources for this great and salutary measure are wholly inadequate to accomplish the needed results. The Commonwealth may well contribute of her means, from considerations of self-interest alone, to aid in the work this most useful and self-sacrificing society has undertaken. But a more comprehensive, extended and systematized machinery should be employed ; and the Commonwealth will serve her truest interests in striking hands with an organization thus equipped and qualified to perform the work of restoring to usefulness and respectability, or constraining to well-doing, such of her misguided people as have fallen under the penalty of her violated laws. It would seem that as houses of refuge for juvenile offenders (and sometimes the State herself) employ agents to take them at a propitious time to distant homes, and indenture them to families who will train them up in habits of temperance, industry and frugality ; so, for "children of a larger growth," but more completely unmanned by the paralysis of their moral faculties, philanthropy could and should devise a method whereby they can be put to some industrial pursuit adapted to their capacity, yielding adequate means of support, and in which they may be kept away from their vicious companions and the scenes of their idleness, dissipation and infamy.

BENEVOLENCE IN PUNISHMENT AND IN PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

Society needs to realize more sensibly than it now does that benevolence, not only towards the stricken and unfortunate, but towards the vicious who fall into its custody, is both its duty and its interest. And they who serve society as custodians of these classes need still more to feel it and to practice it in the administration of their trusts. The perfunctory and heartless care of human beings, whether in asylums or prisons, is a deprivation of that ameliorating influence of sympathy which is at once the right of the persons in ward, and the interest of the community which has them to provide for.

In suggesting a benevolent administration of justice even to convicted criminals, we would not be understood as favoring that weak lenity which would deprive discipline of all its punitive power. The hope of evading arrest, and, if arrested, of escaping conviction ; the relief from wearisome labor, and the certainty of good fare in prison ; the chances of having the term of incarceration shortened by Executive clemency, strip our penal code

of almost all its terrors. Through one or more of these loop-holes the minions of vice take assurance that they shall escape from the full measure of punishment which the law decrees, and so they venture on crime with the chances, as they think, in their favor. Certainly if condign punishment would be a proximate preventive of crime, uninviting but wholesome food, labor enough to produce daily fatigue, strict but perfectly humane treatment, should be the experience of every convict. In dealing with crime, the public should aim not only at its own protection by placing the guilty under restraint, but also at the moral reformation of the offender; if for no other reason, for this, that when released he may be of some service to society by his influence and his industry, rather than infect it with the pestilence of his vices and weaken it by his depredations, intensified by hatred and vindictiveness engendered through what he conceives to be the despotism of his restraining imprisonment.

The family relation is the natural one, and should be the type of those larger communities which result from the commercial habits of mankind. The State is a great family, and the animus of its administration should accord with that idea. The father, in no stage of his child's waywardness and alienation, may forget his parental bonds. He deals most wisely with a recreant child who, not sparing the rod of chastisement, makes his offspring to feel, at every stroke, that he is smarting, not under the malignant vengeance of outraged power, but under the effort of aggrieved love to enforce the conviction that the way of the transgressor is hard, and to bring back the offender to duty and reconciliation.

No one, put in durance by the strong hand of society, unless, perhaps, he has committed that extreme offence by which the sentence of death is incurred, should be made to esteem himself an utter and hopeless outcast, whom all men are conspiring to haunt down. When it appears that nobody else has a vestige of hope that a man may be reclaimed, he, himself, loses all hopes and abandons all effort of amendment. What is wanted in prison discipline is, not a mawkish tenderness, not a weak consideration for prisoners, as if they were mere unfortunates; but a gracious humanity which recognizes manhood as still existent in the vilest culprit, and would fain do something to bring it out of degrading bondage, and restore it to supremacy. The manual of our religious faith teaches, that while the Supreme permits a transgressor to live, He continues to him the power and the opportunity to return and to forsake his evil ways.

But if it be both just and politic to deal even with criminals in a humane and merciful spirit, how much rather should they be stimulated with manifestations of sympathy and encouragement to effort, who have been disabled, by the visitation of God, from earning their own living, and are *unwillingly* forced upon the community for maintenance. We now speak

of the worthy paupers, not the professional, who oscillate between the county jail and the county alms-house, infected with a double degradation. We may concede, that the careless lenity which so generally indulges these consuming lazzaroni, with abundant provision and light labor, is to be deprecated, offering, as it does, a premium for idleness and vice. If such be proper subjects for public maintenance, they should be sternly taught, that, "if they will not work, neither shall they eat."

The unfortunate and the guilty are all alike integral parts of the community. What ever dejects them, enfeebles it. The effective force of society is made up of the power of its individual members, and the confidence of each in all, is one of the elements of that power. The deterioration of any member of the community, even though he be pauper or criminal, to a certain extent, lowers the moral standard of the whole. A modern English writer says: "It is not to be supposed that the criminal population is a creation apart. No, it springs from, it is a part of the community; it is composed of the weaker and more excitable part of *every class*."

"The weak, the careless, the vicious of every class find themselves gradually and steadily crushed out of the conflict for that wealth, which every effort made around them by men of higher capacities than their own, tends to exalt in their imagination, while it removes them from its legitimate acquisition. The appetite for wealth, which is a disease even among the educated and high-toned of a nation, becomes a foul leprosy in that portion of it, in whom weakness of intellect and strength of passions have not found a compensating control in sound education and early training."

Pauperism, especially, requires to be lifted out of the downward steep of hopelessness. Our self-respect is largely dependent on our consciousness that others respect us, and loss of self-respect almost certainly leads its desolate victim to the commission of crime. In all alms-houses, every inmate should be required to exert his or her ability to labor, however feeble it be, and, to that end, diversities of work should be furnished, adapted to their individual strength and skill. And this should be exacted not as a burden or penalty, whose tendency would be still further to crush out the manliness of its victim, but as a stimulus to self-reliance and a proof that the power of self-maintenance may be regained.

This we submit as one method by which the State, the embodiment and executive power of society, may characterize its administration of those departments in the great household, where the transgressing, the inefficient and the unfortunate members are provided for, under rules of the firmest discipline, but by a generous and wholesome benevolence. And through an agency of its own charged with this mission, and imbued with a right spirit, it is believed that much may be done to repress evil, alleviate misery and promote future improvement in those restraining methods and influences which are now in practice.

INTEMPERANCE IN RELATION TO PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

The most prolific source of disease, poverty and crime, observing men will acknowledge, is intemperance. In our hospitals, as well as in our alms-houses and prisons, a large portion of the inmates have reached the refuge in which they are found, by the way of habitual intoxication. Whatever may be said of the sanitary uses of spirituous liquors, there can be no question that they have a luring and an insidious power, which makes them unsafe in the habitual, discretionary use of nine-tenths of those who indulge in them. In the end, they stupify the conscience, blunt the affections, and impair the mind, as well as enfeeble the body. Although these alcoholic products are usefully employed in various manufactures, and especially in the preparation of many valuable medicines; and, in their moderate use, contribute to a present elevation of spirit, if not to the enjoyment of mankind; yet it hardly admits of a doubt that the race would be happier and better conditioned if the discovery of their possible production had never been made, or were henceforth to be classed among the lost arts.

Intemperance, the great scourge of society, as every one knows, is a social vice. Few inebriates begin their downward career by purchasing the stimulant in quantity and taking it home to use at pleasure or convenience. The habit of its use is contracted in some public place, where like companions meet, and where the exhilaration which strong drink produces may expand itself in boisterous mirth. If anything could be done to prevent *social* drinking, the great army of drunkards which now invade society, breaking the peace of myriad households and impairing the public wealth, and who, at length, broken down, diseased or criminal, depend upon public charity for support, or the prison for restraint from further atrocities—this great army would dwindle into insignificance. How to compass that end is a problem which may well engage the attention of wise statesmen and brave patriots.

The policy of giving license to certain parties to open taverns, where intoxicating drinks may be partaken, and gatherings may be accommodated for their indulgence, is now in vogue. The imposts exacted for these licenses are a source of considerable revenue. The ostensible reason for requiring that such establishments shall be licensed is, that reliable men, who will exercise a wise discretion in determining to whom, and in what quantities they will sell, who will prevent excesses on their premises, and who have substance enough to be responsible for damages, if any accrue, may be entrusted with the dangerous business—just as a limited number are licensed to keep and sell gun-powder. In the early history of licenses, religious men, generally deacons of the churches, were the principal holders of this peculiar trust. This fact indicated what restrictive power was expected

to be exercised by these licensed men. The traffic was regarded as a necessary evil, and men of repute for sobriety and principle were appointed to conduct it. Such men, if they were now to engage in it, would have a meagre patronage. They, who have licenses, must be able to take part in the hilarity for which their places are made ready, often with gorgeous attractions. They are not superior in character, as a body, to the thousands who sell without license.

It would be difficult to name any practical good which results from this system, unless it be, that it furnishes a certain amount of revenue. Should these wages of iniquity be put into the Treasury? They are the price of blood, and, in their aggregate amount, would be inadequate to buy fields enough to bury the multitudes who are the victims of the dreadful traffic, for whose profits they sell the people's sanction.

And what economist can fail to discern, without any elaborate calculation, that the State is impoverished by the whole transaction? There is received into the public coffers, a small tribute from every man who cares to secure the common authority for the prosecution of his pernicious trade; and the consequence is, that there is lost from the Commonwealth the productive labor of thousands who waste, in the licensed haunts of intemperance, both the ability to add to her wealth, and the accumulations of former thrift. How vast are the undeveloped resources of Pennsylvania; property that enriches nobody, the value of which is beyond the possibility of computation, wanting nothing but the hand of labor to bring it into use, lying unimproved in almost every quarter of the Commonwealth! And there are men, in myriad numbers, endowed with the physical power to subdue what is wild, and to drag forth what is hidden, in the realm of nature, made impotent to accomplish this great work by "intemperance;" either wasting and deteriorating their own possessions, inherited or acquired, or already in asylums, hospitals, alms-houses and prisons, kept in idle durance for the public safety, at the public expense.

Leave out of the calculation all the moral detriment of which this traffic is the occasion, (although, in a republic, government cannot afford to ignore the influences which serve to demoralize the people:) turn away from the scenes of disappointment and shame and misery, that, after the tumultuous orgies of the bar-room terminate, are enacted in the homes of the returning inebriates, (although, in a well-ordered Commonwealth, the chosen rulers are bound to make such laws as will best conserve the happiness of all its households,) and compute only the absolute sacrifice, in each year, of capital, and of labor, the creator of capital, which results from the impoverishing and disqualifying effects of intoxication, and then compare it with the petty and attainting revenues derived from the sale of licenses, and it will be found that not only are the people despoiled of much more

than is gained by the operation, but the treasury, itself, of the government, has a smaller aggregate receipt from what is derived from the fees of dram-sellers, than would flow to it by legitimate taxation on the additional property which the community would gain, if the taverns and drinking-houses were no longer licensed but suppressed altogether.

Many of our eleemosynary institutions are supported by annual voluntary contributions, and by permanent endowments given by the living and bequeathed by the dead; others by local municipalities, and still others by the State itself, while the alms-houses, reformatories and prisons are a direct burden upon the public treasury. It would be possible to obtain from these an approximate reckoning of how large a proportion of the inmates in them all owe the condition of helplessness or crime, to which they have been brought, to habits of intemperance. Whatever the proportion of their numbers to the whole body of public dependents, the same, it may be safely assumed, is their proportion of the sum total of the cost of maintaining them. Astounded the community would be, if it could be informed, in a fair and accurate account, what sobriety has to pay for the care and subsistence of those who have become, in whole or in part, disqualified for self-control and self-maintenance by drunkenness. An exhibit so made, and placed in every dwelling in the Commonwealth, would move many to consider the damage which they suffer, who are now lured by way-side temptations to the use of "strong drink," and who would, if they could thus be made to appreciate the burden of expense which the temperate are forced to incur for the support of the victims of intemperance, demand the passage of protective laws, that institutions for depriving men of the power of self-support might not be created by the charter of the State in every street and every village.

Moreover, to check this monstrous evil of having a large body of men thrown, by their weak surrender to a vicious appetite, upon the hands of their fellows for maintenance, it seems desirable that they should not find the refuges provided for them, homes of luxurious ease, better, in every particular, than they could have gained for themselves by lives of sober industry. Discrimination should be made between those disabled through their own folly and those stricken, as it were, directly by the hand of Providence. Toil enough and deprivation enough to make them sensible that such transgression has its hardships sooner or later, would be but a wholesome discipline, and should so far characterize the regimen of such dependents, that others, of like proclivities, should see, in their condition, nothing that might render their own approaching destiny attractive.

We have spoken of intemperance as a fruitful source of pauperism and crime; and it is doubtless the proximate cause of nine-tenths of the idleness, brutality and vice which afflict society. Government ought wisely to restrict, never to encourage this prolific evil. But are we to depend wholly

on the protection of law to keep away from the people the snares set for their destruction? Something surely may be done to instruct and fortify the minds and wills of those who are not already enslaved, that they may shun, of their own accord, the "ways of death." Intemperance, with its retinue of infirmities, is, to a large extent, an inherited vice; that is to say, the children of the slaves of idleness and appetite are pre-disposed to follow in the way of their fathers; partly by constitutional proclivity, partly by the influence of example, and partly by direct and criminal instruction, under which their lips become familiarized with the intoxicating cup and their hands with pilfering and other iniquity. Kept away from school to aid their forlorn and often inebriate mothers in the care of younger ones, predestined to the same career, or to be sent on errands of beggary, they learn to riot and blaspheme, before the lisp has left their speech, or the muscle has given steadiness to their limbs. Society should do something to protect itself from this perennial source of ignorance, idleness, pauperism and vice; something, also, to rescue these helpless victims of parental debasement and inhumanity from the training to which they are subjected and the destiny for which it is preparing them.

"Compulsory education" for all the young is one of the developments of modern civilization, adopted in some States, and worthy of immediate consideration by all. It is the policy of the nation which, by the intelligence rather than the numbers of its population, has become the foremost power in Europe. It is an experiment now in Massachusetts, never far behind any community in its measures for the mental and moral advancement of the people. Introduced into the social economy of this Commonwealth, it would provide for many children an antidote to evil home-influences, where they are not so desperately bad as to demand a more direct and forcible intervention; while for those unfortunate ones whose parents can give them no boon but the questionable one of existence, homes should be provided, and the hand of authority should snatch them from the abodes where misery and degradation and premature death await them, to protect the innocent and to arrest the dangerous power of the guilty.

It may be a somewhat startling proposition to an American, that, under any circumstances, his children should be taken from his custody. It would be a novelty in this land. But it will be found, as years roll on, that restriction must be put upon many liberties which, in the earlier history of the country, when population was less dense and life was less feverish and infectious, could safely be left without limitation. Some of our people have yet to learn that there is a distinction between liberty and licentiousness. We have the most liberal political institutions in the world. Our social state, therefore, is still an experiment, and we have to learn, by timely developments, what restraints must be put upon the few, to make

safe the liberties of the many. Society has already felt itself warranted in providing a law for depriving a man of the custody of his own property and placing it in trust, under the management of another, when he is adjudged incompetent for its care. Is it not equally the guardian of those more precious possessions which he unworthily holds, and which he is not only alienating from himself, but dealing with them in such wise as to make them wretched in themselves and hindrances to the well-being and happiness of the community in which they live? The neglected children of the idle, the vagrant, the intemperate and the vicious should be separated from their harmful custody, for protection and training, while their faithless natural guardians should be constrained to contribute towards the cost of their maintenance.

When society shall thus eliminate from its feculent places the material out of which drunkards are made, and, by prevention, cut off that perpetual supply of recruits which has, heretofore, come up, in long succession, from the hovels of the hoary veterans in vice, an efficient step will have been taken towards the reduction of our vast outlay for the support of the imbecile and the insane, the pauper and the criminal. Moreover, universal education, compulsory to those whose parents would not seek it for them, and the removal of young children from the custody of persons utterly disqualified to train them aright, would be more effectual as means of checking intemperance if, in all public institutions for juvenile instruction, special pains were taken to warn the young against the insidious seductions of this social vice—if they were made aware of the seemingly innocent but fatal beginnings of evil, and were instructed to know how, in the end, it “biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.” But, in fact, so widespread is the vice of intemperance, that few teachers would now venture, on their own responsibility, to admonish their pupils to avoid the tavern or the drinking saloon—to pass it by, afar off and in haste, as they would a pest-house on which the yellow flag proclaims infection.

Why should not these youthful wards of society be warned by public sanction against that which constitutes their greatest earthly peril? If they be taught, at the expense of the community, those rudiments of learning which will qualify them to conduct their own affairs and keep account of their gains and losses, that they may become useful members of society, and, in increasing their own, to replenish also the common wealth, why not make clear to them a liability to loss and disaster more fatal than ignorance or dishonesty?

To a certain extent, the habits of intemperance is found amongst all classes of men; but it is obvious that it is the scourge mainly of the poor laboring class; and among the most prominent reasons for this, is the utter want of the home comforts of life. To the morbid minds of many who are

so circumstanced, the use of stimulants seems almost a necessity. They live in cramped and uncomfortable dwellings; the one room in which they sit with their families, is often the same in which their food is cooked, (of necessity, badly cooked,) and in which they eat and sleep. The place is crowded with the occupants and the "impoverished" furniture, the atmosphere impure and heavy, the children fretful and noisy. There is nothing to afford rest of mind or body. Near at hand is a larger room, well furnished with commodious seats, and enlivened with light and air, made warm and comfortable, where a few acquaintances are wont to assemble. It is the saloon of the dram-seller. Once familiarized to the place, to yield to its temptations is another, and an easy step in the way of declension. Under the same influences the sons, as well as the father of the family, become accustomed to spending their evenings from home, if that can be so named, which possesses no item of cheerfulness or peace; which is comfortless in itself, and, being one of many under the same roof, is not able to claim even the boon of privacy. And thus the vice of the parent often becomes the inheritance of the child.

It would be for the interest of society to provide legislation, which would secure to the homes of all its members such physical conditions as are favorable to health. Inspectors are appointed to determine whether buildings are strong enough for safety. Would it be an unwarranted stretch of power, if judgment were pronounced also upon their sanitary conditions. Households are killed by want of light and air, as surely, though less suddenly, than by falling timbers.

In illustration of the above views, an instance may be given, perhaps an extreme case, of a poor family, consisting of husband, wife and four children, who occupied an old dwelling house, with ten or twelve similar groups or families. A visitor found the room in which they lived utterly without furniture. There was not even straw to lie upon. Not a chair, nor a dish, nor a rag, but what barely covered their nakedness, in the room. The husband was from home seeking work. Some one was despatched from a hospital at midnight to attend the poor woman in the extremity of her distress at approaching child-birth. The children were crouching in one corner of the room, the sick woman in another; and there, in such circumstances, the child had birth. There was the foul stair-way, the fetid lobby, the noisy court—this made up their world, the room as described, their home. What power to resist vice could they exert, who had not even the opportunity to be virtuous. Can it be surprising that the first place to which the poor patient repaired after she gained sufficient strength, was the dram-shop at the entrance of the court?

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In the report of this Board for 1870, the last topic presented was that of neglected children. The Legislature was then appealed to, by the highest considerations of the interests and duty of the State, to make provision for their care and education. "The average of social virtue, dignity and wealth," it was then said, "is much reduced by the presence of this debased and debasing ingredient. And it is a problem well worthy of the gravest and most patient thought of philanthropic political economists, whether anything, and (if anything) what can be done for the rescue of these unfortunates from their ill-starred condition, for the protection of the community which they deteriorate, and for the purity, welfare and honor of the State, the mother of them all."

This evil exists in all parts of the country, but is most patent and pressing in large cities and crowded communities. The remedy—what it shall be, and how it shall be applied, is a subject beset with grave difficulties; but they are difficulties which must be sooner or later manfully met and grappled with. The stability and welfare of the State and its free institutions, the interests and safety of every citizen, and the weal or woe of the thousands of innocent and helpless victims, are involved in the question and wait upon your solution.

This is an eminently proper subject for this Board to bring to your attention, both as a "Board of Public Charities," and as being required by law to report on the causes and remedies of vice and crime.

No alms-house, no hospital, no asylum or refuge for the poor, the diseased, the insane, the imbecile, the inebriate or the juvenile offender, is more a work of charity, than would be a provision for the care and education of these neglected children. No courts of justice, no prisons or penitentiaries, or houses of correction or reformatory schools can tend more directly or powerfully to the diminution of vice and crime, than schools and homes for these poor unfortunates, ever growing up in ignorance and pernicious habits, preparing to leaven our whole social condition, and to assist in making our laws.

According to the census of 1860, (the date of that for 1870 are not accessible,) the number of adults who could not read was :

In the United States, of the whole adult population.....	20	per cent.
" of the white adult population.....	9	"
" of the native white adult population....	7½	"
In New York, of the whole adult population.....	6	"
" of the native white adult population.....	1½	"
In Massachusetts, of the whole adult population.....	7	"
" of the native white adult population.....	¼	"

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In Maine, of the whole adult population.....	3 per cent.
“ of the native white adult population.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ “
In Pennsylvania, of the whole adult population.....	6 “
“ of the native white adult population.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$ “

It is to be observed, that only the number of the adult population is here referred to in each case.

Of the native white population, (adult,) the number of illiterate adults, less their proportion of adults, who were idiotic, insane, deaf and dumb and blind, was :

In Massachusetts	— 230
In Maine.....	1,507
In Pennsylvania.....	34,470

Thus the number in Pennsylvania was five to one of that in Maine, in proportion to the native white population of the respective states; while in Massachusetts, the result shows, if the returns are correct, that more than 230 of the idiotic, insane, deaf, dumb and blind adults must have been taught to read, which is undoubtedly the fact. Since 1860, great improvements have been made in the constitution and working of the school system in Pennsylvania, and it is to be presumed that the proportion of illiteracy among her native white population has greatly diminished. Under such circumstances, the much greater proportion of illiteracy among the foreign born population, though a great, is but a temporary evil.

In reckoning the 20 per cent. of illiteracy in 1860, in the whole adult population of the United States, it is to be observed that the slaves were set down, according to their legal status, as all untaught to read, which was then not far from the fact.

NON-ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

The number of children of the school age, (from 5 to 15,) not attending the public schools at all, was :

In Massachusetts, in 1869 and 1870.....	9 per cent.
“ average absence of pupils.....	19 “
In Pennsylvania, in 1869 and 1870.....	6 “
“ average absence of pupils.....	33 “
In Philadelphia, in 1869 and 1870.....	12 “
“ average absence of pupils.....	46 “
In New York, (school age 5 to 21,) in 1869.....	24 “

The number of pupils in academies and private schools, in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, may about balance the number in the public schools, of pupils under 5 and over 15 years of age.

If, then, we make due allowance for the number of imbecile, insane, deaf

and dumb and blind, for those taught to read at home, for those detained from school by chronic sickness, for those, (particularly between the ages of 5 and 8,) not yet sent to school, but who will attend hereafter, and for those, (particularly between the ages of 12 and 15,) not attending school in the given year, but who had already learned to read in former years, the percentage of absolute non-attendance in these two States will be reduced to a very low figure, probably to not more than one or two per cent., which is quite enough. And the apparent advantage of Pennsylvania over Massachusetts, in the percentage, may, it is not unlikely, arise from some difference in the manner of making the returns.

In Pennsylvania, the whole number of pupils registered in the public schools, *during the whole year*, are reported. In Massachusetts, the highest number attending for any time, that is, in the winter schools, is given. In other words, in Massachusetts the highest number attending the summer schools is returned, and the highest number attending the winter schools; but though many pupils attend in summer and not in winter, and conversely, no attempt is made to give the full number of different names registered at both seasons of the year. However this point of comparison may be settled, any doubtful advantage in this respect is more than balanced by our manifest disadvantage in the average absenteeism of those actually registered as pupils.

If due allowance is made for the longer period of school age in New York, it will probably be found that, at least outside of the city of New York, the school system of that State is quite as effective in reaching the whole population as that of either Massachusetts or Pennsylvania.

It is in the large cities, as is shown by the statistics of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading and other large cities, that the greatest proportion of neglected and uninstructed children is found; and in such communities the proportion is appalling. It cannot be less in Philadelphia, after all such allowances as those before referred to are made, than about six per cent. of the whole number of children of the school age; that is to say, about ten or eleven thousand. And the huge and unparalleled proportion of absence to attendance of the pupils themselves, viz: forty-six to fifty-four, is scarcely less appalling.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

Ignorance not only entails vice and wretchedness upon the individual, and loss and expense upon the State, but it is a fruitful source of crime. This might be presumed from the nature of the case, without facts; but facts establish it.

The percentage of convicts in State prisons, who were unable to read on admission, as reported in 1868, was:

In the whole United States	28 per cent.
In New York	15 “
In Pennsylvania.....	16 “
In Maine	10 “

How far the result in the nation, as a whole, may have been influenced by the presence of the freedmen, it is not possible for us, at present, to determine; but it appears that, even assuming all the freedmen to be illiterate, the number of uninstructed convicts was nearly three to two of what it should have been in proportion to the whole number of the illiterate population of the United States.

To the percentage of illiterate of the whole adult population, and of the adult native white population, respectively, the percentage of illiterate convicts was:

In New York.....	as $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 to 1.
In Pennsylvania	as $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 to 1.
In Maine	as $3\frac{1}{3}$ and 13 to 1.

And after making the proper comparisons, it will appear that, if all the people in these States had learned to read, the number of State prison convicts would probably have been diminished just about ten per cent.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

To furnish the needful education, therefore, to her neglected children, is what the State owes to them—is what the State owes to herself. Charity requires it; prudence and statesmanship command it. And, accordingly, we shall not hesitate to proceed to consider the subject in both these relations.

But when we propose to bring our schools to bear especially on this unfortunate class, we are met, *in limine*, with the objection that our present school system already provides for the whole case; that it offers the means of an elementary education to all who choose to avail themselves of its benefits. This may, in a certain sense, be true; but there are children, too young to be qualified or permitted to choose for themselves, and yet the choice made for them determines, it may be, the happiness or misery of their whole lives; determines whether they are to be useful or pernicious members of society; and shall that choice be permitted which imperils not only their happiness, but the welfare and existence of the State?

It is precisely those children, whose parents or guardians are unable or indisposed to provide them with an education. It is precisely those for whom the State is most interested to provide and secure it; for other children would, probably, be educated, if the State did not intervene. And as for the children, so far as they choose for themselves, those who neglect the education offered them in the free schools, preferring the pleasures and

license of vagabondage and truancy, are precisely those for whom such education is most needed; for, a desire for education, is next to education itself, in its good effects; and those who determine to have it would, probably, obtain it, whether the State offered it to them or not.

Clearly it is the duty, that is, it is the highest interest of the State, to secure the education of these "neglected children," *if possible*; and the only questions are: Is it possible? and, if so, How can it be done?

To attain the end will, of course, involve something like what is called "Compulsory Education;" and, against such a scheme, there is started at once a great variety of objections and difficulties. Are these insuperable? Without argument it might be assumed that they are not; for, "where there is a will there is a way." Moreover, it is demonstrated by fact, that they are not insuperable; for the thing has been done; and where it has been done, it has never yet been undone or repented of. It is a notable fact, that no country or community that has adopted either the system of public schools for all, or that has gone so far as to add to it that of compulsory education, has ever retraced its steps.

THE SYSTEM OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION HAS BEEN LONG AND SUCCESSFULLY
TRIED.

This system has been long established in Norway. During the 400 years of the subjection of this country to Denmark, it may be said that education was much neglected, and ignorance threatened to become universal. The law rendering education compulsory was passed in 1827, the agitation of which was begun in 1814, soon after the independence of the country was secured; and the enactments have been, since that time, rendered more complete, particularly by the law of 1860. The consequence is, that almost every Norwegian can read and write. The school age of compulsory attendance is, for children in the country, from 8 to 15 years, and, in the towns, from 7 to 15. Regular attendance upon the common schools is enforced by fines imposed upon the parents. If they persist in neglecting the training of their children, the law steps in, removes the children from their guardianship, and places them in families, where they will be conscientiously taught, the expenses being collected from those who should have cared for them. In Norway compulsory education was the immediate result of political freedom.

In Sweden it was an agitation of 10 years in the House of Peasants, that finally constrained the government to take up the subject. Then there arose a remarkable and unanimous opposition from the Bishops. Some held the matter to be absolutely local, and one with which the State should not meddle; others declared that, if schools were established, the people were too poor to send their children properly clad; others maintained that

the education of the peasantry should be of a limited character. The Bishop of Lund, that seat of the ancient university, maintained that popular education could not and should not be introduced. The reply of the celebrated poet Tegner, then Bishop of the Diocese of Wexjö, was similar in spirit. To the question, what should the Folk schools teach? he answered, "The culture of the laboring classes ought, principally, to be religious; this, if rightly imparted includes morality; all other is to be regarded as not only needless but more hurtful than beneficial." Tegner was at that time 57 years of age, and had been a Bishop about twelve years. Notwithstanding the opposition of the established church, in three years from the time these answers were given, the present system of Folk schools had its foundation in an act of the Diet. By the law of 1842, one such school was required to be maintained in each socken, both in the city and in the country. [See the report of the United States Minister at Stockholm.] The result has been that in 1868, 97 per cent. of all the children in Sweden were actually attending the Folk or higher schools, or were receiving certified instruction elsewhere. Compulsory education in Sweden may be carried by law to the separation of children from parents, but this has been resorted to in but few instances, and only where the poverty of the parent rendered it necessary for the parish to support the child.

There is in Sweden a growing sentiment in favor of enforcing universal attendance, avoiding, if possible, the separation of parent and child. Instruction in the Folk schools is practically gratuitous.

In Prussia, also, as is well known, the system of compulsory education has been established long enough to have had its effect upon the training of a whole generation; and it is perhaps the best educated generation that has ever lived, or that is anywhere to be found. No other people have been so universally trained in the elements of learning and useful knowledge. This is the people that has revolutionized Europe on the fields of Sadowa and Sedan; and the success of Prussia in her great contests with Austria and with France, has resulted far more from this educated intelligence of her people than from any warlike arm, or any strategy or military science of her generals.

Austria has been wise enough to take a lesson from her defeat, and imitating the policy of the victor, she has entered upon a course of political and popular improvement, upon a system of liberality and progress, which, if persevered in, will render her a greater nation than she has ever been. One of the greatest benefits yet conferred upon the working classes of Austria, is the general school bill of 14th May, 1869, which makes national education compulsory, and greatly elevates the standard of it. In accordance with the law, compulsory attendance at school begins with every child at the age of six, and is continued uninterruptedly until the age of fourteen.

But even then, the child is only allowed to leave school on production of certified proof that he has thoroughly acquired the full amount of information which this great law fixes as the *sine qua non* minimum of education for every Austrian citizen. Nor are any private schools tolerated by the government which do not efficiently provide the prescribed amount of secular instruction; although so long as this condition is fulfilled, the law imposes no limit to private educational establishments.

The misfortunes and miseries of France have taught her the same lesson; and it is now stated, on good authority, that the French republican government has it in contemplation to establish for that country a thorough system of universal compulsory education. Had she established such a system thirty years ago the name of Sedan would have remained in comparative obscurity; the myriads of her soldiers would have acquired their knowledge of German geography in a more satisfactory way than that in which it was actually forced upon them, and the Paris commune would either have never existed, or would not have found the ignorant mob of idlers and vagabonds that were ready to execute its savage decrees of vandalism and murder.

England, too, has been roused at length from her lethargy. Her elementary education act was passed August 9, 1870. This act of a liberal progressive administration, has made a step towards the thorough instruction and education of the masses of the English people, which an established church and an aristocratic State, with all the wealth of the richest country in the world at their command for centuries, had neglected or failed to accomplish or even to undertake. This education act includes the compulsory feature, and its detailed provisions, the result of a most exhaustive investigation and discussion, may be referred to, as embodying an eminently practical effort towards solving and removing the difficulties which embarrass the subject.

Thus, in Europe, the system of compulsory education has been established in countries chiefly agricultural, and in others largely commercial and manufacturing; in countries with a scattered rural population, and in others with cities as large as our own; in countries comparatively poor and peaceful, and in others of the greatest wealth and warlike spirit; in countries where the distribution of wealth is most equal, and in others where it is most unequal. And, wherever it has been tried, it has proved successful and satisfactory: no retrograde step has been taken or even thought of.

Nor is it in Europe only that the system has been introduced. Massachusetts has, for several years, been trying it with some limitations, but with a constant and increasing tendency towards a more stringent and absolute enforcement of the rule, and with eminently satisfactory results. Not only Massachusetts, one of our oldest States, and, side by side with our own Pennsylvania, the very cradle of American freedom, and where

the ancient fires of liberty still burn as brightly as anywhere else in our independent country : not only old Massachusetts in the East, but Nebraska in the West, one of the most youthful States in the Union, where the life-blood of liberty and progress is throbbing with fresh and buoyant energy, Nebraska has, by the framers of her Constitution, sought to engraft this feature upon her school system, in her fundamental law: a provision, however, which has been made prospective, in consequence of the rejection of the Constitution because of an objectionable feature in the article on taxation.

The Superintendent of public schools in Massachusetts reports, in 1870, that the law for the suppression of "truancy," as applied in Boston, is "working satisfactorily." The city is divided into ten truant districts, one truant officer being assigned to each district. These officers are expected to give their whole time to the investigation of cases of truancy, reported to them by the teachers of their respective districts, and in securing the attendance of absentees; that is, of children whose names are not enrolled in the schools, and who are, therefore, not known, technically, as "truants." Massachusetts, also, requires a certificate of a certain number of months attendance in school, as a condition of the employment of children in any manufactory.

The Massachusetts Board of Education, in their report of 1871, say:

"By the present law, attendance at school for three months in each year, is rendered compulsory for every child between the ages of 8 and 14, except in certain special cases, while the towns are required to maintain their schools at least six months in each year.

"The Board recommend that the statute be changed, so as to require attendance for the whole period, at least, during which schools are required to be maintained, believing that attendance upon the schools should be compulsory for the child for the same term in which the maintenance of the school is compulsory for the tax-payers. Since the only hope of security and prosperity for a republic rests in the virtuous intelligence of its citizens, the rightfulness of compulsory education is generally admitted. *Salus populi suprema lex.* The necessity of enforcing this right arises from the existence in our community of a large and growing class of persons, not only ignorant themselves, but only too willing to keep their children in ignorance for the sake of the pittance which may be earned by unskilled juvenile labor."

From New York comes the voice in regard to the crying evil of absenteeism: "There is no remedy that I know of but compulsory attendance." The Superintendent of public schools declares that "the primary object of the State, in bestowing free education upon its citizens, is not to benefit individuals as such, but to qualify them properly for their relations and

duties to each other as members of the same community." The Superintendent of the schools in Maine has put the argument into this form: "The power which compels the citizen to pay his annual tax for the support of schools should, in like manner, fill the schools with all of those for whose benefit that contribution was made. It is in the light of a solemn compact between the citizen and the State community. The private citizen contributes of his means, under the established rule of the State, for the education of the youth, with a view to protection of person and security to property; the State, compelling such contributions, is under reciprocal obligation to provide and secure the complete education for which the contribution has been made. This implies the exercise of State power, and involves compulsory education as a duty to the tax-payer. The State builds prisons and penitentiaries for the protection of society, and taxes society for the same. But does she stop here, leaving him who has violated the law to be pursued by the community in a mass—to be apprehended by a crowd and borne by a throng to the place of incarceration? No; she pursues the criminal through legitimate instrumentalities, ferrets him out by the sharpest means of detection, and eventually secures that safety and protection to society for which society has been taxed. Now, to prevent crime—to anticipate and shut it off by proper compulsory efforts in the school-room, working with and moulding early childhood and youth 'to the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard for truth, love of country, humanity, and a universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of society,' [cited from the Constitution of Maine,] the State not only has the right to inaugurate such methods as may be deemed best, but is under strict obligation to do so by all the means in her power."

The world is moving! Shall Pennsylvania remain behind?

CLASSIFICATION OF THE EVIL.

The evil to be remedied is multiform. The absentees from the schools may be distributed into various classes. There are absentees from the public schools, who are provided at least with an elementary education at home, or in private or charitable institutions. Of these nothing further is required but the ascertainment of this fact; and their case is then to be entirely set aside from any idea of compulsion or control.

For the rest, among the absentees from the schools, are:

1. Children living in the streets, without guardianship or supervision, and without employment, except such as they may choose or chance to pick up for themselves.
2. Children employed in manufacturing drudgery, not only in great cotton or woollen manufactories, but who are crowded into cellars and gar-

rets and cramped and comfortless rooms—working, for example, in manipulating tobacco, and in all sorts of simple drudgery.

3. Children, in the city, kept at home by their parents to run errands or help them in their daily toil, trade or business ; as about grocers' shops or butchers' stalls, or other purely unimproving occupation equivalent to idleness, at home.

4. Children in the country, kept from their earliest years, constantly employed in agricultural labors.

OUTLINES OF THE REMEDY PROPOSED.

It is necessary for the best interests of the State, and of the children themselves, that, at least, an elementary education should be secured to all these classes ; but it is not equally necessary for all. For the first class it is most necessary, and its importance diminishes in the order of enumeration, until the last class, in which it is least important. For, *any* honest employment, consistent with health, is better than idle vagabondage ; and the knowledge of some trade, or of agriculture, (which is the healthiest employment of all for a child, both morally and physically,) is even more important towards making a good citizen, than a knowledge of reading, writing or arithmetic.

The truant and employment laws of Massachusetts, with some fuller provisions, might answer, for the remedy, in case of the first and second classes. Of the first class, the attendance at school should be required and secured absolutely ; and for those among them entirely destitute of homes and means of support, proper refuges, maintenance and guardianship should be provided at the public expense. The safety of the community demands it ; the economy of the tax-payer requires it ; for it is, in the end, the cheapest way by which the case can be disposed of, and the only way to make the tax already paid effectual to accomplish its object.

And it is to be remembered that, though this form of the evil may be largely local, its dangerous consequences and the interest in having it remedied are not local. The character of great cities exerts a powerful, and often a sadly controlling influence on the country, near and remote. They may be fountains of blessing to a State, or they may be sources of widespread corruption, nests of iniquity, festering sores upon the body politic. The children that grow up neglected in the city, do not always remain there. They may carry the pestilential influence of their vices all over the State. While, if they were rescued from ruin, trained up in useful knowledge and moral habits, they would almost certainly be found in large proportion, distributed over the whole area of the State, rendering efficient assistance in the development of its resources, and the elevation of its character.

Their education, therefore, concerns not only the city wherein they are found, but the whole Commonwealth.

The safety of the State may not be so much imperilled by the neglect of the second class, as of the first; but, in point of fact, an almost equal positive loss of wealth, *i. e.*, of productive labor is incurred. Besides, it is permitting outrageous cruelty to the children; and, if the State, by solemn enactment, may provide for the prevention of cruelty to animals, though inflicted by the poorest man in the very act of earning his daily bread, will she not provide for the prevention of cruelty to her own children, however the necessities of the parents may seem to justify or excuse it? In these cases, the parents or employ es should be absolutely required, under appropriate penalties, to send the children to school a certain portion of the year, until they have acquired at least those rudiments of knowledge, which should be adjudged by statute to constitute the minimum of an elementary education. If obedience to such a law is refused, and if, from the poverty of the parties, or from whatever cause, the penalties cannot be enforced, then, as in the former case, the State should interpose, and take the care and maintenance of the children into its own hands. To provide for their maintenance, by compelling them to devote to manual and exhausting labor, that childhood, which should be devoted to the studies and recreations of school, is, in the end, the most expensive way to the State in which it could be provided for.

Of the third and fourth classes, the attendance at school might be required by a similar process with similar provisions, and for similar, though at least in the fourth class, not equally imperative reasons. Such is a general outline of a remedy proposed for the great evil in question. But it meets with many

OBJECTIONS.

1. "It would interfere with personal liberty." So does the imposition of military service or training. So does the requisition to serve on juries or to aid the sheriff in the *posse comitatus*. So does the law abating nuisances or making it penal to sell certain articles without a license. If the safety and welfare of the State are sufficient reasons for those interferences with personal liberty, why should not the same be sufficient reasons in the other and more urgent case? Indeed, we might as well admit it to be a part of the personal liberty of the citizen to get drunk or go naked in the streets, or set fire to his house, or starve his family, as to have children, and that he may use them only for his own accommodation, or in mere wantonness, to cast them upon the community, in vicious ignorance and sottish imbecility. If the law may restrain a man from cruelly beating his horse or his mule, shall it be considered an insufferable interference with his per-

sonal liberty to forbid his dwarfing the minds, debasing the morals, stunting the bodies and enfeebling the constitutions of his children? Is the State more interested in the care of oxen than of men?

2. "It would be an interference with the rights of conscience."

So may be the imposition of military service, or the requisition of personal aid to the sheriff; but this case need involve no such interference at all, unless men have a conscientious repugnance to children's being taught to read and write, and to lead moral and virtuous lives, instead of being left to grow up in ignorance and vice. And, even as for religious instruction, it would be to assume a strange position, to say, "the instructor may teach the child that 'twice two are four;' he may even say, 'be temperate and chaste,' but I have conscientious scruples against his saying, 'obey the commandments of Almighty God.'" Still, all formal religious instruction or exercises in the schools that children are required to attend, including, under that category, even the reading of the Holy Scriptures, if so it is insisted upon, may be confined to certain prescribed periods at the opening or close of the school-day; and all children may be excused from attendance at those periods, whose parents or guardians should expressly desire it.

3. "The State is not a benevolent institution, or an association for moral reform."

But the State has its alms-houses; it aids in the support of institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the feeble-minded; it aids in establishing and in sustaining houses of refuge and schools of reform for the youthful victims of neglect, incorrigibility or vice. Its Legislature has its standing Committee on Vice and Immorality, and has constituted this commission as its "Board of Public Charities." Surely it will hardly be urged as a proper reason against a legal enactment, that it will do some good—that it will tend to accomplish even the highest ends of benevolence and morality. But here it is the very safety and welfare of the State that is appealed to, as the proper object of the proposed legislation. To prevent vice and crime by removing their causes, and thus to prevent their consequences of poverty, and misery and shame, of injury and loss to society, is quite as consistent with the proper functions of the State, as to punish them after they have borne their fruits.

4. "It would vastly increase the cost and burden of the public schools."

If it should do so, it would still be only as the necessary means of securing for all, the education which it is the constitutional duty of the Legislature to provide. But it would probably not increase the cost of the schools nearly so much as it might be supposed or apprehended, while it might be made greatly to increase their general efficiency. It is to be assumed that school accommodations are already provided, sufficient

for all the children of school-age in the Commonwealth. But even if it were necessary to reserve or supply separate schools for those children who do not now attend school at all, and if to these were added the incorrigibly truant, and the unreasonably absent, from the other schools, together with those who, for misbehavior or negligence, are expelled from them, it would only leave more room in the other schools, for the wants of an increasing population, and would, in the long run, involve only a change in the *distribution* of the whole number of children. The result would, in fact, be that the average attendance in the other schools would be much raised; the conduct and industry of the pupils would be improved; and, in the end, the number to be provided for in the separate school would be very small indeed. And as to the meagre remnant of extremely destitute children, which would be, we believe, continually reduced under the system we propose, for whom maintenance as well as instruction would have to be provided, it is not easy to see how the State can decline the duty of making the provision, or why, while it has its numerous asylums of kindred character, it should *seek* to decline it. We think, therefore, that the expense would not be "vastly" increased; but whatever the cost would be, it ought to be cheerfully met.

5. "It would encourage reckless marriages, and the reckless idleness and wastefulness of parents."

This is the sort of objection that has been made, and may continue to be made against all relief afforded to the poor and wretched. There is an abuse to be guarded against, but it is not to be guarded against by leaving the destitute and miserable to rot and perish; but only by giving the relief in such judicious ways and degrees as to avoid abuses as far as possible. The same good judgment should be exercised in this case. But the objection is the less applicable here, because the natural and proper effect of the legislation proposed would be, on the whole, to diminish poverty and wretchedness, as well as ignorance, vice and crime. Meantime it does not appear that the evil consequence alleged has actually followed where education has been made universally compulsory, whether in Sweden, in Norway, or in Germany.

6. "Merely to learn to read and write will not make better citizens, or diminish crime."

Here it is to be observed, first of all, that the practical alternative is not, as is often invidiously suggested, between a knowledge of reading and writing on the one hand, and habits of morality and religion, or a knowledge of a trade on the other; but between so much knowledge as is involved in reading and writing and no education at all; between so much knowledge as that or blank ignorance or a training only in habits of vice and crime.

In the second place, so far from its being true that such a modicum of learning, or any amount of knowledge, is naturally associated with immorality, the plain fact is, that there is a natural affinity between knowledge and good morals; between the normal culture of the intellect and of the heart; between truth and rectitude; and that a knowledge of reading and writing increases both the means and the tendency to acquire both the knowledge and the habits of virtue and good morals. This is the general law, and the dissociation of knowledge from virtue, the perversion of knowledge to the aid and development of vice and iniquity, which it is true, may sometimes happen, and which has happened in some notorious and terrible examples, is one of the most monstrous abuses known in human experience.

But, in the third place, it is not proposed that these children should be taught to read and write to the exclusion of all moral or religious instruction. The public schools of Pennsylvania are neither immoral nor godless schools. Ninety-nine in a hundred of the teachers are, and would continue to be, moral, and nine-tenths of them religious persons. Moral and religious instruction and training would be given, radiating constantly in an unconscious influence from the person, bearing and example of the teacher; from the very air and order of the school room; and in formal lessons, too, and special exercises, with such rare exceptions for weak consciences as have been before referred to. Moreover, we here add, that all the time, if any, besides Sundays and Saturdays, which any parents may require for their children to receive actual religious instruction from their own religious teachers, would be freely accorded to them. The church or the churches, and any benevolent, moral and religious associations or persons, are, and will be, of course, at perfect liberty to give to these neglected children, now in question, not only moral and religious instruction, but as full an education, in all respects, as they please. The State will not interfere with them. The State, in her school system, does not interfere with the church at all. The church is, and always has been, and always will be, while the fundamental principles of our civil and social polity remain what they are, at perfect liberty to educate in religion, morals and every kind of learning, all the children in the State, if she will, and if she can induce them to receive her instructions. Of course the State will not, and cannot consistently, compel the attendance of the children upon such schools. The church is at as full liberty to do all she will and can, *with* the State system of public schools, even including the feature of compulsory attendance; (for this feature is never applied to children who receive sufficient instruction elsewhere,) the church has, *with all this*, just as full and free scope for all her benevolent activities, as she ever had or could have, with no State schools whatever. The church has had her opportunity, without these

latter schools, falsely and slanderously styled "godless," and with immense revenues and means in her hands,—means and revenues, in many cases, bestowed upon her for this very purpose,—in Spain, in Italy, in Portugal, in the States of South America, and, even in England; and what has been the result as to the education of the masses of the poorer and of the so-called lower classes of the community? In many cases, as in Sweden, she seems to have been positively principled against their education. The "church" has reason to hide her head in silent shame or humble confession at her own neglect, rather than to carp at the State for its imperfect efforts to supply her lack of service, to remedy, as it may, the consequences of her unfaithfulness. The State not only leaves the church at liberty to act for herself and in her own way, but invites her, and invites all good men, to render their aid in this work so fraught with beneficence towards its particular objects, as well as interwoven with the necessary conditions of the public welfare. And it is no small encouragement to the efforts of the State in this direction, to believe and expect, as we have good reason to do, that those efforts will be seconded, and their expense greatly curtailed, not only by the spontaneous favor of public opinion, but by the systematic aid of Christian benevolence, in furnishing homes and refuges, as well as a good training, to many of these children of neglect and want.

In the fourth place, if by "good citizens" is meant useful, productive members of society, it is not pretended that *all* which is of importance to make men such is to teach them to read and write; and if the State is disposed and can afford to secure to these children the knowledge of some trade or handicraft *also*, so much the better. Meantime, the mere knowing how to read and write tends, and powerfully tends, in the right direction; tends towards making men useful and productive citizens; tends, therefore, to increase the wealth and prosperity of the State, and thus to re-pay, and more than re-pay, all that it may have cost. Abundant evidence on this head has been collected by the United States Commissioner of Education, and published in his report for 1870, pp. 439-467. The following questions were submitted to a great number and variety of competent witnesses:

1. Have you observed a difference in skill, aptitude and amount of work executed by persons you have employed, arising from a difference in their education, and independent of natural abilities?

2. Do those who can *merely* read and write, and who merely possess those rudiments of an education, other things being equal, show any greater skill and fidelity as laborers, skilled or unskilled, or as artisans, than do those who are not able to read and write? and, if so, how much would such additional skill &c., tend to increase the productiveness of their services, and, consequently, their wages?

The answers to these questions all tend to establish the point that the

mere ability to read and write, by even an unskilled laborer, adds, on an average, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. to his value and efficiency.

Similar questions were propounded to large numbers of intelligent workmen, and of observers, who were neither employers nor workmen, and all with the same result.

It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the wealth of the State would be greatly promoted by giving at least a rudimentary education to those thousands of her children who are now suffered to grow up in ignorance and neglect.

In the fifth place, that the merely knowing how to read and write is to some extent a preservative from crime, is evident from the State prison statistics already given, from which it appears that if all in the State were taught to read and write, the number of criminals would be diminished nearly ten per cent. The consequence would be a great pecuniary saving, though one can hardly bring himself to mention this by the side of the immense moral gain.

7. "The evil complained of is very slight in the rural portions of the State."

If so, then all the other objections, for this case, proportionally lose their weight: then, its remedy could interfere but little with personal liberty or the rights of conscience; it could subject the State in but a slight degree to the charge of philanthropy; it could cost but little and could not much encourage reckless marriages or extravagant living, nor could it much increase the exposure of the State schools to the charge of immorality and ungodliness, or inutility and impotence.

The remedy is, doubtless, more needed in cities and crowded communities than it is in sparsely settled and agricultural portions of the country; but we think that we have shown that its beneficial influences would not be confined to these districts of dense population, but that they would be widespread and general, and that we have also demonstrated that in the less thickly settled districts it is not impracticable, nor likely to work any evil, but rather that it will be productive of good and only good, as is proved by the experience of Prussia and Sweden and Norway, in which latter country it has been in full operation for more than forty years.

CONCLUSION.

From a review, therefore, of the whole case, the Board cannot but earnestly recommend as a remedy for this, one of the greatest, most painful and most threatening evils that exist among us, the enactment of a general law of *compulsory education*, or as near an approximation to it as the Legislature, in its wisdom, shall deem expedient and practicable; any necessary increase of expenditure to be met either by appropriations from the State Treasury or by local taxation, or by both.

USES OF A "BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES."

This great Commonwealth, which, as a Province, derived its name from its benevolent founder, is justly distinguished for its numerous and diversified "charities," which seem like monuments of his beneficent principles. Probably no one of our American States has made a more liberal provision for the relief or shelter of her unfortunate wards, or has, by a continuous and consistent course of legislation, striven to employ the attribute of humanity in the infliction of punishment upon her criminal population, and to aim not only to prevent further debasement, but to re-establish or promote principles of virtue, which may render the vicious and degraded useful to themselves and to society.

It may be that the State, in its organic capacity, has not been more liberal than some others in expenditures for public charities, but private bounty has been most profuse, and associated individuals have supplied wants which they thought the eye of common authority too slow to notice and compassionate. Yet, though Pennsylvania is so generously provided with establishments for the amelioration of the condition of those who are destitute and suffering, and for the reformation of delinquents and the effective punishment of criminals, other States have preceded her in creating an authoritative commission to supervise all these "charities," and to stand between their immediate administrators and the public, whose almoners and agents they are, as the friends and guardians of both; to commend the faithful, judicious and beneficent to a larger respect and more confiding patronage; to admonish the incapable, wasteful and useless by the same course of judicious, though rigorous inspection, and to make report of their respective administrations to the Legislature and the public.

The Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania has been instituted about two years. Encountering difficulties which are incident to all new undertakings, and others of an unusual character, that commission passed its first year of experiment, and laid before your honorable body, at its last session, as ample a report of its doings as the circumstances of the case allowed. It is believed that when that report got fairly into the hands of the community, the almost universal judgment was that it contained a mass of practical information of great value and importance, not possible to have been gleaned through any other existing instrumentality; and that it bore testimony to the judicious forecast of your honorable bodies in recognizing the necessity of a Central Board, supervisory of the far-reaching and growing system of the State's "charities"—a term, which, in legal acceptance, embraces not only homes and asylums and alms-houses, but prisons and penitentiaries also; for these are now treated in law if not in fact as "moral hospitals, where the vicious are to be reformed and society purified

as well as protected." Nobody could be so well aware as the Board itself, with its opportunities of outlook, that its first report could not furnish a full expose of all matters committed to its supervision, notwithstanding the most extreme industry and earnestness. The members of the Board were happy to testify that there were more institutions, charitable, reformatory and correctional, in the State of Pennsylvania, than they were able even to visit in a single year, much less to comprehend in all their designs, conditions, operations and needs. Their work, laborious as it was, was only initiatory, and they present this, their second annual report, as but an ample contribution to that complete exhibit of the status and wants of these institutions of our Commonwealth, which the people need for incitement, encouragement and guidance in good works; and which the gathered reports of this Board will, in due time, afford. This document is offered, therefore, as the report and result of what the Board have been able to accomplish, during the second year's work in their appointed sphere, and of the convictions which have been forced upon them, while inspecting what is and considering what ought to be the system, policy and provision, in such a State as this, for the care of the suffering, the helpless, the incapable and the criminal. It is by no means exhaustive of all the interesting and important topics concerning which it is the appropriate office of the Board to give account and to make suggestions. That office, too, devolves upon them the duty and the privilege of placing themselves in the vanguard of progress, and either of creating continuous improvements by study and observation of others' labors, or, at least, in assimilating our own charities with such existing elsewhere as should most commend themselves to public confidence and favor. Thus, it will be seen that if this commission is worthy of any existence, it is worthy of a perpetual existence, and however inefficient or unsuitable its individual members may be, at any time, it is demonstrable that the commission itself, as a general agency, is capable of untold advantage to the State.

In an economic view, the management of the domestic concerns of the different institutions referred to the supervision of this Board, may be compared to the administration of the affairs of a class of business establishments. It is patent to all who observe the operations of these, and are cognizant of results, that the measure of success is as varied as the number of the establishments, and is ten-fold greater in one than another. What would be the effect upon these unsuccessful ones, if an agency, become expert from observation and study of the best methods of operation, might introduce them into their unprosperous houses, and dissipate the causes of failure? The comparison may be homely but its aptness is severely exact. All these institutions, in this aspect, bear a near relation to each other. A central board, exercising judicious and impartial supervision over all, cog-

nizant of the needs and deficiencies of some, and of the surpassing excellencies of others, and prepared by unbiased judgment, large observation and a wide range of study, could not fail of the ability to give such counsel as would change barrenness to abundant fruitage, and bring order out of confusion. The Board of Public Charities is the State's agency for obtaining this *coup d'œil* of all its "charities," and of serving them by personal visitations, and both them and the State by advising judicious legislation in their behalf.

The Board's report of last year contained, in condensed and tabulated forms, the statistics of a large majority of our public institutions, and full histories of many of those which are called State institutions—the whole of this information having been acquired by personal visits made by members of this Board and by the General Agent, to the several establishments. The collation of these facts is essential to the proper comprehension and legitimate support of existing charities, and to the knowledge of wants, for which no provision has been made. Facts have a comparative as well as an absolute value, and they are not known in their relations until they are brought together. The practical uses of much that has been already obtained must depend upon the completion of those investigations which the Board has inaugurated. When full and accurate knowledge of all the public charities shall have been gained, and the whole condensed and presented at a single view, a great step will have been taken towards the improvement of them all. When their annals are collated and put side by side, a comparison may show that some institutions enjoy an inordinate measure of public sympathy and support, while others have been cramped and stunted because the community have never been taught to appreciate them.

A just inspection of our common charities, contemplated as a system might reveal, your Board believes, some "missing links," without which the whole is very incomplete and inefficient. In almost every section, for example, provision is made for the shelter and care of destitute orphan children who have passed the period of infancy, and are objects of great interest. Their minds are in process of rapid development: they begin to reveal the characters which will distinguish them in their maturity. The possibilities of their after-career are on the eve of disclosure, and there is a romance about that period of their lives, to which few are insensible. Every where are warm hearts to cherish them, and open hands to provide for them. How is it with those in like necessitous condition, but of more tender years? For them no refuge opens its doors. Foundlings are borne to the alms-house, and, no special provision being made for their nurture, not fewer than ninety in a hundred are, in the course of a few months, borne forth to the trenches in which the friendless are deposited. Waifs, cast upon the strand of life, society seems to be persuaded that nothing

will be lost from the sum of human happiness if the next wave shall sweep them off again into the great deep.

In like manner, the neglected or the orphan child, who has reached the limit at which he must leave the shelter where he has enjoyed truly parental care, and has forgotten that it is other than his permanent "home," is suddenly launched upon the world, where self-reliance is presumptuous, and knowledge of the ways of men scarcely more than infantile. If children, abandoned by or bereft of their parents, rightfully become, at any age, the wards of society, what good reason can be assigned why the public should withhold its fostering care from them in their tenderest years, or should *remit its attention and oversight* before their powers are mature, so that, in the common course of nature, and, by the laws of society, they would be required to assume the responsibilities of mature age? We do not hesitate to counsel for the former such care and maintenance by the public, whose wards they are, as will assimilate most nearly to such as are given in a well ordered home—that life may not be wantonly sacrificed and thrown away. And, for the latter, a system of oversight and inspection which shall extend to their new-found homes, and serve as a guardianship over their own immaturity, and a protection to them from the cruelty and rapacity of unfeeling and exacting masters. To all such, the State undeniably stands in *loco parentis*, and fewer would come to want or be found in alms-houses, or travel in the ways of crime, 'till they reach the common jail, if, in their earlier years, they felt the influence of firm and judicious tutelage, and were strengthened and encouraged by the consciousness that the thoughtful care of the Commonwealth, which is their guardian, was continually alive in their behalf.

These are offered as simple illustrations of the possibility that our system of charities is incomplete, numerous and extended as those charities are. What is wanted, will most fully appear when we know what we have. The public is always ready to fulfill its duties when it clearly sees what they are.

The collated statements which the Board presents in their reports, of the beneficent operations in our Commonwealth, will prove of great value in an economic point of view. It is sad to know how large a portion of that which is given for the relief of human misery is wasted. Private beneficence is often so impulsively and indiscriminately bestowed that it aggravates the evil which it aims to abate. Money given to the idle and yet able poor is a bounty on pauperism. Many are willing to give their money through a consciousness of what society expects of them or through pity as an emotion not a motive, who are backward to bestow the time and thought which are essential to its wise dispensation, and so it is thrown away to be scrambled for and secured by the shrewdest and the strongest. The aggregate of this waste is still further increased in second hands; for

it sometimes happens that they who are entrusted with the expenditure of other men's benefactions are not sufficiently impressed with the propriety of a frugal use of charitable funds, and so squander them with a wasteful, not to say, extravagant hand. Indeed, it is rather the proclivity of men in the management of great eleemosynary trusts to deal with them more lavishly than with their own private resources; and this is not infrequently the tendency where the trusted agents have no unworthy motive, and enjoy the highest repute for probity and uprightness.

By bringing the wise frugality of one institution to the knowledge of others, it is believed that unconscious abuses will be corrected; and by publishing tabulated reports of the expenditures of all, the careless and the profuse will be educated or constrained into amendment or will resign their trusts.

It has been deliberately stated by a thoughtful and experienced philanthropist, in a paper read before the British Social Science Association, that one-half of the charitable benefactions of London is thrown away for want of a careful supervision. In a newer country, and where many of our institutions are in the experimental stage of their existence, it would seem improbable that a stricter economy has been learned. Yet, if we assume that one-eighth of the amount of public and private charities is wastefully distributed in this State by organized bodies, there might be saved the sum of one million dollars, besides preventing the moral impoverishment from such thriftless profusion.

Disgust at the revelations of abuse in these sacred trusts, which are occasionally made, (and which arouse a false suspicion of more wrong-doing than actually exists,) and observation of the demoralizing influence of injudicious or ill-managed charities upon these recipients, have led some persons to question whether all organized beneficence be not an unnecessary burden upon society, which government would do better to abate than to foster. But, that the common sentiment of the community sets in the opposite direction, (insomuch that for every form of human misery it is proceeding, with a bountiful compassion, to open asylums,) is a fact that must be patent, even to the sceptical. No: our public charities cannot be obliterated. The best that we can do, is to provide for them a wise supervision, and to make them as beneficent as possible in their administration. For this comprehensive oversight, no systematic arrangement existed in this State, anterior to the creation of this commission, which is intended to supply this want—a want so great, that notwithstanding the systematic publication of the reports of most of our benevolent establishments, their objects even have been unknown to our public men, who could not afford the time to examine these voluminous documents. No one is to blame. Their multiplicity and diffuseness prevent a general acquaintance with

them, much more a careful criticism of their statements. They have been prepared by the authorities of the several institutions, for the time being, to further the special interests committed to them, and, generally, with no view to the uses of the State, or to a comparison of one charity, in its cost and its results, to another. The need of an authoritative agency to collate these reports, to search out historic and other information which they do not contain, to examine into the condition and management of many others, which make no stated exhibit, and to condense all in such wise, that one comprehensive glance will discern their comparative state and efficiency, has been so far appreciated, that ten other States, besides Pennsylvania, have instituted commissions through which to obtain and utilize this knowledge.

Our own Board, in common with those in other communities, have felt that their first duty is to collect and publish information concerning the establishments under their inspection.

Mr. Sanborn, the late Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusetts commission, (whose name cannot be mentioned in connection with these subjects, without instant recognition of the inestimable value of his services in the cause of philanthropy, not only to his own State, but to all other States,) declares, in an official paper, that this "was the most useful service rendered by that commission in the first two years."

Besides the advantages already set forth, which the State may expect to derive from the establishment of a judicious and energetic commission to look after these important and constantly expanding interests, there is no inconsiderable benefit to be obtained in securing information, which is to be the basis of action, from sources that may be regarded as impartial.

Men who concentrate their sympathies upon one particular institution for the relief of their suffering fellow-creatures, can hardly avoid having their views somewhat narrowed and prejudiced by the singleness of their object; and their account of the specialty upon which their concern is concentrated, must be colored, perhaps unconsciously, by their own enthusiasm. Nor can they always refer to other charities, which look for support to the favor and bounty of the public, with unstinted praise, or perhaps, without disparagement. To obtain a just impression of all these divers institutions, in their actual condition and relative importance, men who have special connection with no individual charity, who have hearts large enough to feel for every type of human suffering, and minds so well poised that they can contemplate all, without becoming engrossed by any one, must be selected for this special service—persons who have, also, an aptitude for the work, and who will find aid and encouragement in it, from the manifested confidence of their fellow-citizens.

In Massachusetts, where a commission like our own has been longer in

existence than in any other State, it is admitted on all hands, that the system, tried by the tests of economy, humanity and effectiveness, has been a complete success; and it has given to the public charities of that ancient Commonwealth an eminent and singularly high rank of excellence.

It may seem strange to some that we speak of the humanity of benevolent establishments, as a quality that may be more or less prevalent in them; but indeed, there may be much positive cruelty in the management of an asylum, whose name and purpose indicate the very spirit of charity. Helpless misery, cloistered in some great fortress of beneficence, having no access to the public ear, and never approached by any one, save the heartless subaltern who inflicts the wrong, may pine under life-long outrage at the public charge, scourged all the while by the very bounty contributed for its relief. And the same extent of misery may exist in an institution, where all who administer it, are imbued with a true spirit of philanthropy and a perfect willingness to exercise it, in behalf of the suffering inmates. A serious defect in the plan or construction of a building may entail upon its occupants, from dampness and cold and a foul atmosphere, such continuous discomfort or disease, that life becomes a burden and death the only relief. But, in addition to this, where the institution is a hospital so inconvenient and so unsuitable, as to hinder every effort of the physicians, and retard all advances to recovery of the patients, and where, above all, this hospital is an asylum for the insane, which, besides these disadvantages, is so overcrowded, as to be rather a bedlam than a place of quiet and repose, the sad wretchedness of the place must impress the most callous visitor. What was effected in the Insane Department of the Philadelphia alms-house in the first year of the existence of this Board, may well illustrate how abuses may be abated, when thoroughly investigated, faithfully disclosed and earnestly represented by an official visitor to those responsible for them, though not before cognizant of their enormity. In this "hospital for the insane," were crowded, in quarters not more than sufficient for half the number, 750 human beings, sick with the saddest and most desperate of diseases, and without reasonable hope of relief or restoration from any advantages which the "Hospital" itself afforded. Their sufferings were, indeed, alleviated by the kindness and the skill of medical proficiency and such protection and oversight as were possible, under the circumstances. A direct and persistent appeal to the proper authorities, induced an ample appropriation for suitable buildings, planned for the reception of the insane, and containing well arranged wards for remedial treatment. Pauper nurses and pauper attendants have been re-placed by others, who are compensated for their services, and who may be relied upon for a willing fulfillment of duty. And one of the most agreeable features in this whole matter, is the perfect willingness of all those

with whom it rested to supply the necessary means to aid in the accomplishment of this salutary reform. A brighter day, we believe, has dawned upon these most pitiable objects, who, when incapacitated for self-support, are thrown, by the poverty of their friends, into the insane department of a public alms-house. This single instance may serve to suggest how many cases there are in which a large humanity is needed in the administration of public charities, and how a supervisory board, clothed with authority by the State, may help in its development.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

GEO. L. HARRISON, *President*.

NOTE.—Commissioner Clymer dissents from the articles on “Compulsory Education,” and “Intemperance in relation to crime and pauperism.”

STATISTICS

TO THE

REPORT OF THE BOARD, 1871.

PENITENTIARY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN- SYLVANIA.

The estimated value of the personal property on December 31, 1870, was as follows: Utensils, \$5,412 37; furniture, \$1,929 75; subsistence stores, \$5,065 67; manufactured goods and materials, \$23,910 25. Total, \$36,318 04.

The number of prisoners subjected to punishment during the year, with the offence and character of punishment, and the number of times it was inflicted on each, is as follows:

Whole number in prison.....	546
Never reported for violation of rules.....	322
Reported only once.....	109
Reported more than once.....	115
	— 546

Reported and punished once.....	109	4 were punished eight times.....	32
45 were punished twice.....	90	4 were punished nine times.....	36
22 were punished three times.....	66	1 was punished ten times.....	10
14 were punished four times.....	56	2 were punished eleven times.....	22
9 were punished five times.....	45	2 were punished thirteen times.....	26
7 were punished six times.....	42		
5 were punished seven times.....	35	322 prisoners—No. of punishments...	569

The character of the offences were:

Loud talking and profane language.....	422
Quarrelling and insolence.....	85
Destroying prison property and refusing to work.....	50
Attacking officers, 2; attempts to escape, 10.....	12
	— 569

The punishments inflicted were :

Forfeiture of food one day—loss of tobacco	474
Placed in irons from one hour to twenty-seven days.....	5
In isolated cells from one to thirty-seven days.....	7
In punishment cells.....	83
	<hr/>
	569
	<hr/>

Of the 83 placed in punishment cells, 68 were kept in dark cells from five to thirty-six hours, and 15 in partially, three to ten days. The violations of rules are usually made by newly received prisoners, and from the foregoing it will be seen that there are only 34 who have been reported over four times. These may be termed incorrigibles.

Wines and liquors, at a cost of \$63, were purchased for the use of the sick during the year, but issued only in cases of necessity, and then by the physician's prescription.

Of the 20 prisoners who were re-committed to this institution, their ages, and crimes for which convicted, were as follow :

AGES.		CRIMES.	
18 to 21.....	1	Burglary and larceny.....	1
21 to 25	4	Ent'g building with felonious intent...	2
25 to 30.....	5	Entering building and larceny.....	1
30 to 35.....	2	Forgery	1
35 to 40	*3	Felonious assault and battery	1
40 to 45	1	Larceny.....	11
45 to 50.....	*3	Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	1
50 to 60.....	1	Procuring abortion	1
	<hr/>	Perjury	1
	20		<hr/>
			20

* One was colored.

The number of prisoners discharged during the past year, with their sex, and manner of discharge, physical and mental health, and education on reception and discharge, time served in prison, and their occupation during confinement, is as follows :

How Discharged.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Expiration of sentence	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Commutation law.....	121	.....	14	.....	135
Pardoned.....	26	1	1	1	29
Escaped.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	154	1	15	1	171

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

cxxi

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH—ALSO EDUCATION.

ON RECEPTION.		ON DISCHARGE.	
<i>Physical Health</i> —Good	92	<i>Physical Health</i> —Good.....	124
Impaired.....	59	Impaired	41
Bad	20	Bad	6
<i>Mental Condition</i> —Good.....	163	<i>Mental Condition</i> —Good	163
Impaired	8	Impaired..	6
Insane .....	.....	Insane	2
<i>Education</i> —Illiterate	29	<i>Education</i> —Illiterate.....	8
Read only.....	19	Read only.....	11
Read and write	123	Read and write.....	152
TIME SERVED IN PRISON.		OCCUPATIONS IN PRISON.	
Under 1 year.....	41	Weaving	65
1 to 2 years.....	55	Shoemaking.....	33
2 to 3 years.....	24	Cigar making	8
3 to 4 years.....	24	Repairs and laboring	20
4 to 5 years.....	17	Winding yarn	35
5 to 6 years.....	3	No work	6
6 to 7 years.....	3	Sick	4
7 to 8 years.....	2		
8 to 9 years.....	1		
Over 9 years	1		
	171		171

STATEMENT exhibiting the age, sex, color, &c., of the convicts received into the Penitentiary for the Western District of Pennsylvania, during the year 1870.

Whole number received.....	144	England.....	5
		Other foreigners.....	14
COLOR AND SEX.		APPRENTICED.	
White males	134	Never bound.....	106
White females.....	3	Bound and left	15
Colored males.....	6	Bound and served.....	23
Colored females.....	1		
AGE.		CONVICTIONS.	
Under 18.....	3	1st conviction.....	124
18 to 21.....	25	2d conviction, 1 here.....	2
21 to 25.....	29	2d conviction, 2 here	16
25 to 30.....	38	3d conviction, 3 here	1
30 and upwards	49	5th conviction, 5 here.....	1
MINORS.		CRIMES.	
White.....	27	Against property.....	106
Colored.....	1	Against persons.....	38
ADULTS.		PARENTAL RELATIONS.	
White.....	110	Parents living.....	50
Colored.....	6	Parents dead.....	50
		Father living.....	15
		Mother living	29
NATIVITY.		ATTENDED SCHOOL.	
Pennsylvania.....	63	Public school.....	96
Other States of U. S.....	38	Private school.....	26
Ireland.....	13	Did not go to school.....	22
Germany.....	11		

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

EDUCATION.		Married		53
Illiterate.....		Widowed.....		11
Read only.....		ARMY OR NAVY.		
Read and write.....		Served in army.....		62
		In neither.....		82
HABITS.		HEALTH.		
Sober.....		Physical—good.....		64
Moderate drinker.....		impaired		60
Occasionally intemperate.....		bad.....		20
Intemperate		Mental—good.....		141
		impaired.....		2
CIVIL CONDITION.		insane		1
Single.....				

Of the 144 admitted, there had been previously committed to the House of Refuge 44, as follows :

Now on 1st conviction.....	25	Now on 8th conviction, 2 here.....	1
2d conviction, 1 here.....	2	3d conviction, 3 here.....	3
2d conviction, 2 here.....	11	4th conviction, 4 here.....	1
3d conviction, 2 here.....	1		44

The aggregate sentences of the 144 received, were 449 years, 8 months, 18 days; being an average of 3 years, 1 month and 14 days.

STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The ground plot occupied by the penitentiary is on the north side of Coates street, extending 645 feet from Twenty-second street eastward to Corinthian avenue, and from Coates street 675 feet northward, and contains 10 acres, enclosed by a wall of stone 12 feet thick at base, 2 feet 9 inches at top, and 30 feet high. The front building, which forms a part of the south wall, is two stories high, with a basement, and is constructed of hewn and squared blocks of granite, 200 feet in length, with two projecting massive square towers 50 feet high; the curtain between the towers is 41 feet high. The gate-way, in the centre, is 27 feet high and 15 feet wide, surmounted by an octangular tower 85 feet high. The right side of this front building contains the inspectors' room and warden's apartments; the left, corresponding in size to the right, the offices of the clerk, gate-keeper and the residences of the matron and physician. In the centre of the ground plot is an octangular observatory from whose sides long corridors, seven in number, radiate. On each side of these corridors are the cells, and exercising yards attached to each ground floor cell. The partition walls between the cells are 18 inches to 2 feet in thickness, built of stone, with foundations three feet deep. The spaces between the radiating blocks of cells are used for raising vegetables for the use of the prisoners, and a small portion for a lawn and flower-beds. Of the seven corridors, or

blocks of cells, four are two stories and three are one story high; of the latter, one is 280 feet long and two 185 feet long; of the four which are two stories high, two are 330 feet, and two 280 feet long each, and contain in all 562 cells adapted to the separate system, constructed of stone and plastered on the inside.

The cells are ventilated by flues and sky-lights 6 inches wide by 30 inches long; warmed by steam and lighted with gas until 9 o'clock. Each cell has two doors opening into the corridor, the outside, a close wooden one, secured by a lock, the inner one, of grated iron, fastened with three bolts. The former are set about one-third of the way open on Sunday to enable the prisoners to hear the preaching, and the same during the hot days of summer to secure a freer circulation of air. They are not opened wide enough for prisoners in opposite cells to see each other. The ground floor cells have two additional doors of a similar character for egress of the occupants to their yards.

Each cell is furnished with a hydrant, water bucket and pine bedstead or bunk. The bedding consists of a straw mattress and pillow of the same, (changed when necessary,) two pairs of blankets, three sheets, one of the latter changed weekly, the former washed twice a week or oftener, as required. Each is provided with a Bible, a Prayer Book, (if desired,) a table which lets down when not in use, stool, closet containing two shelves, a looking glass, knife and fork, tin pan, cup, plate, spoon, towel, soap, comb, pepper and salt box, bottle of vinegar, molasses can holding two quarts, (the allowance for a month,) together with such mechanical implements as may be required for the work to be performed. One prisoner is confined in each cell, and sometimes two, for want of room.

There is a water closet in each cell, connected by a branch with an 8 inch water pipe passing along the whole length of the block of cells, on either side and in each story, (when there are two,) having valves at the ends. The valve at the upper end is connected with a reservoir of water, the one at the lower end with a sewer. Every morning after breakfast the lower valve is opened, and the contents of the pipe discharged into the sewer, a stream of water being let on at the same time from the upper end, after which the lower valve is closed, and the pipe filled with fresh water, which rising some inches in the bowl of the water closet, remains till next morning. Once a fortnight each prisoner is furnished with a table spoonful of chloride of lime, which he dissolves in a bucket of water, and pours the solution into his privy pipe.

The premises are lighted with gas. The yard between the cell buildings and outer wall, patrolled by watchmen, is lighted by eight 18 in. reflectors, each backed by a bat-wing gas burner in the tower of the centre building. There are also two 12 in. reflectors at the end of the fourth block and two

at the end of the second block, which afford an abundant supply of light. The corridors or passage ways of each block of cells are also patrolled by watchmen, who alternate hourly with the watchmen in the yard, and another who remains in the centre building, having a commanding view of the whole interior passage ways and corridors.

The following is a list of the salaried officers of the institution :

Treasurer, Furman Sheppard	\$700	Overseer, John M'Kenna.....	\$800
Warden, Edward Townsend, with apartment, fuel, light &c.....	2, 200	" C. M. Graff.....	800
Physician, H. M. Klapp, M. D., fur- nished apartment, fuel, light &c..	1, 100	" E. Yellener.....	800
Moral Instructor, Rev. John Ruth..	1, 500	" Thomas Farley	800
Clerk, L. Sheneman	1, 000	" George M'Dowell.....	800
Sup't Cordwaining, Wilson Gregory,	1, 500	" Wm. M'Laughlin.....	800
" Wood work, M. J. Cassidy.....	1, 050	Gate Keeper, Wm. W. Ogdin	900
" Weaving, Thos. Coxey.....	1, 000	Teacher, Abram Boyer	700
" Cane work, M. A. Root.....	910	Librarian &c., W. T. Peddrick	625
Overseer, Wm. E. Noble.....	900	Coachman, Robert Taylor.....	650
" J. Nickerson	900	Attendant of sick, John Wray.....	600
" S. B. Deal	900	Gardener, Jos. Master.....	600
" H. P. Hampton.....	900	Cook and baker, Peter Brady	600
" W. H. Root	900	Watchman, Moses Stewart.....	625
" Sam'l Bickel	800	" Andrew Eagen.....	600
" John Kennedy	800	" James Kennedy.....	625
" Wm. Dodd.....	800	" James Carroll.....	625
" Thos. M'Guigan.....	800	" John Lennon	625
" H. L. Wilkinson.....	800	" David Cobell.....	625
		Matron, Abigail Peck, with apart- ments, fuel, light &c.....	450

All prisoners on admission are taken into the reception office, where they are examined by the Warden, (as many of the overseers being present as can be spared,) his or her name, age, nativity, height, and a general description of his person is taken, with a statement of his ability to read and write &c. They are then assigned a number, and by this are known thereafter. A hood is then placed over the head and the prisoner conveyed to the bath house, where the clothing is taken off, and after bathing, the prison clothing is assigned, and the convict passes to the cell where he is to serve out the term of imprisonment. The physician, on his next visit, examines and makes a record of his mental and physical health.

The clothing which is worn to the prison is placed, (with a quantity of gum camphor in each package,) in an apartment used exclusively for the purpose. If any is found to be destroyed by moths at the time of the prisoner's expiration of sentence, it is re-placed by the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, if the prisoner has no funds of his own ; if he has, he re-replaces it himself.

Each prisoner is provided with two pairs of pantaloons, two vests, two flannel shirts, two pairs of drawers, shoes and stockings, and in winter with jacket or roundabout. The clothing is composed of cotton and wool ; the under-clothing is changed weekly, and is inspected by the overseers each week.

A printed copy of the rules and regulations, as applicable to convicts, is placed in each cell.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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The profit and loss for five years, or from 1865 to 1869, of the various industries of the prison, is shown by the following table :

Manufactures.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Balance of gain.
Cordwaining.....	\$2,205 56	\$1,669 22	\$227 61	\$376 86	\$782 89	\$5,262 14
Wood work	1,206 49	1,394 18	250 58	268 21	275 16	3,394 62
Smith work	194 68	359 24	155 73	125 28	34 42	869 35
Cane work.....	181 42	538 59	197 52	229 58	233 68	1,180 79
Weaving.....	*501 73	84 59	220 21	217 41	127 96	148 44
Tailoring.....	7 91	191 46	42 65	66 93	*9 02	299 93
Fancy work.....	161 34	157 79	265 64	103 91	*100 78	587 90
Tinsmithing.....	4 34	41 44	27 07	68 26	52 36	193 47
Garden.....	39 78	25 00	52 53	42 99	2 17	162 47
Interest account.....	*330 31	*482 20	*197 10	233 51	*255 44	*1,031 54
Gains.....	4,001 52	4,261 51	1,439 54	1,732 94	1,508 64	.....
Losses.....	832 04	482 20	197 10	.....	365 24	.....
Balance of gain.....	3,169 48	3,779 31	1,242 44	1,732 94	1,143 40	11,067 57

The amounts marked thus * are losses.

In 1870, the profits and loss were as follow: Gain by cordwaining, \$2,092 43; weaving, \$258 29; tailoring, \$26 52; cane work, \$168 88; wood work, \$3,383 77; fancy work, \$275 79; smith work, \$53 68; tin work, \$85 20; interest balance, \$234 13—total gains, \$6,578 69; loss by garden work, \$234 03, leaving balance of gain for the year, of \$6,344 66.

Those refusing to labor and capable of doing so, are subjected to a limited quantity of bread and water, in the idlers', or punishment cells.

The following statement will exhibit the number of prisoners making over work and the amount earned, (being the one-half or prisoner's share,) each year, since 1852:

Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.
1852	23	\$205 53	1857	197	\$2,229 45	1862	175	\$1,673 72	1867	311	\$3,962 39
1853	160	2,333 52	1858	174	1,918 28	1863	212	2,582 79	1868	333	3,692 80
1854	202	2,291 95	1859	199	2,181 17	1864	188	2,990 46	1869	407	4,570 16
1855	177	1,855 18	1860	183	2,519 00	1865	192	2,786 51	1870	536	3,674 61
1856	190	2,340 83	1861	129	1,110 73	1866	239	3,518 46			
									Total	4,017	48,437 34

The following statement will exhibit the number of extreme punishments, i. e., the dark cells or bread and water, from 1862 to 1870, with the population of the respective years :

Years.	No. of punishments.	Prison population.	Years.	No. of punishments.	Prison population.
1862.....	34	586	1867.....	37	860
1863.....	19	552	1868.....	25	879
1864.....	13	508	1869.....	28	940
1865.....	21	582	1870.....	26	953
1866.....	46	732			

The prisoners are fed in their cells, and receive three meals each day. For breakfast, coffee and bread; for dinner, beef and soup, and mutton and soup on alternate days, with potatoes and other vegetables in season; for supper, tea and bread.

For washing and drying clothes, cooking and baking, separate buildings are used, adapted to the purpose. The work is performed by prisoners and superintended by overseers. Bath houses are provided, containing eight bath tubs in separate apartments, and each prisoner is encouraged to use them.

The prison is supplied with water from the city water works, through a four-inch main, which discharges itself into a reservoir, 41 feet 6 inches in diameter, 25 feet deep, and has a capacity of 252,992 gallons. Over 200,000 bricks were used in its inside wall, bound with iron hoops, the bricks laid in Roman cement.

The amount expended annually for the maintenance of convicts, including all expenses for the past ten years, except appropriations from the Commonwealth, is as follows:

Years.	Average No. prison's	Amount expended.	Years.	Average No. prison's	Amount expended.
1860.....	424	\$31,302 68	1865.....	331	\$48,828 76
1861.....	449	31,831 54	1866.....	510	74,740 95
1862.....	396	29,233 00	1867.....	594	80,360 59
1863.....	353	31,322 09	1868.....	622	82,994 87
1864.....	338	40,605 52	1869.....	616	77,803 44

The amount expended in 1870 was \$88,511 69.

The appropriations from the State, per annum, from 1860-69, were as follow:

Year.	Salaries.	Books and Stationery.	Roofing and general repairs.	Supply of water.	Manufac- turing gas.	Alteration of Block I.	Coping walls.	Heating.	Fire-proof store room.	Total.
1860...	\$12,800									\$12,800
1861...	12,800	\$250	\$15,000							28,050
1862...	12,800	250	1,500							14,550
1863...	12,800	250	1,500		\$2,500					20,050
1864...	14,800	250		\$3,000						25,050
1865...	17,500	250	11,750				\$2,250	\$4,000	\$1,800	37,550
1866...	17,800	650								18,450
1867...	17,800	650								18,450
1868...	20,000	650	2,000			\$43,000				65,650
1869...	20,000	650	3,700							24,350
Total.	159,100	3,850	35,450	13,000	2,500	43,000	2,250	4,000	1,800	264,950

The appropriations for 1870 were, for salaries, \$20,000; for repairs, \$1,600; library, school books and stationery, \$1,000, with the usual sum to discharged prisoners.

In addition to the foregoing, there is appropriated by the State, to dis-

charged convicts, five dollars to each of those resident within fifty miles of the institution, and ten dollars for those whose residence is over fifty miles. The amount paid convicts, for this purpose, during the above period, was as follows:

1860	\$494	1865	\$1,035
1861	720	1866	1,500
1862	816	1867	1,685
1863	1,171	1868	1,700
1864	1,235	1869	2,085

The amount paid to discharged convicts in 1870, was \$1,885.

The amounts received or due from the counties and the United States, for the support of their respective prisoners during the above period, were as follow:

YEAR	UNITED STATES.		COUNTIES.		YEAR	UNITED STATES.		COUNTIES.	
	Av. No. pris'rs.	Amo't of bill.	Av. No. pris'rs.	Cost of maint'e.		Av. No. pris'rs.	Am't of bill.	Av No pris'rs	Cost of maint'e.
1860	12.3	\$1,602 47	411.7	\$10,613 12	1865	19.9	\$2,381 07	311.1	\$25,895 61
1861	10.5	1,363 57	448.5	17,218 02	1866	24.1	3,563 30	485.9	43,907 87
1862	10.5	1,362 50	395.5	12,235 27	1867	31.2	4,880 14	562.8	49,023 13
1863	17.1	2,226 40	435.9	9,820 51	1868	27.1	4,240 28	504.9	51,988 44
1864	21.3	2,842 94	316.7	15,490 15	1869	19.9	3,109 71	596.1	44,004 10

The amount received or due, for 1870, from the United States, was \$3,615 85; from the counties, \$49,539 09. The average number of United States convicts, 23.1; county convicts, 598.9.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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STATEMENT exhibiting the age, sex, color &c., of the convicts received into the Penitentiary for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, during the year 1870.

Whole number received..... 315

COLOR AND SEX.

White males..... 271
White females..... 5
Colored males..... 39

AGES.

Under 18..... 15
18 to 21..... 46
21 to 25..... 74
25 to 30..... 86
30 and upwards..... 94

MINORS.

White..... 49
Colored..... 12

ADULTS.

White..... 227
Colored..... 27

NATIVITY.

Pennsylvania..... 164
Other States of United States..... 68
Ireland..... 42
Germany..... 18
England..... 14
Other foreigners..... 9

APPRENTICED.

Never bound..... 283
Bound and left..... 15
Bound and served..... 17

CONVICTIONS.

1st conviction..... 253
2d conviction, 1 here..... 24
3d conviction, 1 here..... 2
4th conviction, 1 here..... 1
2d conviction, 2 here..... 23
3d conviction, 2 here..... 3
3d conviction, 3 here..... 5
4th conviction, 3 here..... 2
4th conviction, 4 here..... 1
6th conviction, 5 here..... 1

CRIMES.

Against property..... 70
Against persons..... 245

PARENTAL RELATIONS.

Parents living..... 109
Parents dead..... 94
Father living..... 40
Mother living..... 72

ATTENDED SCHOOL.

Public school..... 176
Private school..... 57
Did not go to school..... 82

EDUCATION.

Illiterate..... 62
Read only..... 30
Read and write..... 223

HABITS.

Sober..... 24
Moderate drinker..... 210
Occasionally intemperate..... 16
Intemperate..... 65

CIVIL CONDITION.

Single..... 182
Married..... 122
Widowed..... 11

ARMY OR NAVY.

Served in army..... 134
In neither..... 181

HEALTH.

Physical—good..... 192
 impaired..... 87
 bad..... 36
Mental—good..... 236
 impaired..... 77
 insane..... 2

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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HEALTH ON ADMISSION.											
Good.....	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	1
Impaired.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1
Bad.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	7
PREVIOUS HABITS.											
Sober.....	6	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	5	3	5
Moderate drinkers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
CIVIL CONDITION.											
Single.....	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	4
Married.....	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Widowed.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
CAUSE OF DEATH.											
Suicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ascites.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Albuminuria.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brain fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Debility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phthisis.....	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	5

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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HEALTH ON ADMISSION.																			
Good	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Impaired	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bad	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PREVIOUS HABITS.																			
Sober	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moderate drinkers	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intemperate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CIVIL CONDITION.																			
Single	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Married	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CAUSE OF DEATH.																			
Suicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ascites	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apoplexy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Consumption of bowels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Debility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phthisis	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disease of heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever, continued	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever, typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hepatitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammation of lungs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perforation of intestines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phthisis syphilitic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scorbutus*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spasms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* This prisoner has served 17 years in the regular army, where he had several attacks and was laboring under the disease when admitted.

PHYSICAL HEALTH.

STATEMENT exhibiting the cases of sickness among the prisoners confined in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, during the years 1869 and 1870, with the result of treatment.

DISEASES &c.	Condition or event in 1869.					Condition or event in 1870.				
	Died.....	Cured.....	Relieved.....	Disch'd from prison.....	Rem'd on sick list, Dec. 31....	Total.....	Died.....	Cured.....	Relieved.....	Total.....
Abscess.....		1				1				
Apoplexia.....		1				1				
Asthma.....			2			2				
Bronchitis.....		1				1	1	1		3
Cholera morbus.....		3				3	1			1
Debility.....		1	1		1	3	1	1	1	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	43				44	28	1		29
Disease of heart.....			4		1	5	3	1		5
Dysentery.....		5				5		1		1
Dyspepsia.....										1
Dysury.....							1	2		3
Enteritis.....							1			1
Epilepsy.....			1			1	1			1
Erysipelas.....							2			2
Fever, intermitting.....		4				4	4		3	7
“ remitting.....							1			1
Fistula in ano.....						1			1	1
Gastritis.....	1					1				
Gonorrhoea.....		10				10	2	1		3
Hemoptysis.....			2			2	1			2
Hemorrhoids.....			4			4				1
Hepatitis.....	1			1		2				
Hernia.....			4			4		2		2
Lithiasis.....							1			1
Neuralgia.....			1			1				
Neurosis.....								1		1
Obstructia.....								1		1
Ophthalmia.....		3			1	4		1		2
Orchitis.....		1				1		1		2
Paralysis partial.....									1	1
Phrenitis.....							1			1
Phthisis.....	4		1	*2	2	9	5			8
Phthisis incipient.....									1	1
Phymosis.....							1			1
Pleurites.....							1			1
Pneumonia.....		1				1				
Quinsy.....		2				2	1			1
Rheumatism.....		1	2			3	2	2		4
Scrofula.....		2	4		3	9	1	4	2	9
Stricture.....								1		1
Syphilitic.....		1	3		5	9	1	5		12
Tania.....		1				1				
Tumor.....		1				1				
Ulcers.....		2				2				1
Wounds and injuries.....		3				3				
Suicide.....	1					1				
Total.....	8	86	30	3	13	140	12	53	26	116

*One was removed to Lancaster county prison.

CXXXV

Exhibiting the whole number in Prison during the year, with the number discharged, and how discharged, and the number remaining December 31, of each year, from 1860 to 1870.

YEAR.	SEX AND COLOR.	Whole number in prison.	HOW DISCHARGED.										Remaining in con- finement Dec. 31.	
			Expiration of sentence.	Commutation Laws.	Pardoned.....	Revocation of sentence.	Sentence changed.	Order of Court.	Hab. corpus.	Writ of error.	Removed to Co's prison.	Died.....		Suicide.....	Escaped.....
1860	White males.....	530	118		15				3		5	1	1	388
	White females.....	23	10											13
	Colored males.....	91	28					1		2				60
	Colored females.....	3												3
1861	White males.....	533	143		18							1		371
	White females.....	22	7											15
	Colored males.....	87	22							2				63
	Colored females.....	4	2											2
1862	White males.....	477	159		16	1				4				297
	White females.....	23	5											18
	Colored males.....	83	28		2					2				51
	Colored females.....	3												3
1863	White males.....	439	119		21		1		2	5	1			289
	White females.....	30	11					1						19
	Colored males.....	77	28		3					1				45
	Colored females.....	6	1											5
1864	White males.....	418	109		29					6				274
	White females.....	29	9		2									18
	Colored males.....	53	22		2					2				27
	Colored females.....	8	2											6
1865	White males.....	504	89		41	1				6				367
	White females.....	27	10		2					1				14
	Colored males.....	42	8		1					2				31
	Colored females.....	9	3											6
1866	White males.....	679	114		62					7	1	1		494
	White females.....	24	12											12
	Colored males.....	68	9		2					2				55
	Colored females.....	11	2							1				8
1867	White males.....	741	165		19		1	1		10		1		544
	White females.....	15	6											9
	Colored males.....	95	25		3					3				67
	Colored females.....	9	3											6
1868	White males.....	759	167	1	36					13	4			538
	White females.....	12	4											8
	Colored males.....	102	18							3				81
	Colored females.....	6	3											3
1869	White males.....	800	104	107	27			2		12	5	1		542
	White females.....	14	3		3									9
	Colored males.....	122	18	14				1		2	2			85
	Colored females.....	4	2											2
1870	White males.....	813	14	205	14					2	8			570
	White females.....	14		5										9
	Colored males.....	124	1	27						4				92
	Colored females.....	2		2										

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Of the 671 prisoners discharged in 1870, the following statement will exhibit the trades or occupations they were employed at during their imprisonment; also the time served in prison :

OCCUPATION IN PRISON.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Fema's.	Males.	Fema's.	
Shoemaking	80	.....	8	.....	88
Weaving	45	.....	6	.....	51
Cane work	28	.....	18	.....	46
Wood work	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Smith work	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Not any	78	5	.....	2	85
Total	243	5	32	2	282

TIME SERVED IN PRISON.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Fema's.	Males.	Fema's.	
Under one year.	47	.....	8	.....	55
One year and under two years	85	2	21	1	109
Two years and under three years	52	3	3	1	59
Three years and under four years	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Four years and under five years	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Five years and under six years	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Six years and under seven years	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Seven years and under eight years	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nine years and under ten years	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	243	5	32	2	282

A general view of the results of the working of the penitentiary can be obtained from the foregoing record. The inspectors, in their annual reports, have frequently expressed the "hope that legislation will be directed to the perfecting of county prisons," which would then become the proper place for convicts convicted for the first time of minor offences. The odium to an imprisonment in a State penitentiary is greater than that which is attached to a confinement in a county jail, and the prisoner, when discharged from the latter, would have a better prospect of earning success and respectability. It has also been suggested that all females should be kept in the county jails; their number being comparatively few, employment could there be found much better than in a State penitentiary.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA.

The admissions and discharges of inmates during the year were as follow :

	White depart't.		Colored depart't.		Total both depart'm'ts.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
On January 1 there were in the institution.....	324	92	85	38	539
Commitments during the year.....	182	30	46	15	
Returned, having been indentured.....	12	7	5	5	
Returned voluntarily.....	6	1	2	1	
Total admitted	200	38	53	21	312
Population of the year	524	130	138	59	851
Discharged by indenture.....	37	19	18	13	
Discharged by examining judges	7	1	.....	.....
Discharged by order of court.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to friends.....	119	28	16	2	
Returned to master .....	.....	.....	2	2	
Returned by court	5	.....	.....	.....
Removed to alms-house.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Removed to Magdalen asylum .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Escaped.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Died	2	1	.....	.....
Discharged.....	19	4	2	2	
Total discharged during the year.....	192	54	39	19	304
Remaining in refuge, December 31, 1870	332	76	99	40	547

COUNTY STATEMENT of those committed during the year, exhibiting by whom committed, from what counties received, average age of each sex; also their education as received from each county.

COUNTIES, AND BY WHOM COMMITTED.	WHITE DEPARTMENT.											
	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	Education when received.						
	Number.	Av'age age	Number.	Av'age age		Illiterate ...	Spell only..	Read imp..	Read only..	R'd & write imperf..	R'd & write	Read, write & cypher.
Magistrates of Philadelphia...	126	} 13½	25	} 13	151	} 56	.....	.....	.....	79	36
Courts of Philadelphia co.....	19		1		20		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Berks county	6	12¼	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
“ Bradford county.....	1	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ Bucks county	2	15	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Chester county	1	135-6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Clinton county.....	1	13½	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Cumberland county	1	145-6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Dauphin county.....	3	141-6	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ Delaware county.....	1	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ Lancaster county ..	4	16	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
“ Lehigh county.....	3	12¾	2	14½	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
“ Montgomery co.....	1	15 1-6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Montour county	1	105-6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Northampton co.....	2	14½	1	17½	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

COUNTY STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND BY WHOM COMMITTED.	WHITE DEPARTMENT.										
	Boys.		Girls.		Total.....	Education when received.					
	Number....	A'v'age age	Number....	A'v'age age		Illiterate..	Spell only..	Read imp..	Read only..	R'd & write imperf'y..	Read, write & cypher.
Courts of Northumberland co.	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$			1					1	
" Schuylkill county..	1	15-6	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		1		1		
" Susquehanna co....	2	17			2					2	
" Union county	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$			1						1
" York county.....	5	15-12			5	1				4	
Totals &c.....	182	14	30	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	61	5	1	2	19	44
	COLORED DEPARTMENT.										
	Boys.		Girls.		Total.....	Education when received.					
	Number....	A'v'age age	Number....	A'v'age age		Illiterate..	Spell only..	Read imp..	Read only..	R'd & write imperf'y..	Read, write & cypher.
Magistrates of Philadelphia..	37	13	14	13	51	15	10	9	3	3	8
Courts of Philadelphia county	6				6	2	2	2			
" Chester county.....	1	12			1	1					
" Cumberland county	2	15	1	15	3	2	1				
Totals &c.....	46	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	61	20	13	11	3	3	8

Nativity of the 273 committed during the year.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.		Boys.	Girls.	COLORED DEPARTMENT.		Boys.	Girls.
Philadelphia.....	104		19	Philadelphia.....		18	8
Other counties of Penna...	34		8	Other counties of Penna..		9	1
Delaware.....	1			Delaware.....		3	
Maryland.....	3			Maryland.....		5	2
Massachusetts.....	1			Virginia.....		3	2
New Jersey.....	7			Georgia.....		4	1
New York.....	3			New Jersey.....		2	1
South Carolina.....	1			District of Columbia.....		2	
Vermont.....	1						
Canada.....	1						
England.....	4						
Germany.....	1		1				
Ireland.....	8						
Scotland.....	1						
Switzerland.....	1		1				
Unknown.....	11		1				
Total.....	182		30	Total.....		46	15

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PARENTAGE.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.	Boys.	Girls.	COLORED DEPARTMENT.	Boys.	Girls.
American	71	10	American	46	15
English	8	1			
French	3				
German	33	8			
Irish	53	9			
Scotch	2				
Swiss		1			
Welsh	1				
Unknown	11	1			
Total	182	30	Total	46	15

PARENTAL RELATIONS.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.	Boys.	Girls.	COLORED DEPARTMENT.	Boys.	Girls.
Parents dead*	101	8	Parents dead	10	4
Parents living	12	7	Parents living	12	4
Father living	33	5	Father living	8	3
Mother living	36	10	Mother living	16	4
	182	30		46	15

HOUSE OF REFUGE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The admission and discharges of inmates during the year were as follow :

	White.		Colored.		Total both departments.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
On Dec. 23, 1869, there were in the institution.	130	47	27	14	218
Committed during the year	93	24	9	2	
Returned, having been indentured	4	5		1	
Returned voluntarily	3	1			
Arrested and returned	6				
Total admitted	106	30	9	3	148
Population of the year	236	77	36	17	366
Discharged by indenture	3				
Discharged on parole	51	23	14	8	
Discharged definitely	22	4	2	2	
Discharged as unfit subjects	2				
Discharged on age	3				
Returned to friends	1				
Died	1		1		
Total discharged	83	27	17	10	137
Remaining in refuge on Dec. 27, 1870	153	50	19	7	229

* Twenty of these had step-parents.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

STATEMENT of the sex, color, and counties from whence received.

COUNTIES.	SEX AND COLOR.				AGES.							
	White.		Color'd.		Total.....	7 and under 9..	9 and under 11,	11 and under 13.....	13 and under 15.....	15 and under 20.....	20 and upwards	Total
	Males....	Females,	Males....	Females,								
Allegheny.....	62	18	6	1	87	3	12	9	25	37	1	87
Armstrong.....		1			1				1	1		1
Beaver.....	4			1	5		2	1	1	1		5
Butler.....	1				1					1		1
Crawford.....	7		1		8		1	2	3	2		8
Erie.....	5	1			6	1	2		1	2		6
Fayette.....	2				2		1	1				2
Lawrence.....	3	3			6			1	2	3		6
M'Kean.....	1				1					1		1
Mercer.....	1				1					1		1
Warren.....	2				2			1	1			2
Washington.....	1				1			1				1
Westmoreland.....	1				1					1		1
Venango.....	3	1	2		6		1	2	1	2		6
	93	24	9	2	128	4	19	18	34	52	1	128

PARENTAL RELATIONS.

Parents dead.....	16
Parents living.....	52
Father living.....	19
Mother living.....	28
Unknown.....	13
	128

OFFENCES.

Incorrigibility.....	80
Larceny.....	19
Vagrancy.....	17
Vicious conduct.....	10
Horse stealing.....	1
Rape.....	1
	128

The nativity and occupations of the parents were as follow :

NATIVITY.

Pennsylvania.....	20
Southern States.....	10
Germany.....	42
Ireland.....	37
Unknown.....	19
	128

OCCUPATIONS.

Clerks.....	3
Laborers.....	40
Farmers and farm laborers.....	6
Mechanics.....	27
Storekeepers.....	6
Unknown.....	46
	128

THE ASYLUM FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF THEIR REASON—PHILADELPHIA.

This institution for brevity, called "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," is situated in Frankford, now included in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.

The average number of inmates for the year 1870, was 61, at an average cost per capita of \$8⁹⁸/₁₀₀ per week.

The estimated value of the real estate is \$100,000. No estimate has been made of the value of personal property or of the funds and investments.

The receipts of the institution for the year, were \$28,053 20; the expenditures for the same period were \$28,528 13.

The number of attendants to patients is 1 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. The aggregate amount of wages paid to attendants during the year, was \$2,652; the amount paid to employes for the same period, \$3,634.

The number of patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year was 55, viz: 26 males, 29 females. During the year, 15 males and 21 females were admitted, making a population for the year of 91, or an average number under treatment of 61, being seven more than last year. The average number under care has exceeded that of any of the last five years.

The number discharged was 29, viz: 14 males, 15 females; their condition on discharge with the period of residence in the asylum, is as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	Sex.			Period of residence.				
	Males	Females...	Total	Less than 3 mos.....	3 to 6 mos..	6 to 12 mos.	Over 1 year	Total
Restored.....	5	10	15	6	6	3	.....	15
Much improved.....	2	2	4	2	1	.....	1	4
Improved.....	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	3
Stationary.....	3	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	4
Died.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	14	15	29	12	9	4	4	29

Of the deceased patients, one male had been in the asylum 22 years—another had been 12 years; the female had been two years in the asylum.

Of the patients that died, all had dementia when admitted.

The causes of death were respectively one male, aged 42, of epilepsy; another aged 70 years, of diarrhoea; the third, a female, aged 65 years, of paralysis.

Of the whole number of patients admitted during the year, nearly two-thirds were cases of less than one year's duration. One case was admitted, that of a female, who had for five years been in a condition of deep melan-

cholia, caused by severe domestic affliction, who recovered entirely, after a residence in the asylum of only three months.

Few of the inmates of the asylum have been accustomed to manual labor, but such patients from each of the male wards as are considered suitable, under the care of an attendant, spend two or three hours daily, when the weather permits, in taking care of the grounds, repairing old and open new walks, removal of litter, gathering leaves &c., which afford ample opportunities of benefitting them in the way and assimilating their habits and occupations to those of ordinary life; the same patients spend two or three hours in the afternoon, in walking, or engaged in some out-door game, as cricket &c. The female patients take their exercise upon the same grounds as the males, but at different hours. In inclement weather, when confined to the house, the library is resorted to by both male and female patients at different hours of the day, where they are furnished with books, newspapers and games, which occupy the time agreeably. The female patients are provided with sewing and knitting material, and a number are employed in making their own dresses, and a portion of the under clothing of the male patients.

The evening entertainments, consisting of magic lantern exhibitions, in combination with dissolving views, are given one evening in each week, for about six months in the year. The collection of pictures has been enlarged in the past year by the addition of twenty—they number about 300. The exhibitions are accompanied with descriptions of the places and objects represented, by which they are made to convey information and instruction, as well as entertainment.

During the year, a new walk has been constructed, connecting the grounds surrounding the library building with the walks in the woods, and a portion of the lands through which it runs has been graded and cleared of undergrowth, and now presents a much neater appearance than formerly.

The fixtures for heating the men's baths have also been improved, and the ice house enlarged to double its original capacity, being now 30 by 15, and 13 feet deep, drained by a brick culvert and covered with a double roof, ventilated by openings under the eaves. Its capacity is estimated at about one hundred and fifty tons.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The average number of inmates, for the year 1870, was 344, at an average cost, per capita, of \$8 26 per week.

The estimated value of the real estate, including buildings, is \$800,000. Of the personal property, \$60,000. Funds and investments, \$50,000.

The net receipts of the institution, for the year, were \$145,809 73. The expenditures, for the same period, \$148,165 51.

The number of attendants to patients is 1 to 5. In addition to the attendants, 12 persons are employed in gardening, care of grounds and all other purposes, at each building—besides 15 at each building in the domestic departments. The aggregate amount of wages paid to attendants, during the year, was \$11,900 13; the amount of wages paid to employes, for the same period, \$11,309 69.

The number of patients in the hospital, at the beginning of the year, was 313, viz: 157 males, 156 females. During the year, 142 males and 119 females were admitted; making a population, for the year, of 574, or an average number under treatment of 344.

The number discharged was 230, viz: 130 males, 100 females. Their condition on discharge, with the period of residence in the institution, is as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	SEX.			PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.				
	Males....	Females..	Total.....	Less than 3 mos.....	3 to 6 mos	6 to 12 mos	Over 1 y'r	Total.....
Cured.....	45	49	94	35	26	23	10	94
Much improved.....	3	8	11	3	5	1	2	11
Improved.....	36	15	51	17	16	12	6	51
Stationary.....	30	9	39	16	7	7	9	39
Died.....	16	19	35	23	2	1	9	35
Total	130	100	230	94	56	44	36	230

Of the deceased patients, whose residence had been over one year, one male had been 45 years in one or the other branch of the hospital; one female had been 58 years, and another female more than 48 years.

Of the patients who died, 18 were admitted for mania; 9 for melancholia; 2 for monomania; 6 for dementia.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Acute mania.....	9	Apoplexy	1
Softening of brain.....	3	Lead poisoning.....	1
Exhaustion from chronic mania &c.....	4	Consumption.....	2
Old age.....	4	Typhoid fever.....	1
Paralysis.....	3	Disease of heart.....	1
Epilepsy	1	Chronic inflammation of bowels	1
Suicide	1		
Chronic diarrhoea	2	Total..	35
Pyemia	1		

On Dec. 31, 1870, there remained in the hospital 344, viz: 169 males; 175 females.

The ample grounds connected with this hospital, containing four miles of carriage road and as many of foot-walks, afford great facilities to the pa-

tients for out-door exercise of walking, driving or indulging in various popular games, as croquet &c. In addition to this, the workshops and mechanical department afford facilities to those disposed to engage in mechanical pursuits. The superintendent, however, is of the opinion that labor by the insane should never be used in any institution with a view to pecuniary profit, and that care should be exercised toward the afflicted that no burden be imposed upon them beyond their strength, or that was not justified in their diseased condition.

The evening entertainments for the instruction and amusement of the patients are so arranged, that during nine months of the year, at both departments, something has been going on every evening that could be participated in by a large majority of the patients. In the remaining three summer months, regarded as a vacation, there has been one evening in every week devoted to gymnastic exercises, and another to the officers' tea parties, so arranged that the patients in every ward have their turn regularly, and a large proportion from each have attended.

The physician-in-chief desires to secure more funds to enable this hospital to further increase its means of amusements and occupations, the number of companions for the patients, and the number of free beds.

STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE No. 1.—*Exhibiting the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the Year 1870.*

	Friend's asylum.		Penn'a hospital.		State Lunatic hos- pital.		Western Penn'a hospital.		Recapitulation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital January 1, 1870	26	29	157	156	212	198	195	139	590	522	1,112
Admitted during the year	15	21	142	119	111	107	147	104	415	351	766
First admissions.....	12	17	*	.....	92	91	123	84	227	192	419
Second admissions.....	2	2	.....	.....	13	15	22	16	37	33	70
Third admissions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	2	6	3	9
Fourth admissions.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Fifth and upwards.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	3	5
Population of the year.....	41	50	299	275	323	305	342	243	1,005	873	1,878
Discharged—restored.....	5	10	45	49	21	22	33	34	104	115	219
improved.....	4	3	-39	23	21	25	30	19	94	70	164
unimproved.....	3	1	30	9	32	41	8	8	73	59	132
died.....	2	1	16	19	32	18	23	19	73	57	130
Total discharged.....	14	15	180	100	106	106	94	80	344	301	645
Remaining at end of year.....	27	35	169	175	217	199	248	163	661	572	1,233
Average number in hospital.....	61	.....	170	174	431½	.....	374½	.....	.....	.....	1,211½-12
Highest number at any time	64	.....	370	.....	444	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	1,291
Lowest number at any time.....	55	.....	313	.....	409	.....	329	.....	.....	.....	1,106

* Re-admissions not stated.

TABLE No. 2.—*Exhibiting the Civil Condition of those admitted, forms of Disease and Age when attacked.*

	Friend's asylum.		Penn'a hospital.		State Lunatic hos- pital.		Western Penn'a hospital.		Recapitulation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CIVIL CONDITION.											
Single	8	11	59	46	61	32	86	30	214	119	333
Married	7	8	76	54	40	63	55	53	178	178	356
Widowed		2	7	19	10	12	6	21	23	54	77
FORMS OF DISEASE.											
Mania	6	10	66	77	90	87	80	59	242	233	475
Monomania			13	9		1	10	1	23	11	34
Melancholia	5	8	34	24	14	13	19	29	72	74	146
Dementia	4	3	29	9	7	6	27	12	67	30	97
Imbecility							3	3	3	3	6
General paralysis.							8		8		8
Ages—Under 10	1		24	12	2				2		2
10 to 20	4	6	37	42	7	4	13	5	45	21	66
20 to 30	2	5	26	30	29	34	39	20	122	102	224
30 to 40	3	3	30	20	13	22	44	32	101	97	198
40 to 50	4	3	20	6	11	12	24	23	70	68	138
50 to 60	1	1	5	7	6	3	17	13	52	34	86
60 to 70		2		1	1	2	6	7	18	18	36
70 to 80		1		1			4	4	5	9	14
80 and over		1		1						2	2

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TABLE No. 3—*Exhibiting the Nativity and Residence of those admitted during the year.*

STATES & C.	NATIVITY.					RESIDENCE.				
	Friends' asylum.	Penn'a hospital.	State Lunatic hospital.	Western Pa. hospital.	Total.....	Friends' asylum.	Penn'a hospital.	State Lunatic hospital.	Western Pa. hospital.	Total.....
Pennsylvania	23	134	182	126	465	32	202	218	247	699
Connecticut		1			1					
Delaware.....	1	4			5	1	6			7
Florida.....		1			1					
Georgia.....		1			1		2			2
Illinois.....							3			3
Indiana.....		2			2		1			1
Louisiana.....	3	1			4	1	2			3
Maine.....		1			1					
Maryland.....	2	9		2	13	2	6			8
Massachusetts.....	2	3		4	9		1			1
Michigan.....		1			1		1			1
Minnesota.....							1			1
Missouri.....		1			1					
New Hampshire.....			1	1	2					
New Jersey.....	1	9			10		12			12
New York.....		12		7	19		11			11
North Carolina.....		3			3		3			3
Ohio.....		5		5	10		5		1	6
Rhode Island.....	1				1					
Tennessee.....		1			1					
Vermont.....				1	1					
Virginia.....	1	2			3		2			2
West Virginia.....							1			1
District of Columbia.....		1			1				2	2
Colorado Territory.....									1	1
Montana Territory.....							1			1
Bavaria.....		1			1					
Canada.....	1				1					
England.....		13	3	11	27					
France.....		3		2	5					
Germany.....		15	9	32	56		1			1
Italy.....		1			1					
Ireland.....	1	30	19	47	97					
Prussia.....		3			3					
Scotland.....		2	1	7	10					
Spain.....		1			1					
Switzerland.....				1	1					
Wales.....			3	3	6					
Unknown.....				2	2					
Total	36	261	218	251	766	36	261	218	251	766

TABLE No. 4—*Exhibiting the Occupations of the Males admitted during the year.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Friends' asylum	Penn'a hospital..	State Lun. hos...	Western Pa. hos.	Total.....	OCCUPATIONS.	Friends' asylum	Penn'a hospital..	State Lun. hos...	Western Pa. hos.	Total.....
Agent.....				1	1	Masons.....		1			1
Apprentices.....	3				3	Manufacturers.....	2	2			4
Bakers.....	1	2			3	Merchants.....	1	13		4	18
Blacksmiths.....		3	1	4	8	Millers.....			1		1
Boilermaker.....			1		1	Miners.....			4	9	13
Bookseller.....	1				1	No occupation.....		24	18	15	57
Brass founder.....		1			1	Operatives.....	1				1
Brewers.....				1	1	Paupers.....				3	3
Bricklayers.....		1			1	Physicians.....		3	2	1	6
Brickmakers.....			1		1	Painters.....		2	1		3
Brokers.....	2				2	Pedlers.....		1			1
Butchers.....			1	3	4	Printers.....		4			4
Captain of steamboat				1	1	Police officer.....		1			1
Carpenters.....		3	4	5	12	Plumbers.....		1			1
Chairmakers &c.....		3			3	Sailors.....			2	1	3
Chemists.....				1	1	Seaman.....			1		1
Clerks.....	3	19	2	7	31	Shoemakers.....			2		2
Clergymen.....		3		1	4	Soldiers.....				1	1
Coopers.....		1		1	2	Stone masons.....				1	1
Dentists.....				1	1	Students.....	1	2		1	4
Draymen.....				2	2	Tailors.....		3		2	5
Drivers.....	1				1	Tanners.....	1		1		2
Druggists.....		2	2		4	Teachers.....				2	2
Engineers.....		1	1	1	3	Tinman.....		1			1
Farmers.....	1	9	24	31	65	Tobacconist.....				1	1
Firemen.....				1	1	Type founder.....		1			1
Glassblowers.....				1	1	Watchmakers.....				1	1
Gardeners.....	1	3		1	5	Weavers.....		2			2
Hotel keepers.....		4			4	Wheelwrights.....		1			1
Hucksters.....				1	1	Plasterers.....		3			3
Inn keepers.....				3	3	Unknown.....				1	1
Laborers.....	12	42	37		91						
Lawyers.....		1			1		15	142	111	147	415
Machinists.....		5			5						

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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TABLE NO. 5—*Exhibiting the Occupations of the Females admitted during the year.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Friends' asylum.	Penn'a hospital.	State Lun. hos'l.	Western Pa. hos.	Total	OCCUPATIONS.	Friends' asylum.	Penn'a hospital.	State Lun. hos'l.	Western Pa. hos.	Total
Clerk.		1			1	Wives of innkeepers,	1				1
Confectioner				1	1	“ laborers.....				20	20
Domestics	1	5	4	10	20	“ lawyers &c.....	3				3
Factory girl		1			1	“ machinists.....			2		2
Housekeepers			2		2	“ manufac'rs.....	1	1			2
Housewives.....			56		56	“ masons.....	1	1			2
No occupation.....	1		33		34	“ mechanics.....				2	2
Paupers.....				2	2	“ merchants.....	7		4		11
Seamstress &c.....	3	20	2		25	“ millers.....			1		1
Shopkeeper	1				1	“ miners.....				3	3
Teachers.....	4	4	5		13	“ N. officer.....	1				1
Milliners.....				1	1	“ painters.....				1	1
Nurses.....		2			2	“ physicians.....	1				1
Unknown.....	3			9	12	“ planters.....	1				1
Daught's of carpent's.....		1			1	“ printers.....				1	1
“ clerks.....	1	1			2	“ sadlers.....				1	1
“ distiller.....				1	1	“ shoemak'rs.....	1				1
“ farmers.....		3	5	7	15	“ tailors.....	1		1		2
“ innkeep's.....		3		1	4	“ tanners.....	1				1
“ laborers.....		2		2	4	“ tobacco'ts.....	1				1
“ lawyers.....		2			2	“ weavers.....	3				3
“ machinist.....		1			1	Widows of bakers.....				2	2
“ manufac'r.....	1				1	“ black'ths.....				1	1
“ merch'nts.....		4			4	“ butchers.....				1	1
“ physician.....		1			1	“ clerks.....	1				1
“ planters.....		2			2	“ druggists.....	1				1
“ tailors.....			1		1	“ farmers.....	2		2		4
Wives of alderman.....				1	1	“ laborers.....	1		1		2
“ blacksmith.....	1				1	“ machi'ts.....	1				1
“ bricklayer.....				1	1	“ merch'ts.....	3		2		5
“ brickmaker.....		1			1	“ miners.....			2		2
“ carpenters.....		2		3	5	“ musici'ns.....	1				1
“ clerks.....		3		1	4	“ physic'ns.....	2		4		6
“ clergymen.....		2			2	“ sea capt.....	1				1
“ cooper.....				1	1	“ shoema's.....			2		2
“ editors.....		1			1	“ tanners.....	1		1		2
“ engineers.....		2			2	“ engineers.....	1				1
“ farmers.....		2	8		17						
“ gardeners.....				1	1						
“ hairdresser.....		1			1						
							21	119	107	104	351

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TABLE No. 6—Exhibiting the Assigned Causes of Insanity of those admitted during the year.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Friends' asylum.		Pennsylvania hospital.		State Lunatic hospital.		Western Penn'a hospital.		Recapitulation.	
	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Total.....
Abuse.....										6
Anenorrhœa.....										1
Anxiety.....	3	3							4	7
Destitution.....			1							1
Disease of ear.....										1
Disappointment.....				5	2					2
Desertion.....										1
Dread of poverty.....										1
Disordered menstruation.....										1
Domestic difficulty.....						3				3
Dyspepsia.....	1	2	3	3	6	10		11	11	37
Epilepsy.....							1			1
Excitement.....		1			12	1	4		16	22
Excesses.....					1	1				2
Excessive labor.....							40		41	41
Excessive study.....				1			4		4	5
Exposure to cold.....							2		2	3
Fever.....							1		1	2
Fright.....						1				1
Grief—loss of friends.....			1	7			1	2	3	4
Idiocy.....							1	4	11	13
Injuries to head.....			7				5	2	2	7
Jealousy.....							6		13	13
Ill health.....								1		1
Intemperance.....	1	2	40	20	8	19	13	24	62	127
Lead poisoning.....	1		26	3	2		32	2	61	66
Loss of sleep.....			1							1
Loss of property.....					1				1	1
Masturbation.....	1		4						5	6
Mental anxiety.....	2		1	9	10				13	13
Nostalgia.....			1	1				1	1	1
Old age.....		2		1			2		2	4

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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Over exertion.....	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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TABLE No. 7.—*Exhibiting the Duration of the Disease in those admitted during the year.*

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Friends' asylum.		Penn'a hospital.		State Lunatic hospital.		Western Penn'a hospital.		Recapitulation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months.....	9	11	54	67	41	39	57	34	161	151	312
Between 3 and 6 months.....	1	.....	18	12	18	15	17	15	54	42	96
Between 6 months and 1 year...	2	1	18	13	14	17	10	7	44	38	82
Between 1 and 2 years.....	.....	.....	23	6	19	18	18	9	60	34	94
Between 2 and 3 years.....	1	1	-10	8	7	6	11	6	29	21	50
Between 3 and 4 years.....	.....	2	.....	5	5	3	7	6	12	16	28
Between 4 and 5 years.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	3	4	3	10	8	18
Between 5 and 10 years.....	.....	3	9	3	4	5	6	6	19	17	36
Between 10 and 15 years.....	2	2	1	2	1	.....	4	10	8	14	22
Between 15 and 20 years.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8	5	11	6	17
Between 20 and 30 years.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	6	3	9
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Total.....	15	21	142	119	111	107	147	104	415	351	766

TABLE No. 8—*Exhibiting the Number of the Attacks in those admitted during the year.*

	*Friends' asylum.		Penn'a hospital.		State Lunatic hospital.		Western Penn'a hospital.		Recapitulation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	112	80	90	86	119	81	321	247	568
Second.	19	24	15	17	18	15	52	56	108
Third.....	4	10	4	4	6	3	14	17	31
Fourth.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	6	4	10
Fifth.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	2	5
Sixth.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Seventh.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Eighth.....	2	.....	2	2
Unknown.....	2	1	2	1	3
Total.....	142	119	111	107	147	104	400	330	730

*No record of number of attacks.

TABLE No. 9—*Exhibiting the Month of Admission into the hospital.*

	Friends' asylum.		Penn'a hospital.		State Lunatic hospital.		Western Penn'a hospital.		Recapitulation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1	2	13	6	12	13	15	12	41	33	74
February.....	.....	1	10	9	12	5	14	6	36	21	57
March.....	1	3	6	6	6	11	12	12	25	32	57
April.....	4	2	16	11	12	6	13	7	45	26	71
May.....	1	3	13	17	11	11	10	9	35	40	75
June.....	.....	2	17	14	10	6	10	10	37	32	69
July.....	1	2	6	12	9	6	15	8	31	28	59
August.....	3	1	10	13	5	10	10	7	28	31	59
September.....	8	1	17	7	9	14	10	7	39	29	68
October.....	1	1	8	10	9	12	12	11	29	34	63
November.....	1	2	18	7	7	8	9	9	35	26	61
December.....	.....	1	8	7	9	5	17	6	34	19	53
Total.....	15	21	142	119	111	107	147	104	415	351	766

TABLE No. 10—*Exhibiting the Inmates admitted during the year, by whom committed, and how supported.*

	Friends' asylum.	Penn'a hospital.	State Lun. hos.	Western Pa. hos.	Total.
Committed by friends	36	261	139	103	539
directors of poor			32	90	122
overseers of poor			8		8
courts			39	58	97
Supported by self or friends	36	230	139	102	507
city or county				148	148
county commis'ers,			39		39
directors of poor			32		32
overseers of poor			8		8
the hospital		31		1	32

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

On January 1, 1870, there were in the institution, and supported as follows, 186 pupils:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania	87	64	151
By the State of New Jersey	5	6	11
By the State of Delaware	3	1	4
By their friends or the institution	12	6	18
By the Crozier & Wright scholarships	1	1	2
Total on January 1, 1870	108	78	186
Admitted during the year	23	23	46
Population of the year	131	101	232
Dismissed during the year	13	10	23
Remaining in institution on January 1, 1871	118	91	209

Of the 46 pupils admitted during the year 1870, the following statement will exhibit the counties from whence they were received:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.
Allegheny	1	1	Philadelphia	7	6
Berks	2	2	Susquehanna	1	1
Bucks	1	1	Schuylkill	1	
Cambria	1	2	Somerset		1
Chester	1	1	Wyoming	1	
Crawford	1	1	York		1
Dauphin	1	1	Camden, N. J.		1
Delaware		1	Cape May, N. J.	1	
Juniata	1	2	Cumberland, N. J.		1
Luzerne	1	2	Gloucester, N. J.	1	
Lancaster		1	New Castle, Del.	1	2
Lehigh		1	Baltimore, Md.	1	
Mercer		1			
Montgomery	2	2	Total	23	23

Two of the above were re-admissions, viz: One female from Chester county, Pa., and one boy from Baltimore, Md.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of Congenital Mutes, and at what age the others lost their hearing, with the sex and cause of deafness.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	Sex.		Age at which hearing was lost.							Total
	Males.....	Females...	Congenital,	Under 1....	1 to 3.....	3 to 5.....	5 to 7.....	7 to 11.....	Unknown..	
Congenital	7	7	14							14
Scarlet fever	8	2		5	1	1	2		1	10
Black fever	1	1				1	1			2
Spotted fever.....	2					1	1			2
Typhus fever.....		1						1		1
Intermittent fever		1				1				1
Measles		2		1	1					2
Disease of brain or ears	2	2		1	2	1				4
Whooping cough.....		1			1					1
Sunstroke	1					1				1
From a fall.....	1	1			1			1		2
Sickness	1	1			1			1		2
Unknown.....		4			1				3	4
Total	23	23	14	7	8	6	4	3	4	46
Males			7	3	3	5	3	1	1	23
Females			7	4	5	1	1	2	3	23

From the above it will be seen that over 30 per cent. were congenital, and of the twenty-six cases in which hearing was lost from disease, 38.46 per cent. were attributed to scarlet fever.

The number and character of the diseases treated in the institution during the year were as follow :

Abscess of hand.....	1	Fracture of clavicle.....	1
Abscess of neck.....	1	Diarrhoea.....	7
Bronchitis.....	13	Rheumatism	4
Contusion of ankle.....	1	Mumps	41
Eczema cupritis.....	2		
Fever, scarlet.....	3	Total.....	77
Fever, typhoid.....	3		

The value of the articles manufactured at the institution during the year, through the employments of shoemaking and tailoring, is as follows, i. e.—

Shoe shop—labor and materials for new work	\$1,550 00	
“ labor and materials for repairing	502 00	
		\$2,052 00
Tailor shop—winter clothing made.....	1,466 00	
“ summer clothing made	931 00	
		2,397 00
		4,449 00

The above statement does not include materials used and work done by the superintendents of the shops, independently of the boys.

The girls all sew, and are taught dressmaking &c.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of each sex discharged during 1870;
how discharged; with the period of time served in the institution.

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.												Totals.		
	Under 1 year.	1 yr	2 yr	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 yr								
	Males....	Females.	Males....	Females.	Males....	Females.	Males....	Females.	Males....	Females.	Males....	Females.	Total.		
Time out .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	3	2	5
Removed by parents .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	3	.....	7	4	11
On account of ill health.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Affections of the eyes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Incapacity.. .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Died.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Totals.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	5	2	13	10	23	

STATEMENT of their Educational Condition on reception and discharge.

KNOWLEDGE ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.						Totals.		
	Goodknowledge of language, geography, arithmetic &c.		Imperf't know- ledge of lan- guage, geogra- phy, arithme- tic &c.		Possessed little or no know- ledge of lan- guage.		Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
	Males.	Fema's	Males.	Fema's	Males.	Fema's			
Ignorant of language...	5	4	6	4	2	1	13	9	22
Could talk some.....				1				1	1
Total	5	4	6	5	2	1	13	10	23

STATEMENT of the Trade or Occupation taught the pupils prior to their discharge; and also their prospect for self-support.

TRADES OR OCCUPATION TAUGHT IN THE INSTITU- TION.	PROSPECT FOR SELF-SUPPORT.						Total.		
	Very good.		Not good.		None.		Males....	Females,	Total.....
	Males. ...	Females.	Males....	Females.	Males....	Females,			
Shoemaking.....	3	3	3
Tailoring.....	3	3	3
Sewing &c.....	9	9	9
No trade.....	4	2	1	1	7	1	8
Total.....	10	9	2	1	1	13	10	23

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On the 31st of December, 1870, there were 209 pupils in the institution, viz: 118 males, 91 females; supported as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	98	75	173
By the State of New Jersey.....	6	5	11
By the State of Delaware.....	2	4	6
By John Wright scholarship.....		1	1
By the institution or their friends.....	12	6	18
Total.....	118	91	209

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

On December 1, 1869, there were in the institution 183 pupils, who were supported as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	66	44	110
By the State of New Jersey.....	7	14	21
By the State of Delaware.....	3	1	4
By their friends.....	2	2	4
By the institution and friends.....	24	20	44
Total on December 1, 1869.....	102	81	183
Admitted during the year 1870.....	11	11	22
Population of the year.....	113	92	205
Dismissed during the year.....	12	12	24
Remaining in institution on December 1, 1870.....	101	80	181

Of the 22 pupils admitted during the year 1870, the following statement will exhibit the counties from whence they were received:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.
Allegheny.....	1	1	Susquehanna.....		1
Cambria.....		1	Westmoreland.....	1	
Chester.....	1		Camden, N. J.....		1
Cumberland.....		1	Cape May, N. J.....	1	
Delaware.....		1	Mercer, N. J.....	1	
Lehigh.....	1		Passaic, N. J.....		1
Perry.....		1			
Philadelphia.....	4	3	Total.....	11	11
Schuylkill.....	1				

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The following statement will exhibit the number of congenital blind, and at what age the others lost their sight, with the sex and cause of blindness :

	SEX.		AGE AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.							Total
	Males....	Females,	Congen'l	Under 1..	3 to 5.....	5 to 7.....	7 to 13.....	13 to 17..	20 and upwards,	
Congenital.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Amaurosis.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cataract.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Ophthalmia.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Other fever.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Small-pox.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Staphyloma.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Accident.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Total.....	11	11	7	3	4	3	1	2	2	22
Males.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	11
Females.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	1	.....	1	11

STATEMENT exhibiting the Trade or Occupation taught, with the number instructed or employed in each branch.

Broom making.....	29	Beadwork,.....	40
Brush making.....	5	Knitting.....	35
Mat making.....	3	Crocheting.....	30
Chair caning.....	31	Hand sewing.....	20
Carpet weaving.....	3	Machine sewing.....	20

Several of the pupils were taught more than one trade.

The different branches of studies pursued by the pupils during the year were as follow :

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Elocution.....	.....	14	Dictionary.....	16	41
Arithmetic.....	55	52	Grammar.....	37	55
Algebra.....	16	10	Natural philosophy..	15	.....
Astronomy.....	15	.....	Mental philosophy...	12	.....
Globe.....	.....	7	Civil history.....	53	52
Reading.....	40	46	Familiar science.....	26	16
Spelling.....	36	40	Maps.....	6	23
Writing.....	30	30	Etymology.....	29
Printing, (pin type)..	7	5	Calisthenics.....	38
Geography.....	50	41			

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STATEMENT exhibiting the number of each sex discharged, how discharged, with the period of time served in the institution.

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.										Totals.				
	Und'r 1 year	1 year.	2 y's	3 y's.	4 y's	5 y's.	6 yrs.	7 y's.	8 y's.						
	Females,	Males.....	Females, Females,	Males	Females, Females,	Males	Females, Females,	Males.....	Females, Females,	Males.....					
	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males	Females,	Males	Females,	Males.....	Females, Females,	Males.....					
Time out. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	5	3	8
Promoted to teacher...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Ill health.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Imbecile.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Discharged .....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	4	10
Died.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	12	24

STATEMENT of their Educational Condition on reception and discharge.

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.										Totals.		
	Good.		Fair.		Mod'te.		Poor.		None.				
	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Males.....	Females,	Total.....
None.....	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	9	5	14
Moderate.....	2	1	1	4	1	3	6	9
Fair.....	1	1	1
Total.....	3	2	6	7	2	2	1	1	12	12	24

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STATEMENT of the Trade or Occupation taught the pupils prior to their discharge, and also their prospect for self-support.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTITUTION.	PROSPECT FOR SELF-SUPPORT.										Totals.		
	Good.		Fair.		Mod'te.		Doubtful		Poor.				
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	Totals.....
Beadwork, sewing &c.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	11
Broom making.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Brush making.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cane-seating.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Carpet weaving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Music.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
None.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Total.....	6	4	1	4	4	1	1	2	.....	1	12	12	24

On December 1, 1870, there were 181 pupils in the institution, who were supported as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	67	43	110
the State of New Jersey.....	9	13	22
the State of Delaware.....	3	1	5
their friends.....	1	1	2
the institution and friends.....	21	22	43
Total.....	101	80	181

The applicants waiting for admission on October 30, 1871, were from the following counties, viz:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.
Allegheny.....	2	1	Lebanon.....	3	.....
Armstrong.....	1	.....	Luzerne.....	3	1
Beaver.....	1	.....	Lycoming.....	1	.....
Bucks.....	.....	1	Mercer.....	2	.....
Carbon.....	1	1	Mifflin.....	.....	1
Cameron.....	1	.....	Montgomery.....	1	.....
Cambria.....	.....	1	Perry.....	1	.....
Chester.....	1	.....	Philadelphia.....	17	6
Clearfield.....	1	.....	Schuylkill.....	6	.....
Cumberland.....	1	.....	Tioga.....	2	.....
Dauphin.....	3	Washington.....	1
Delaware.....	1	Wayne.....	1
Erie.....	1	Wyoming.....	1
Fulton.....	1	Total.....	54	13
Lancaster.....	1			

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Their ages were as follow :

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 to 10 years.....	1	5	6
10 to 15 years.....	22	3	25
15 to 20 years.....	8	1	9
20 to 25 years.....	5	3	8
25 years and upwards.....	18	1	19
Total.....	54	13	67

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

On January 1, 1870, there were in the institution 181 inmates, who were supported as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	46	29	75
the State of New Jersey.....	17	6	23
the State of Delaware.....	1	3	3
the city of Philadelphia.....	4	7	11
the soldiers' orphan fund.....	5	.....	5
Delaware county, Pa.....	1	.....	1
their friends.....	33	16	49
the institution.....	2	2	4
Total on January 1, 1870.....	108	63	171
Admitted during the year.....	28	16	44
Population of the year.....	136	79	215
Discharged during the year.....	21	9	30
Remaining in institution, January 1, 1871.....	115	70	185

The following statement will exhibit the counties from whence the 44 children admitted during 1870 were received :

COUNTIES.	Males...	Females,	COUNTIES.	Males....	Females,
Allegheny.....	1	.....	Schuylkill.....	1	.....
Chester.....	2	.....	Atlantic, N. J.....	1	.....
Dauphin.....	1	.....	Camden, N. J.....	.....	1
Delaware.....	1	1	Union, N. J.....	.....	1
Elk.....	.....	1	Monmouth, N. J.....	1	.....
Erie.....	.....	1	Middlesex, N. J.....	.....	1
Jefferson.....	1	.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....
Lebanon.....	.....	1	Montgomery, Ala.....	1	.....
Luzerne.....	1	2	Selma, Ala.....	.....	1
Montgomery.....	2	District of Columbia.....	1
Mercer.....	1			
Philadelphia.....	13	5	Total.....	23	16

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The nativity of those admitted was as follows :

STATE.	Males...	Females,	STATE.	Males....	Females,
New York.....	2	1	Maryland.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	3	3			
Pennsylvania.....	24	10			
Alabama.....	1	1	Total.....	28	16

Their physical, mental and moral condition was as follows :

	Males....	Females,		Males....	Females,
Defective sight.....	12	10	Nervo-sanguine temperament....	4	3
Defective hearing.....	13	9	Nervous temperament.....	4	4
Mutes.....	6	4	Deform., or contraction of face...	8	12
Semi-mutes.....	2	6	“ “ body,	10	6
Paralyzed.....	5	7	“ of superior extremities,	3	6
Choracic.....	10	11	“ of inferior extremities..	10	8
Epileptic petit. mal.....	2	4	Microcephalic heads.....	7	9
“ grand mal.....	4	3	Hydrocephalic heads.....	5	2
“ catalepsy mal.....	2	2	Gluttonous.....	18	9
Imperfect gait.....	10	14	Masticated improperly.....	20	11
Imperfect prehension.....	8	17	Ate garbage.....	9	3
Lymphatic temperament.....	8	10	Addicted to tobacco.....	15	1
Sanguine..... do.....	1	1	Addicted to alcohol.....	4	1
Nervo-lymp. do.....	5	5	Offensive in habits.....	8	6

Estimating ten as the average of sound intellect and morals, the following approximate statement of condition on admission is offered, (44 children compared :)

Comprehension of language.....	6	Power of observation.....	5
“ command.....	6	“ attention.....	3
“ right and wrong.....	5	“ imitation.....	4
		“ memory.....	3

So far as reported from 25 families of the 44 represented by admission in 1870, there were four children received from families containing more than one idiotic child, viz :

One family with three children idiotic.

Three families with two children imbecile.

Of the same 25 families reported, three in which the parents prior to marriage were related by consanguinity to each other, were as follow :

One family, “on father’s side—grand-parents first cousins.”

One family, “far out relationship of parents on mother’s side.”

One family, first cousins.

The following statistics of the *mental and bodily condition and habits* of the parents of the 44 children admitted, are presented, not as an exhaustive or perfectly reliable table, but as nearly so as it was possible to ascertain the facts :

	Males...	Females,		Males...	Females,
Rheumatism	2	.....	Insanity	1	1
Syphilis	2	.....	Imbecility	1	1
Scrofula	4	3	Emotional excitability .....	.....	2
Phthisis	5	7	Excentricity	1	1
Physical exhaustion	1	1	Deafness	1	3
Chorea	1	1	Intemperance	9	.....
Epilepsy	2	2	Tobacco	15	.....
Hysterical mania	1	1	Unknown	10	11

Of the whole number of parents of the 44 children admitted, there are 23 deceased; their ages at death we are unable to present; the following are the diseases of which they died, as far as ascertained:

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Consumption	3	5	Epilepsy .....	.....	1
Typho. pneumonia.....	1	1	Unknown disease	7	5

STATEMENT *exhibiting the number discharged during 1870, how discharged; also the time served in the institution.*

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.										Totals.		
	Under 1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		5 yr		6 yr		7 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.....
Discharged, (sent home)	5	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	16	7	23
Rem'd to insane asylum .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
“ deaf & dumb instu'n .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
“ alms-house. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
“ domestic service.....	1	1	1
Went to farm labor	1	1	1
“ learn a trade.....	1	1	1
Died	1	1	1
Total.....	7	1	6	3	2	2	2	1	5	1	21	9	30

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STATEMENT of their mental condition on reception and discharge.

ON ADMISSION.	WHEN DISCHARGED.								Totals.		
	Not improved.		Improved.		Greatly improved.		Cured.		Males....	Females,	Total.....
	Males....	Females,	Males....	Females,	Males....	Females,	Males....	Females,			
Idiotic	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Insane	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Imbecile	1	.....	2	2	4	3	.....	.....	7	5	12
Eccentric .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Backward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	4
Total.....	4	1	5	4	10	4	2	.....	21	9	30

Their moral nature or condition, as represented by action and habit, on reception and discharge, may be thus stated :

ON ADMISSION.	WHEN DISCHARGED.								Totals.		
	Not improved.		Improved.		Greatly improved.		Males....	Females,	Males....	Females,	Total.....
	Males....	Females,	Males....	Females,	Males....	Females,					
Undeveloped	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Normal	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	3
Perverted	2	.....	7	6	6	2	15	8	23	.....	23
Totals..	6	1	7	6	8	2	21	9	21	9	30

The physical condition of the 30 children discharged was, on reception, as follows :

	Males.	Females.
Feeble.....	5	2
Scrofulous.....	11	5
Epileptic.....	2	1
Cataleptic.....	1
Healthy.....	3
Total.....	21	9

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On December 31, 1870, there were 185 children in the institution, viz :
115 males, 70 females, who were supported as follows :

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	52	26	78
Partially supported by State of Pennsylvania	3	3	6
By the State of New Jersey.....	17	7	24
Partially supported by State of New Jersey.....	1	.....	1
By the State of Delaware .....	.....	3	3
the city of Philadelphia.....	4	7	11
the soldiers' orphan fund	4	.....	4
their parents or guardians.....	27	19	46
Partially supported by parents or guardians	5	2	7
By the institution.....	2	3	5
Total.....	115	70	185

The benefit derived from education and treatment, or the present condition of the 185 remaining, is as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Improved by treatment.....	94	48	142
Stationary.....	16	15	31
Deteriorating, through age or disease.....	5	7	12
Total.....	115	70	185

They were classified as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In school.....	45	33	88
In school partially.....	14	16	30
In training classes.....	8	9	17
* At work.....	9	7	16
At work partially	18	20	38
In asylum or nursery.....	16	17	33

* The labor referred to is light employment in kitchen, housework, laundry, stable, boiler room, farm, matrass, broom and shoe shops, and sewing.

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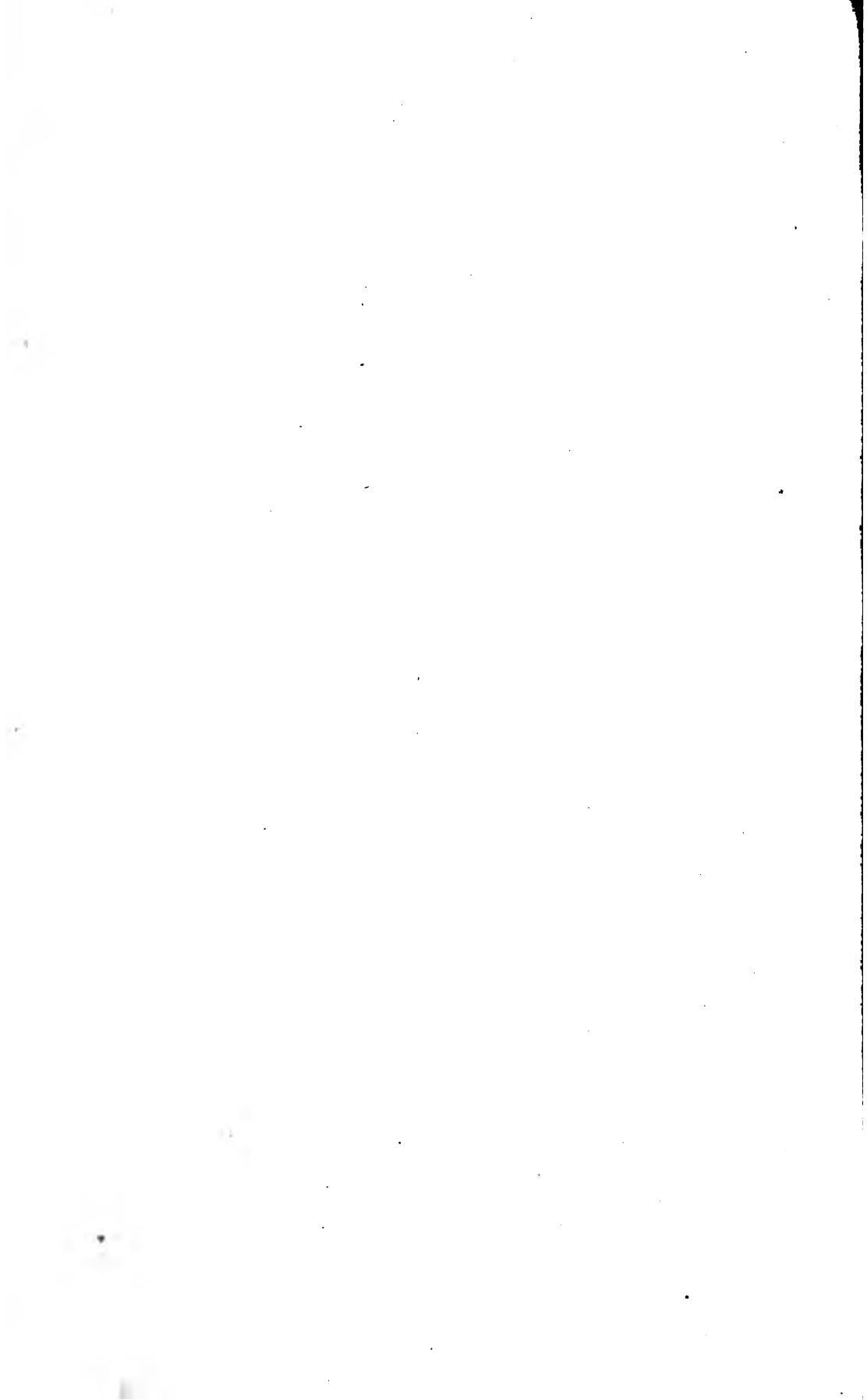
OF THE

General Agent and Secretary

OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

1871.



REPORT.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities :

GENTLEMEN :—At the close of another year I have the honor to present to the Board my second annual report. The law requiring the bi-ennial examination of all the county jails and alms-houses has been complied with; and in the performance of this duty I have traveled over twenty thousand miles, either by rail, public stage or private conveyance. I need scarcely say that the work has been attended with considerable labor, although I have reason to believe not without some benefit to suffering humanity.

In making these visits I have been no little surprised to find, in many instances, so little attention given to the wants of the dependent and offending classes. Public officers who have charge of these institutions are frequently chosen without sufficient reference to their qualifications for the duties of the place, and those who are committed to their care suffer from neglect or improper treatment, and often bring more or less discredit upon the people of the county, who are in most cases unacquainted with the manner in which these institutions are conducted, but are still responsible for the wrongs they inflict. Hence, inspection and supervision are necessary, not only to correct abuses where they exist, but to stimulate those in charge to a faithful performance of their duties.

Having visited all the county prisons and alms-houses in the State within the period prescribed by the law, and given in this and my previous report a brief description of each, I now propose to make some general remarks upon them as the result of my inquiries and observations. By a reference to the account which I have given of each of these institutions, there can be no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that many of them are totally unfit for the purposes for which they are intended. While some are constructed and managed in a way to give reasonable comfort to the inmates, and afford proper security against escape, others are so shocking to every feeling of humanity, that genuine philanthropy and christian duty stand amazed at the spectacle they present.

Criminals must be taken care of; opportunities afforded and means employed for their reformation and restoration to society; the community must be protected against their depredations, and incarceration is the usual

means employed to attain this object. In aiming to accomplish this result, we come far short of duty when we confine these offenders against the law in dark, damp and filthy prisons. Such unkind treatment is not adapted to develop the better feelings of their nature, but to engender a spirit of animosity and revenge, which continues to ripen for greater mischief and deeper crimes.

In our treatment of prisoners I fear too little attention is given to their reformation. Many distinguished persons in judicial, as well as other high official stations, entertain the belief that all efforts to reform the criminal are to be regarded as a sickly philanthropy and altogether useless. With proper deference to the opinion of these eminent officials, I cannot subscribe to such views. There are few subjects at the present day which engage more fully the minds of our best philanthropists and wisest statesmen, upon questions relating to the criminal classes, than that of prison discipline. What is the best way of managing prisons so as to secure the best possible results to the prisoners, and restore them to the paths of a virtuous life, is a question which many of our brightest philanthropists and profoundest statesmen are devoting their best efforts to solve. I trust good results will flow from these efforts, which are dictated by an enlightened and advancing christianity.

LOCATION.

A prison should be located where there is ample space to prevent encroachments from other edifices—not in a crowded village, with no more room than is required for the prison buildings. An elevated site, with the advantage of proper drainage, where an ample supply of good water and fresh air can always be obtained, should be chosen. Some of our best county prisons in the State have been very badly situated in this respect, and the system of prison discipline which had been adopted, and pursued for many years with advantage, has been laid aside because they had no room for the enlargement of their accommodations. Whenever a new prison is to be erected, it is the part of wisdom to look carefully to these practical suggestions, and provide for the future as well as the present necessities. As a general rule, this can be attained without additional expense, as a lot of ground in a densely populated part of the town is more costly than a larger one on the outskirts.

Neither is the basement of a court house a proper place for a prison. Several of the county jails in this State are thus situated, and, as a general rule, they are dark, damp, unhealthy, and destitute of nearly all the comforts to which even criminals are justly entitled. Some of the country prisons which occupy locations of this kind are among the worst I have inspected.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS.

While the general law of the State, with regard to the construction of county prisons, requires the plan to be submitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for his approval, prior to its erection, all that have been built under this act do not meet its requirements. Some have been constructed which may be regarded as adapted to the system of prison discipline, in general use in our State, denominated the "Pennsylvania system," and are conducted with satisfactory results. Other prisons, which have been erected in accordance with the most approved plan, have not introduced any system of labor, but keep their inmates in a state of idleness.

In the city of Philadelphia, the counties of Berks, Blair, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lehigh, Lycoming, Montgomery, Northampton, Potter, Schuylkill, Susquehanna and York, prisons have been erected in which the separate system of labor can be introduced and carried on. A number of these are now conducted in accordance with this system. Others have abandoned it for want of a sufficient number of cells to accommodate their inmates; others again have not adopted any system. The Allegheny work-house, a new institution, is in operation on the congregate system, and the managers and the warden, the latter a gentleman of intelligence and much experience in prison discipline, seem to be well satisfied with its workings. In the Luzerne county prison, which is a costly structure, no system of labor has yet been introduced. Its plan is better adapted to the congregate system than the separate, yet a portion of the cells might be used for some kinds of separate labor. The introduction of the congregate system would involve additional expense in the erection of work-shops. In each of the other counties of the State, the prison may be regarded as a mere lock-up, where no work can be performed with advantage, on account of the defective construction of the building.

What may be regarded as the best constructed prison must, in a great measure, depend on the kind of prison discipline to be used. If the congregate system is preferred, the work-house in Allegheny is a fair model; if the separate system of labor is to be employed, the prisons which have been designed by Edward Haviland, Esq., and a number of which have been erected in our State, are among the most eligible.

Whatever may be the system of labor employed, however, the prison should be constructed with a view to the safe-keeping and health of the inmates. They should be of such material and workmanship as to prevent prisoners from making their escape, without loading them with irons or consigning them to dark, unhealthy and loathsome dungeons. They should be provided with all the conveniences which modern architecture and science

suggest, so as to keep the apartments clean, comfortably warmed and ventilated, and free from all noxious and unhealthy effluvia. Some of our prisons, nay, most of them, are exceedingly defective in these particulars.

The cell block should be so arranged as to give each prisoner a separate apartment, and afford ample space for the prisoner to engage in suitable work in the day-time and enjoy comfortable sleep at night. Each cell should be 8 feet wide, 15 feet long and 10 feet high, with two doors; the inner one an iron gate, and the outer one constructed of wood, and both with suitable fastenings, which can at no time be under the control of the prisoner. The windows should afford sufficient light and air, and be so arranged as to prevent the inmates from escaping, and render, as far as possible, conversation between the prisoner and those in the adjoining cells impracticable.

VENTILATION.

One of the great defects of our prisons is a want of suitable ventilation. With a few exceptions, they are badly constructed with this view; indeed, most of them have no provision for this purpose whatever; but little, if any pure air is ever admitted, and the inmates are obliged during the whole period of their incarceration to inhale a very noxious and unhealthy atmosphere.

Without proper ventilation, not only the physical health of the prisoners suffers, but their mental and moral condition likewise deteriorate. When the system is poisoned with bad air, and deprived of the opportunity of the reviving influences of a pure atmosphere, the whole man suffers, and he is incapable of labor or instruction, but is obliged to drag out an existence of misanthropy and a growing spirit of revenge.

The best mode of ventilation is now well understood. Much attention has recently been given to this subject, and the old views are generally discarded. Those which have been latterly adopted, are founded upon sound principles of philosophy, and have received the sanction of men eminent in science. Without attempting in this place to enter into an elaborate discussion of the subject, I may remark, that to carry out successfully these views, the warm, as well as the foul air flues should have their openings near the floor of the chamber. This secures a proper circulation of air, and if the flues are judiciously constructed, a certain and constant change of air within. We advise all persons who are about to construct either private or public buildings, to make themselves acquainted with this system of ventilation. It may be seen in use in the Philadelphia alms-house and other public institutions in that vicinity.

WARMING.

With a few exceptions, our jails are poorly warmed. Some of them have merely coal or wooden stoves, either in the corridor or in the cells; in

some cases, in both. Some are warmed by hot air furnaces ; some by hot water, and, in a few instances, by steam. Much improvement is needed in this particular ; and, with great deference, I would earnestly invite the attention of those who are in authority to this subject.

The best mode of warming a prison is, either by steam or hot air, according to the size of the building. The basement, for a small building, is the proper location for the apparatus. For a large building, steam is better adapted, as it is more readily and certainly conveyed to a distance than hot air ; and the boilers may be located either in the basement or in a separate building. In either case, the air to be heated should be received from outside of the building, so that it may be pure, and free from all contamination. The apartments of the prison would then be supplied with warm, fresh air, and well adapted to the purposes of respiration. This greatly promotes the comfort and health of the prisoners.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

Those who have carefully considered the report I have made of each of our county prisons, will perceive a great deficiency in most of them in relation to a proper supply of water. A large number of them have no means of furnishing the inmates with this necessary article of comfort and health, except as it may be carried in buckets into the building. Next to a good supply of fresh air, nothing tends so much to preserve a proper state of health among the prisoners as such an abundant supply of water as to enable them to keep their persons clean at all times. This is not generally done where there is a scarcity of this necessary adjuvant to cleanliness.

From the observations I have been enabled to make, during the course of my inspection, I feel justified in earnestly recommending, that all prisons should have an abundant supply of good water, carried through the building, in pipes, so as to be accessible to all the inmates. Some of our prisons are so located as to allow this to be done without much expense to the county. Some of them have wells in the yard, to which the prisoners can have access ; and some have no water on the premises, but are compelled to carry all that is required from some neighboring property.

It is not an unusual circumstance for a prisoner, under the pretence that he wants a drink of water, to obtain his liberty by passing forcibly through the door when it is opened by a female attendant, with a view to supply his demand. A number of such incidents have occurred. If water had been at all times within his reach, such occurrences would not have taken place.

WATER-CLOSETS.

Some of our best prisons are supplied with water-closets in each cell ; some have one in the corridor only, and others have one in the yard of the

prison. Wherever a water-closet is constructed within the building, it should be provided with the means of passing water through it, so as to keep it clean. In some of our prisons, where each cell is provided with a water-closet and a water pipe, the prisoners are found to hold conversation and use other means of communication through them. This is now obviated in some measure, by placing the pipe outside the cell and the introduction of a trap therein containing water, which may be flushed out at pleasure by the attendant. This plan has been introduced into a number of our prisons, and is found to work with much satisfaction.

In some of our county jails, as will be seen by a reference to my account of them, the water-closets were found in a very filthy condition. So much was this the case, in more than one instance, that they were offensive to the keeper's family residing in another part of the building, and to those who entered the prison apartment, it was intolerable. How is it possible to preserve a proper sanitary condition under such circumstances?

DRAINAGE.

As we have already remarked, in speaking of a proper locality for a prison, drainage is a very important matter. If the topography of the ground be such as to admit of it, the waste-pipe should empty into a stream of water of sufficient size to carry off its contents freely. If no such convenience can be obtained, the next best mode of getting rid of the drainage is, by a sink, constructed in such a manner as to retain the solid contents, and allow the thinner parts to pass off into an adjoining pit, sunk to water. This arrangement allows the fluid portion of the contents, when they reach a certain height, to pass through an opening between the pits, which is carried off by the water in the bottom of the well. When the first pit requires it, the solid contents may be removed. A ventilating flue should be constructed, of sufficient capacity and height as not to be interfered with by surrounding walls or adjacent buildings.

A want of proper drainage is one of the great deficiencies of our county prisons. In some of them, very little attention is given to this subject; and the noxious effluvia, arising therefrom, not only renders the prison almost unfit to inhabit, but is, also, a source of great annoyance to those who reside in the immediate vicinity. Such prisons I have noticed in my report, to which I would refer.

With these brief observations upon the character of our county prisons, it may be proper to make a few suggestions in relation to the condition and treatment of the inmates usually found therein. And, first, I would notice

CLASSIFICATION.

In most of our county jails very little attention is given to this subject. Even the sexes, in many cases, are permitted to associate during the day;

but are separated at night. In a few of the prisons where this evil exists, to the great detriment of their morals, it might be readily avoided. The permission given to the sentenced and untried prisoners to enjoy the companionship of each other, is also very common, and attended with injurious results, especially to the younger class of offenders. Frequently, I have seen a boy, perhaps incarcerated for his first offence, and that of a very trivial nature, and before his conviction, locked up with the veteran in crime, thus subjecting him, in the threshold of his criminal career, to the tuition and contamination of those whose associations are of the worst possible character. Such a wrong needs no extended comment.

The law regulating the erection and management of county prisons very wisely requires prisoners to be kept in separate apartments. This provision, however, is not generally observed. In some instances, the neglect arises from the want of a properly constructed prison. In others, it results from improper observance of the law by the sheriff or other person in charge. We need scarcely say, that the evil consequences of such a promiscuous intercourse are exceedingly injurious, and ought to be remedied without delay.

INSTRUCTION.

To those who are acquainted with criminal statistics, it is well known that a large proportion of criminals are destitute of even a moderate education. Indeed, many can neither read nor write. Hence, instruction to some extent ought to be imparted during their imprisonment. When their term of sentence is for a short period, but little can be done in this way ; but some of our county jails are so constructed and retain their prisoners for a sufficient length of time to allow much good to be done, if the opportunity be properly embraced.

Instruction, however, should not be merely secular. There should be moral and religious training. The evangelical truths of the Bible, which teach men of a future accountability, should be properly inculcated. Efforts should be made for the reformation of the prisoners ; their minds should be directed to the great sacrifice which the Saviour has made for our race, that the love which He has manifested in the gospel may kindle in their own hearts a sentiment of that love for their fellow-men which will restrain them from a repetition of their crimes.

If the prisoner be able to read, books of a suitable character should be at his command, and the Bible should always be a part of the furniture of his cell. Where there are a number of prisoners, a well selected library should always constitute one of the requisites of a prison. In some of our larger jails this provision is made, and is found to afford a certain class of the prisoners no ordinary satisfaction, by diverting their minds from evil thoughts

and wicked purposes. From good authority we feel authorized to say, that instruction is the second great element in the reformation of criminals. Then how great is the necessity that more attention should be given to this subject. Few of our county prisons afford any means whatever to improve the education of their inmates. In many, they discharge the prisoner in a worse state of demoralization than when he was received.

EMPLOYMENT.

It may be regarded a very difficult matter to avoid, but idleness is one of the most pernicious evils incident to the management of the county jails. Whether they are adapted to the separate or congregate system of labor, this evil is too apparent to escape the notice of the most careless observer. If the inmates can have no suitable employment, and generally they have not, their minds will necessarily be occupied in devising mischief and laying plans for escape or future depredations. The human mind cannot be idle, but will seek employment whether it be for good or evil. In some jails they pass away their weary hours by playing cards or some other game of hazard, or indulge in lewd and demoralizing conversation. Whatever may be the character of their enjoyments, they partake more or less of that which pollutes rather than purifies the heart and improves the man.

It is thought by some of our best writers on prison discipline that labor is the first great element in the reformation of criminals. We are not prepared to call in question the truth of this opinion. The labor, however, should be of such a character as to interest the mind of the prisoner, while it affords sufficient exercise to maintain the health of the body. Both of these objects should be kept in view. There are a variety of occupations, which may be carried on either separately or otherwise, which will contribute to this end. Among them we may mention weaving, shoemaking, broom-making, tailoring, basketmaking, segarmaking, brushmaking, cane-seating and many other employments which will not only contribute to the moral and physical health of the prisoner but aid in his support. I regard it as one of the duties which an offender against the laws owes to society, that he should be required to maintain himself during his imprisonment. To be kept in idleness, at the expense of the tax-payer, and especially when such a state of indolence leads to the deterioration of his health and further demoralization, is not only unwise but inhuman.

In all our prisons, then, suitable arrangements should be made to give employment to the inmates. It requires no great outlay on the part of the county to make this provision. In most of our counties the convicts are sent to the penitentiaries, where they are put to "hard labor;" others are merely sentenced to the county jail for periods of a few months or a year. This latter class drag out the term of their incarceration in a miserable

state of idleness, with no advance in intelligence, except that which only qualifies them for greater depredations and more atrocious crimes.

The general law regulating county prisons requires the prisoners to be kept at work. This provision is found in the third section of said act, and is as follows :

"And the said commissioners shall, at the charge of the proper county, provide the clothing and the food hereinbefore directed for them, as also such articles and materials of labor and manufacture as shall be most suitable for the employment of all those who are capable of labor or manufacture, and deliver the same to the said jailor or work-house keeper, taking a receipt therefor ; and the jailor or work-house keeper shall render an account quarterly, or oftener if required, to the commissioners, of the work done by the said malefactors, and dispose of the same in such manner as the commissioners shall direct ; and the said commissioners are hereby authorized, from time to time, to draw orders, or give their warrants on the treasurer of the proper county, for the advance of such sums as they shall think reasonable and necessary for carrying this act into execution ; and all expenses and charges incurred, or to be incurred, by virtue of this act, shall be levied and raised as other county charges are, and be accounted for in like manner."

The practice of most of our county jails is directly contrary to the provisions of this act. But little attention is paid to it by the county commissioners and those who have the charge of many of our county prisons. That the Legislature, in adopting this law, was actuated by proper motives of philanthropy, is beyond question. Why it is entirely overlooked in so many of our counties is for those who have authority to enforce it to answer. With great deference I bring it to your notice.

PUNISHMENTS.

In most of the county prisons punishments are sometimes required. The law regulating county prisons permits their infliction, as may be seen by the following section :

"SECTION 1. The malefactors sentenced to hard labor as aforesaid, in the several counties of this State, other than the county of Philadelphia, shall be employed in the several jails and work-houses in the respective counties, in such hard and servile labor, and fed and clothed in such manner as is hereinbefore directed ; and the sheriff of the proper county to whom the said malefactors shall be committed, in execution of their sentence, shall from time to time, with the approbation of the justices of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, in open court, appoint so many keepers of the said malefactors as shall be necessary, whose wages shall be ascertained and allowed by the said court, and paid by the treasurer of the county out

of the moneys in his hands, raised for the use of the said county, by a warrant drawn by the said sheriff, and at least one of the commissioners of the proper county; and the duty of the said keepers shall be to superintend and direct their labors, manage and attend to their clothing, diet and lodging, and take care that they be safely kept; and the better to effect this purpose, they shall have authority to confine in close durance, apart from all society, all those who shall refuse to labor, be idle or guilty of any trespass, and during such confinement, to withhold from them all sustenance except bread and water; and also to put iron yokes around their necks, chains upon their leg or legs, or otherwise restrain in irons such as shall be incorrigible or irreclaimable without such severity."

Except in a few prisons severe punishments are seldom required. In no instance have I any recollection of seeing the iron yoke in use; in a number hobbles were used, and in some cases chains and hand-cuffs were resorted to. The dungeon or dark cell, with a diet of bread and water, constitute the principal means of punishment. Few prisons, however, keep a record of the cases where punishments are inflicted. The withholding of tobacco, where it is used or allowed, is occasionally resorted to as a means of punishment.

In all well regulated prisons, a complete record of these cases should be kept. The law provides for the suspension or removal of any keeper of a prison for partiality or cruelty, and the court of quarter sessions and the Supreme Court, under certain circumstances, are invested with this power. The keeping such a record as shall be subject to the inspection of properly authorized officials is important, that all such cases may be brought under their supervision.

INSANE.

In some of our prisons cases of insanity are found which ought to be transferred to hospitals established for the maintenance and treatment of this class of persons. In the course of my inspection of these institutions, as will be seen by a reference to my report, instances of this character have been noticed. It occasionally happens that insane persons have to be, at least temporarily, committed to a prison; but few cases can arise where this necessity exists for any great length of time. If they have been arrested for a crime, the law has made ample provision for a proper disposition of them, without a protracted confinement in a county jail, and the sooner they are removed therefrom the better, whether their incarceration is the result of crime or merely for the purpose of safe keeping. All the better feelings of humanity, as well as a sound philanthropy, concur in this sentiment.

DISCHARGES.

It cannot be disguised that one of the great defects of our prison discipline is the little attention given to convicts upon their discharge. They are turned loose upon the world, in many instances, with clothing scarcely decent; without money; no character for good; no friends but such as they have made in the haunts of vice and crime, or whilst immured within the walls of the prison; and, unable to procure employment, they fall into old associations, and, meeting with temptations they have no moral power to resist, they soon find themselves again the subjects of penal discipline.

Great as this evil may appear, I know there is much difficulty in devising an effective remedy. Organized prison associations have endeavored to mitigate it, individual beneficence has contributed to the same purpose, and the law has provided very limited means to the convicts discharged from our State penitentiaries; but still the subject needs the earnest and careful consideration of legislators and philanthropists. Some careful attention should be given to those who have gone forth from these penal institutions, and, if possible, aid them in procuring suitable employment. By appropriating for this object the small amount of money by the State, which is given to each discharged convict from our State penitentiaries, some good is accomplished. Last year the Legislature appropriated \$3,000, which was to be expended under the direction of the Prison Discipline Society of Philadelphia. This money has been judiciously used by the society, and the result of the experiment is such as to justify the opinion that a larger amount could be advantageously expended for this laudable object. Who will venture the prediction that no benefit can be derived from this wise provision? Many who are the subjects of re-commitment, I have no hesitation in believing, would be saved from a repetition of crime if they could be properly encouraged in their efforts to procure employment.

OFFICERS.

Our county prisons are generally under the direction of the sheriff of the county in which the jail is located. With great respect I would suggest, that this provision is not in accordance with sound wisdom. To take proper care of prisoners, and manage them to the best advantage, requires some experience. A sheriff is chosen for three years, and with reference to other duties; but his qualifications for managing prisoners is seldom if ever taken into the account. If, during this time, he may acquire some knowledge upon this subject, he is, at its expiration, removed, and another inexperienced person takes his place. Thus, by constant rotation, a new man becomes the keeper of the jail every three years.

Would it not be for the interest of the county, as well as the inmates of the prison, to have a keeper selected by some proper authority, who should

be chosen on account of his peculiar fitness for the duties, and who should be continued as long as he discharged those duties with satisfaction. From what I have observed, I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that such a change would prove beneficial in the workings of our county prisons; and more particularly, if suitable employment and instruction could be introduced, to take the place of that idleness and vicious association now so common in our county jails. A keeper, specially appointed to conduct the affairs of the prison, could better secure these results than a sheriff.

FURNITURE OF THE CELLS.

In most of our county prisons this is very scanty. Some have a comfortable bed and bedding, in a reasonable state of cleanliness, a stool, bench or chair and a table. Others have an old wooden bedstead, a dirty tick filled with straw which has not been emptied for some time, and bed-clothes which by no means are creditable to the authorities. In some cases the cells are washed at reasonably short intervals, while in others they are more remarkable for their filthy condition than anything else. Even in some of our best prisons improvements might be made in this particular, but in those presenting the worst features, better comforts might be secured by a more frequent use of soap and water, with occasional white-wash. While it is the duty of the commissioners of the county to see that proper furniture is provided for use of the inmates, it is no less the duty of those who have charge of our prisons to keep not only the furniture in order, but also a proper state of cleanliness of the prisoner and the apartment in which he is confined.

DIETARY.

As a general rule I do not think the prisoners suffer for want of food. In many cases where there are but few, they are fed from the table of the sheriff. In others they receive a sufficient supply of plain but substantial food, such as meat, soup, coffee, bread and occasionally vegetables. I am not aware that the health of the prisoners in any case suffers from the paucity or character of the articles employed for their sustenance.

In nearly all the prisons the sheriff or the keeper boards the inmates, for which they receive a per diem allowance, which is paid by the county. This allowance is regulated by law, but varies in the different counties according as the law prescribes, or as it may be determined by the inspectors who have charge of some of our best jails, and who appoint the keeper and other necessary officers for conducting the affairs of the institution.

The laws regulating the construction of county prisons, and the safe keeping and treatment of the prisoners, to which I have already alluded, are not observed with that care which was contemplated by the Legisla-

ture in their enactment. In addition to the reference I have already made upon this subject, I would call your attention to the seventy-fifth section of the act of February 27th, 1847, which is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the prothonotary or clerk of each and every criminal court of this Commonwealth, to transmit to the Secretary thereof, on or before the first day of February in each and every year, a full statement in detail of the criminal business of said court, of which he is the prothonotary or clerk, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of the previous December, showing the number of bills laid before the several grand juries of said court, the number of bills returned "true bills," and the number returned "*ignoramus*;" the number of presentments made by grand juries; the number of bills tried; the number of acquittals and convictions; the number (of) *nolle prosequies* entered; the nature of the offences charged in the bills or presentments; the number and amount of recognizances forfeited, together with any other information the said prothonotaries or clerks may deem useful."

This provision in the law relating to the criminal business of our courts, stands on the statute book as a dead letter. The information it is intended to furnish is valuable, as it would, if carried out, prove serviceable in the elucidation of crime in the Commonwealth. I trust measures will be taken to enforce its provisions.

ALMS-HOUSES.

The pauper system formerly in use, and which embraced the entire State, required each township in the several counties to provide for the support of their own poor. Overseers were elected, on whom devolved the duty of making provision for every poor person having a settlement in the district. This system has been changed in thirty-two counties in the State, including Venango, which is now building a new house of employment, which will be completed in the course of the coming year. The erection of county poor houses in these counties has been authorized under special acts of Assembly, at different periods of time in the history of the State.

In addition to these thirty-two county alms-houses, each of which, respectively, accommodates the poor of the entire county, there are twenty-five houses, which have been established, respectively, by a poor district, embracing a single borough, township or city, and in some instances several townships or boroughs combined. Three of these are in Allegheny county, one in Carbon, one in Clinton, two in Columbia, one in Lawrence, six in Luzerne, one in Lycoming, two in Montour, four in Philadelphia, three in Susquehanna and one in Wayne, thus leaving but nine entire counties where the township system is in operation. In most of the counties where they have local alms-houses for the accommodation of a part of the

county, the township system also prevails to a considerable extent. It may be possible that in some of these a small house may be rented or owned by the overseers of the township in which a portion of their poor may be kept, but which have not come to my knowledge. And our reports from most of these townships are so meagre that we cannot say how many are supported, or at what cost, in these localities.

The tabular statements which are given in this report will furnish all the information we have been thus far able to procure. Scarcely any statistics have been kept in the institutions, either relating to our prisons or alms-houses, but more especially in the districts where the township system of supporting the poor is in operation.

Many of the views which I have already expressed in relation to county prisons, concerning the location, construction, ventilation, warming, supplying with water, drainage, bathing and water-closets, may, with the same propriety, be applied to alms-houses.

In connection with these institutions a good farm is generally an advantage. On this account a healthy situation in the country should always be chosen. Ample room for yards and gardens is necessary. During the day the inmates, as far as possible, should be permitted to exercise freely in the open air. Inclemencies of weather and infirmities of age and disease, in many cases, will preclude this source of enjoyment; but full provision should be made for it, and in the location of a public institution of this kind it ought never to be overlooked.

CLASSIFICATION.

Under this head I might notice that of the sexes, the sick, the insane, the idiotic, and the children. In nearly all these institutions too little attention is given to this subject.

FIRST—THE SEPARATION OF THE SEXES.

A few of our county alms-houses are so constructed that the sexes can be kept entirely separate at night, but in nearly all they are allowed to associate in day time. Many sad and vexatious instances have occurred from the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes in these institutions. In my report of the institutions cases of this nature are mentioned; and I do most earnestly call the attention of those in charge to prevent this shocking evil. Where the buildings and grounds are not adapted to accomplish this end, prompt measures should be taken to effect it. There can be no valid reason assigned for this deficiency. It must not, however, be entirely overlooked, that in some cases the fault arises as much, if not more, from the negligence of those who are in charge, as to the deficient construction of the buildings. Every institution of this kind should be so arranged as to prohibit the association of the sexes at all times.

INFIRMARIES.

It is no uncommon practice in our county alms-houses to treat the sick in the same rooms where they usually sleep. This is often the case when the dormitories contain several beds which are occupied by other inmates. I need scarcely say this practice is greatly to the annoyance of all those in the chamber, whether sick or otherwise. In some cases those who are in health are endangered by their proximity and intercourse with those laboring under contagious or infectious diseases. In every institution of this kind there should be an infirmary, to which every sick inmate should be removed, and where he can receive careful nursing and good medical attendance. In my inspection of the alms-houses in the State I have occasionally found wards specially devoted to cases of surgery, others for the reception of fevers or other diseases, where the sexes are kept entirely separate, and all treated and cared for in a proper manner. These, however, are the exceptions to the general rule, for, in most of our county institutions, no provision of this kind is made. In a few, separate buildings are provided for the accommodation of those affected with contagious diseases.

INSANE.

Among the various defects in our poor houses, none are more to be deplored than that which relates to the provision made for the insane. Scarcely one can be mentioned which is not deficient in this particular. The sexes, like the arrangements in the other departments, are frequently allowed to mingle together; few have suitable accommodations for their comfort, and even in the best of them there is a lack of sufficient attendance. New buildings have been erected in several counties, with a view to increased facilities for the support of this class, but even here, in some cases, persons have been selected who have no experience and but little qualification for the duties to which they have been assigned.

The attention which I have given to this grave subject induces me to believe that all cases of an acute character should be placed in one of the public institutions which have been established in the State, city or county, with a view to their treatment. To place a recent case where no suitable medical treatment or other proper attendance can be had, is either simply to leave it to nature or facilitate its passage into a chronic condition. To render an institution suitable for the successful management of such cases, nearly all the means essential for such a purpose are wanting. A proper construction of the building, where a favorable classification of the inmates can be maintained, where all the modern improvements for in-door comforts and amusements and out-door exercise and recreation, and where competent

medical and other attendance can always be procured, are necessary to attain the great object in view—a restoration to health and a sound mind.

For the most part, all that can be expected in our county alms-houses is, to secure such provision for the chronic and incurable insane as will meet the demands of a christian humanity. To confine them in close and badly ventilated apartments, with scarcely any of the comforts which an enlightened philanthropy would suggest—a condition in which they are too often found, manifests such a failure of duty, as to bring odium and shame upon the civilization of the age.

In New York, a State institution was established, in 1865, under the name of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, for the reception, care and treatment of the chronic insane poor, who were then provided for in the several county poor-houses in the State. This institution is reported to be in successful operation. Whether the plan of separating this class of insane from the more acute and hopeful cases, and keeping them in different institutions, is best adapted to the successful treatment of the insane population, is a question much discussed among experts of the present day. The medical superintendents of our insane hospitals, after a full and able discussion of the subject, came to the conclusion, that such a classification would be detrimental to the interests of both classes. With such able authority against such a measure, I am not prepared to endorse the action of the New York Legislature, but prefer to leave the subject for further experience, and the candid consideration of philanthropists. All that I have to say at this time is, that most of this class of our insane are in a deplorable condition, which needs the sympathy and fostering care of all who claim to be benefactors of that unfortunate class, who have been deprived of the use of their reason. Who will not shrink from the sight, as he beholds a lunatic, unable to take any care of himself, manacled and chained by the leg, the arm, or both, to the floor of his cell, and, perhaps, destitute of clothing; surrounded with filth, and spending his nights and days in an atmosphere which poisons his very blood? What hope can there be for the restoration of such a case? And even if no ray of hope can be seen of his recovery, is it any the less a painful and melancholy spectacle to a mind imbued with the ordinary sensibilities of a beneficent humanity? I feel confident that if many of the cases I have witnessed were seen by the public eye, measures would soon be adopted for their correction.

IDIOTIC.

Few cases of this kind are found in our alms-houses which are proper subjects for treatment in the "Training School." A limited number have been received into that institution from this source, some of whom are being benefited. A large proportion of this class of cases, found in our county

homes, are beyond the reach of improvement. Yet, in a number of instances I have found them able to perform a considerable amount of labor, both on the farm and in the house. A number of the insane, also, are able, and do contribute a fair share of work, and particularly on the farm. In one or more institutions, a large portion of the labor was performed by these two classes of inmates.

VAGRANTS.

Some of the county alms-houses are visited annually by a large number of vagrants. They call sometimes in such numbers as to render it difficult to accommodate them. They remain over night, receive a meal or two and depart in the morning, and apply again in the evening for admission in an adjoining county. Thus they pass from one county to another, receiving assistance in each. Oftentimes, nay generally, they are filthy, and in some cases sick with a fever or other infectious disease, which is now and then communicated to the other inmates of the institution. In order to avoid the troubles and dangers which this state of things occasions, every alms-house, which is liable to these visitations, should be provided with separate apartments for the accommodation of this class of persons.

It is a subject for the serious consideration of the authorities, to determine how far it would be proper to establish work-houses, to which such persons should be committed and put to work for a limited period, for it is a truth, which cannot be denied, that while every poor person who cannot work should be supported at the public expense, all who are able to support themselves, but are unwilling to labor for this end, should be compelled to do so.

CHILDREN.

Some of our poor houses contain a large number of children. Many are born in these institutions and others become inmates either because they are orphans or their parents are unfit, from vice or indolence, to provide for their support. As a general rule, these children run promiscuously with the other inmates, receiving no benefit, but rather injury, by the intercourse; and if they receive any instruction it is from paupers, whose incompetency for the work cannot be questioned.

We are glad to learn that the practice of employing paupers as teachers in these places is less in use than formerly. Now we have a number of good schools, which are conducted by hired teachers, under whose influence and management the children advance in morals and education, which it is gratifying to witness. I was told by the directors of one of these institutions, that since they had adopted the plan of employing a teacher qualified for her position, the children were so much improved in their habits and moral deportment that they were in much greater demand, and there was

no difficulty in obtaining good places for them as soon as they were of sufficient age to be indentured. In one instance, at least, instead of giving instruction in the house, they send the children, when of a suitable age, to a "home" established in the county, where they are maintained and taught until they reach a suitable age to be placed in families for service. Whatever may be the mode in use for the management of these children, there can be no doubt of the demoralizing tendency of instruction and association with paupers, and they should, as soon as possible, be taken from under their influence. I would, therefore, invite the attention of all to this subject who are in any way responsible for the management of these institutions, and urge upon them, as soon as practicable, the abatement of this unnecessary wrong to this unfortunate class of our young population.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In a number of our alms-houses preaching is held on the Sabbath. In some cases they have a chaplain employed, who officiates regularly; in others, and by far the most numerous, gratuitous preaching is afforded by some neighboring clergyman; in others, the inmates are permitted, and frequently avail themselves of the privilege to attend church in the vicinity. They are also generally provided with Bibles, though not usually furnished at the expense of the county. In most instances they enjoy the privilege of reading other books when they can be obtained; but very little money is expended for this object. In a few cases they have a Sunday school, but this is devoted for the most part to the instruction of the children.

Among the old and infirm in these institutions, I have frequently found a sentiment of piety and resignation, which it was cheering to witness. In many cases, the trials and misfortunes of life to which they had been subjected, left few traces of discontent, but rather seemed to soothe their passage to the grave. Poverty to them, while it had no special charms, was not accompanied with very bitter sorrows. With a perfect submission to the dispensations of an unerring Providence, their hopes were brightened, and their sorrows alleviated, as they traversed their joyful journey to a future world.

EMPLOYMENT.

By a reference to the history of the various alms-houses visited, it will be observed that the employment of the inmates is not sufficiently attended to. While I hold that it is the duty of the public to provide for all the dependent portion of the population, who, by misfortune, disease or other infirmity, are unable to support themselves, it is equally the duty of those who are able to procure, by their labor, a part of their subsistence, to do so, and those who have charge of them should endeavor to secure this re-

sult. I would by no means be understood to say that men or women who are really unable to work should be compelled to labor beyond their ability. A large number of those whom we find in these institutions can do something towards earning their living, and in such cases it is better their minds as well as their hands should be occupied. In some of these houses, where a competent steward and matron are in charge, a reasonable amount of labor is performed on the farm as well as in the house. In one or more of these institutions nearly all the labor on the farm is performed by the insane and feeble-minded. With proper management, by suitable persons, these results could be greatly increased.

In expressing these views I am not ignorant of the fact that a large number of these inmates are unable to perform any duty whatever. They are unfit even to take care of themselves, and nurses have to be employed. This leads me to a brief consideration of the character of persons employed for this purpose.

NURSING.

The nursing in these institutions is mostly performed by the paupers. Except in a few cases, little is paid for these services. This kind of labor is worth but little. Occasionally a pauper is found, who has sufficient intelligence and qualification for such duties; but the reverse is most likely to be the rule. If more attention was given to this subject, and especially to the insane class, I believe the improvement of our alms-houses would be greatly promoted. Such persons as have the requisite ability and fitness for the duties of nurse, are seldom found in these places as paupers. If they are competent for those duties, and have a fondness for such a life, they can find employment in other places where they would be better compensated. There are few large alms-houses where the nursing could not be improved, and where humanity would be better served if some other provision than the employment of paupers were adopted for this purpose.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

With a very few exceptions, the medical attendant does not reside in the house. In most instances, however, he is within reach of call in cases of emergency. In some cases he receives a salary for his attendance, and is required to visit, at stated intervals, whether there be sickness or otherwise; in others, he attends only when needed, and is paid for his visits. There are a few instances where he finds all the medicine required—a practice I would most heartily condemn. Generally, the medicine is furnished at the expense of the county.

OFFICERS.

In a few instances I have met with officers, in these institutions, of intelligence, and imbued with a proper sense of the high obligations which pertain to their position. Such, I have reason to believe, perform their duties with a laudable zeal and satisfaction. In the great majority of cases, however, the persons selected to take charge of these establishments are chosen more with a view to secure a rigid economy, than the humane treatment of those unfortunate beings committed to their care. They have no experience in the management of the insane; but are destitute, for the most part, of any knowledge upon this subject, which can be made available. And yet, in some of the counties, there are so many of this class of persons to be cared for that, in choosing a steward for such an institution, qualifications of this kind are of the highest importance. A man may be a good farmer, and conduct the business of a farm to the best advantage, while he knows nothing whatever of the duties of taking care of the inmates of a poor house. Where these duties cannot be found in the same person, it is better to separate them, and assign to each person the duties for which he is peculiarly adapted.

NEGLECTED AND INDIGENT CHILDREN.

The keeping of children in county poor houses, whether orphans or otherwise, is a subject which calls for the dispassionate consideration of those who are interested either in their welfare, or the best interests of society. In most of our counties this practice prevails, and, in many instances, is demoralizing in its tendency. Instead of affording this young and helpless class an opportunity of receiving that moral and industrial training which is essential to make them useful and self-supporting citizens, they are reared amidst vice and indolence, imbibing sentiments and habits which, to some extent, control their future lives.

With the exception of our houses of refuge, which are designed for the reception and training of the criminal and incorrigible youth, we have no State institution where they can be admitted, at all times, and receive that care and instruction which they need. True, we have a class of institutions, denominated "homes," which are, generally, local in their character, varied in their operation, and doing a great work of benevolence in their respective localities; being supported by private charity, with occasional aid from the State or county treasury. Some of these homes are denominational in their character; others are free from sectarian views, and extend the area of their boundaries beyond a single county, embracing, in some instances, the entire Commonwealth, and not excluding the children of other States.

The children gathered in our county alms-houses are not criminals; they

are simply the creatures of misfortune, and are entitled to better care, better associations and instruction than is usually obtained in these institutions. I admit that it is difficult to suggest any plan to remedy this evil, which is entirely free from objections. It is with deference, therefore, that I lay before the Board the result of my reflections upon this interesting subject.

The plan of establishing "Homes" for the friendless, which is in operation in various sections of the State, and has shed its blessings upon thousands of our destitute and neglected children, seems to me as well adapted to accomplish the object as anything heretofore suggested. By this means private benevolence steps in, and hand in hand with public charity, a large amount of good can be accomplished. Can these institutions be multiplied so as to extend their salutary and supporting influence to every part of the Commonwealth? If so, one of the great objections against the present mode of drawing money from the State Treasury, for local objects, would be removed. How can this be done? We answer, by establishing a "Home for Friendless Children" in each of the populous counties of the State. This may be done by contributions from liberal-minded and charitable individuals, whose means would justify such benefactions. Just in the same way as they are now bestowed for such objects in some of our large cities and counties. In many of these cases the State has appropriated money to aid in the erection of buildings, and otherwise assist them in their incipency. In some instances the city or county has also lent its aid to give efficiency to the work, which individual charity has established and is conducting with great energy to successful results. Where a county is too small to justify such an effort, several might be connected together for the purpose, and the management be committed to persons residing in the different counties embraced in the corporation.

To those who are familiar with our legislation for many years, it is unnecessary to say, that one of the great sources of annoyance is the reiterated solicitation, on the part of a number of local charities, to appropriate money from the State Treasury to aid them in the work of benevolence to which they are devoted. These charities are generally objects of great importance and deserve the fostering care of legislators and philanthropists, but difficulties arise in the minds of the former on account of their local character. This objection does not arise in the case of the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb and the feeble-minded. They all receive their inmates from every part of the State, and hence the benefits they bestow are general, extending to the entire Commonwealth.

Without pretending to claim for this plan that it is the best which can be suggested, I merely bring it before the Board, in this way, for their consideration, as one of the means to dispose of a subject which has caused so much

embarrassment to the Legislature at each of its annual sessions. That these children should be provided for, is certainly a duty which cannot be neglected. No Legislature could be regarded as actuated by a sound christian philanthropy, who would turn a deaf ear to the cries of humanity which come up from this quarter.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY PRISON.

August 28, 1871, I arrived at Kittanning, the seat of justice for Armstrong county, to visit and inspect the prison at that place. I found the old jail removed, and a new one building on the same site, near the court house. It was designed by James M'Cullough, architect, and is very similar to the prisons which have been built by Edward Haviland, Esq., so favorably known for his plans in the construction of Pennsylvania prisons. The contractors are Messrs. Harrison & Bros., of Pittsburg. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

The building is constructed of sand stone, brought from Clarion county. It is 50 feet front, and 112 feet deep.

The corridor is 14 feet 6 inches wide, tapering in front to 3 feet 4 inches ; 69 feet 6 inches long, and 40 feet high, being 10 feet above the tops of the upper tier of cells, and having windows in the outer walls above the cells, similar to the cell windows, but larger. A large circular window, in the end of the corridor, thirty feet above the floor. A long, narrow, perpendicular window, near the ceiling, opens from the corridor into the tower, which serves the purpose of ventilation. The floor of the corridor is flagged with stone, and two registers admit the necessary heat for warming it.

It will be provided with 24 cells, arranged in two tiers, with a gallery. Each cell is 8 feet wide, 12 feet long and 13 feet high. All are arched, and the floor underlaid with a plate of iron. The window is horizontal, narrow and near the ceiling. A water closet, hydrant, a hot-air register and ventilating flues will be in each cell. The inner door is constructed of iron, in the form of lattice work ; the outer one of wood. The main walls are 32 inches thick, and all well laid with good cement.

The ventilating flues convey the foul air under the roof, and from thence it is received by the tower and discharged. It will be supplied with water from the works of the town, which will be established by a company organized for that purpose. The building will be heated by hot air furnaces in the cellar. The drainage will be by a sewer, which empties into the Allegheny river.

The tower is placed between the hall, in the front part of the building, and the cell-block. On each side of the hall is a room for the use of the

sheriff. Two infirmaries are provided—on one side of the entrance—one for each sex; and a kitchen on the other side. The infirmary for the men is entered from the space covered by the tower; that for the women is entered from the main hall. Appliances for bathing are provided on the second floor, over the sheriff's kitchen. The roof will be tin, or galvanized iron. The second story of the residence of the sheriff is divided into four rooms and a hall. Access to the prison is obtained either by the front, through the sheriff's residence, or by a door in the side next to the court house, which enters a passage between the dwelling and the cell building.

The sheriff has charge of the prisoners, and receives fifty cents a day for their board. He supplies them with food from the family table. Six were confined in the Allegheny county prison—all men, and all untried. They are kept there during the building of the new prison, which will not be completed before the spring of 1872. When they are required for trial, they are kept in the court house under guard. Sometimes they have five or six at a time in this place, and some of them have escaped, all of whom, except one, have been re-captured. Escapes from the old prison were frequent. Two are in the Western Penitentiary. No execution has taken place in this county.

The prisoners have not been kept at labor heretofore. I could not learn the intention of the authorities on this point in the future. No policy has yet been determined on this subject. It is to be hoped, however, that they will give employment to their inmates. Scarcely anything is more demoralizing to prisoners than free intercourse with each other and idleness.

The sheriff was absent, and I was obliged to depend on the deputy for such information as I was able to procure.

BRADFORD COUNTY PRISON.

This prison is in the basement of the court house, which was erected in 1849. A corridor extends lengthwise through the basement, with six cells on one side, four of which are occupied by the prisoners, and two are used as a kitchen and cellar. On the opposite side of the corridor the sheriff and his family reside. One cell is used as a dungeon, the window being covered with thick boiler plate iron, perforated with small holes for the admission of air and light. It has a stone floor. The three other cells, which have wooden floors, are used for the confinement of prisoners. The cell doors are made of wood, lined with iron. They have no baths, no water-closets, no ventilation except by the doors and windows, are warmed by stoves, lighted with oil lamps, and supplied with water from a well. A small yard is attached to the prison, surrounded by a high iron railing, but

the prisoners are not allowed to occupy it, as there is no difficulty in making their escape from it. Escapes often occur in other ways. The windows of four cells are secured by iron bars.

The sheriff boards each prisoner at fifty cents per day. At the time of my visit (June 28, 1871) they numbered three; two were convicts, and one untried. They do not work, except take care of their own cells. At this date they have eighteen or twenty in the Eastern Penitentiary. Two executions have taken place in this county—the last about twenty-two years ago. Last winter they had eighteen and twenty inmates at a time; they are permitted to associate.

They are furnished with meat, bread, coffee, potatoes and other vegetables in season. The cooking is done for the prisoners and the family all at the same time. They are provided with straw beds.

They have no religious services in the prison. Bibles are furnished, but not at the expense of the county.

A physician attends the prison when required, for which he is paid a salary of \$50 per annum.

The punishment for insubordination consists in confinement in the dark cell, and handcuffs.

This prison is in a very dilapidated state; it has neither comforts nor security. I was glad to find the authorities had taken steps to erect a new building, on another lot, where they will have ample room and equal facilities for drainage.

The plans for the new building were submitted to my examination at the time of my inspection of the old jail. I expressed my regret that the cells were too small for the introduction of some kinds of labor which, in other places, have been profitably used. They are only seven feet long by seven feet three inches wide. The plan contemplates most of the modern improvements, and, with proper sized cells, might be advantageously used as a prison for separate labor, which, from the number of prisoners they send to the penitentiary, we believe could be satisfactorily occupied at home. The plan and construction of the building are very much after the Susquehanna county prison, and is to be built under the direction of Abram Fink, who drew the plan.

An accurate account of the prison will be given when it has been completed and the authorities have determined what system of discipline shall be employed. The contract was let, on the day of my visit, for \$66,800, and is to be finished by the first of November, 1872.

BUTLER COUNTY PRISON.

This jail was erected in 1867. It covers an area of 50 by 60 feet, and is two stories high. The residence of the sheriff is constructed of brick, and the prison proper of stone. It stands in the rear of the court house, and cost about \$30,000.

The residence of the sheriff has a hall and three rooms on the first floor; the second floor is divided in the same manner.

The entrance to the prison is secured by three doors. The outer and inner are constructed of iron rods, the middle one of boiler plate iron. There are six cells, which are constructed of boiler plate iron. The doors are composed of the same material. The hall is lighted by a large sky-light, but has no windows in the outer walls. A register is provided in the floor of the corridor for the admission of cold air. Small ventilating flues are built in the outer walls.

A water tank is placed in the upper story containing rain water, which is carried through the prison in pipes. A water-closet in each cell, but they have no bathing apparatus. The ventilation is not very good, being only by the doors and windows. Light and air is admitted to the cells through a lattice work, covering about one-half of the top of each cell. There is a wicket and small holes in the door of each cell. Drinking water is carried in buckets from a well.

A female department is partitioned off with boiler plate iron, which is provided with cell accommodations similar to those of the males. By this means the sexes are kept separate. A narrow passage extends round the group of cells. The cell and corridor floors are constructed of wood, with boiler plate iron under those of the cells. The prison has no yard attached to it. It is warmed by a stove in each apartment.

At the time of my visit, (August 24, 1871,) the jail contained but two male prisoners, who were awaiting their trial for horse stealing. The punishment consists in being locked in their cells. No dark cell is provided. There have been two executions in the county.

The sheriff receives fifty cents a day for boarding the prisoners, and he supplies them from his own table. They keep their own cells clean, and the washing of their clothes is paid for by the county.

The inmates are provided with Bibles, but have no preaching. They have no regular occupation. The males are sometimes kept separately, and at other times they are allowed to associate.

A physician attends when necessary. So far as regards the cleanliness of this prison, it is not neglected by those in charge of it. The plan and general arrangement, however, is defective, and especially in ventilation.

CAMERON COUNTY PRISON.

This prison stands on the same lot with the court house, and but a short distance from it. The building is 40 feet square, and is two stories high, besides the basement, which is constructed of sandstone. The upper stories are frame, and are occupied by the keeper and his family. It was built in 1867, and cost \$13,000.

The prison apartment is in the basement. It contains four cells; three are 10 by 12 feet and one 12 by 14 feet. The floors are wood, and timbers eleven inches thick form the tops of the cells, which are lathed and plastered. Each cell has a water-closet, besides one placed in the corner of a cell, which is intended to accommodate those in the corridor, from which they have access to it. The corridor is five feet wide, with a window in each end, which is covered with thick iron plate, perforated with holes one inch in diameter, for the admission of light and air. They contained no glass. Each cell has a small window constructed in the same manner.

The doors are lined on the inside with boiler plate iron. One cell is entirely lined on the inside with iron plate, half an inch thick, similar to that forming the windows. They are provided with no ventilating flues. The water-closets are badly constructed, and empty into a drain which receives the water from the roof of the prison and the court house.

The outer wall is 18 inches thick. The partitions of the cells are built of small stones, lathed and plastered. The wall of the corridor is built in the same way. A stair-way leads from the vestibule in the basement to the dwelling above. On the first floor above the basement is a hall, directly over the vestibule, through which the prison is entered. This story is divided into four rooms, besides the kitchen, which is in the rear of the hall. The second story is divided into the same number of rooms.

On the day of my visit, July 6, 1871, only one prisoner was confined in this jail. The keeper is appointed by the sheriff, and receives fifty cents per day for boarding the inmates. He finds all the fuel for the prison and his own residence. The food is the same as that provided for his family. They have straw beds and sheets and blankets. The sheets are changed once a week; their under-clothing changed once in two weeks. The prison is warmed by a coal stove in each cell. The water is carried from a spring about a furlong from the prison. The spring is often dry, and the water of a poor quality, frequently unfit for use. They have no appliances for bathing; keep their own cells clean but do no other work.

They have Bibles but receive no instruction, either religious or secular. If the offence is small they are permitted to congregate in the day time, but the sexes are not allowed to associate at any time. The use of tobacco is permitted, but it is not furnished by the county.

Two escapes have taken place, one in 1868 and the other in 1870. One broke out and the other passed the keeper. No execution has taken place in this county. One convict is in the Eastern penitentiary.

A physician is employed when his services are necessary.

This jail, like many other county prisons, has nothing to commend it to our favor. The ventilation is poor; the light very defective; the deficiency of water great, and its security by no means certain. They average about two prisoners a year.

CENTRE COUNTY PRISON.

This prison is new, having been erected in 1867-8, at a cost of \$54,000. J. H. Hobbs was the architect. It stands on the lot in the rear of the court house. The cell block is constructed of limestone. The outside walls of prison and yard are built of sandstone.

The sheriff's residence is 64 feet front and 49 feet deep and two stories high. A hall extends from the front through the dwelling, with a dining room and kitchen on one side and a parlor and bath room on the other. Five rooms are contained on the second floor. The laundry and bath room are located between the sheriff's residence and the cell block.

The cell building contains 20 cells arranged in two tiers on each side of the corridor. Each cell contains a water-closet, hydrant and a register for hot air. The supply of water, however, is often deficient. The cells are 8 by 12 feet and 9 feet high. Five of the cells are lined with boiler plate iron and planked. The door jambs are iron. The doors of round iron rods. No arches under the cell floors, which are wood and laid upon wooden joists. The ceilings lathed and plastered. No cellar under the cell building except the corridor.

The corridor is 14 feet wide, 45 feet long and 25 feet high. A wooden partition extending lengthwise through the middle of the corridor is closely constructed, except at the ends and top, which is intended to prevent the prisoners from seeing or holding conversation with each other on opposite sides of the corridor. In my opinion it is very poorly adapted to accomplish this end, and it certainly interferes, in no small degree, with the healthful circulation of the air in the building. We would suggest, with great deference, its removal, and the construction of wooden doors to the cells, which could be placed ajar so as to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other, and at the same time allow a free circulation of air between the corridor and the cells. A wooden gallery gives access to the upper tier of cells. Fourteen narrow perpendicular windows, eight in the outer and six in the inner end of the corridor, afford light and ventilation. The corridor

has one register for hot air. A water tank is placed in the upper part of one end of the corridor, from which the prison is supplied with water. It is supplied from the reservoir. The tank is capable of holding nine barrels, and the supply is often inadequate for all the purposes of the prison. One hot air furnace heats ten cells. The sheriff's residence is warmed by a separate furnace. The corridor is lighted with gas.

The yard wall encloses three sides of the cell block, and is 20 feet high. A cistern containing rain water is in the yard. The yard has also a bake-oven, a water-closet, and a sink for the reception of all drainage from the prison. The sink has no flue for the passage of effluvia, but is closely covered over, level with the ground.

On the day of my inspection, August 21, 1871, six prisoners were in confinement—all white males. One was sentenced and five untried. Two were insane.

D. W. Woodring, the sheriff, receives three dollars per week for boarding the prisoners. They keep their own cells clean, but the county pays for the washing of their clothes. They are provided with iron bed-steads, straw beds and blankets. The bedding is changed four times a year and their underclothing every week.

Punishments consist in the use of the dark cell, hoppers and hand-cuffs. Sometimes food is withheld. Their fare consists in meat once a day, soup once a day, coffee or tea twice a day, molasses and as much bread as they need. A physician attends when required, for which he is paid by the county.

The Young Men's Christian Association formerly held religious services in the prison, but they have been discontinued. They have Bibles.

Four have escaped since the opening of the prison. Two executions have taken place since the erection of the county. Sixteen are at this time in the Western Penitentiary. The sheriff receives seventy-five dollars for each trip in conveying prisoners to the penitentiary, and four dollars per day for each deputy he may need in performing this duty. The number of inmates they have averaged this year is six. The expenses of the jail last year amounted to \$1,444 55, and the sum paid for keeping convicts in the penitentiary during 1869 was \$508 09.

The prisoners do no work and receive no instruction.

CLARION COUNTY PRISON.

August 30, 1871, I visited this prison, which is situated in the rear of the court house in the borough of Clarion. It was erected about the year 1840, and is constructed of sand stone. It is 36 feet front and 150 feet deep, including the yard. The cost I could not ascertain.

The sheriff and family reside in the front part of the building. It is divided into four rooms and a hall on the lower floor, a kitchen, dining-room, parlor and one bed-room. The second story is divided into two large rooms.

The prison is provided with six cells—two on the lower floor and four on the upper, with a small hall on each. It is warmed by a stove in each room. They contain no water-closets, bathing apparatus or water, except what is carried from a well in buckets. There is a window in the end of the corridor on the second story, and a door on the first, which leads into the yard. Each cell contains a window, secured by bars of iron in the form of lattice work. They have no ventilation but what the doors and windows afford. The partitions between the cells are lathed and plastered. The yard wall is about 18 feet high, built of stone and plastered inside. The plastering is falling off the yard, as well as the prison walls.

The sheriff receives sixty cents per day for keeping the prisoners, and supplies them with food from his family table. The county pays a shilling a week for washing the clothes of each inmate.

On the day of my visit, six were in confinement—one sentenced, and five waiting trial. Five were males and one female. Three of the untried were insane—two men and one woman. One of the men had been in Dixmont, but made his escape, returned to the neighborhood and was arrested and committed to prison. The woman was placed in prison for safe-keeping, not being safe to be at large.

They perform no work, except to sweep their rooms. The scrubbing is done by the family. Both sexes associate during the day, but are separated at night. They have free access to the yard.

They have straw beds, pillows and blankets, but no sheets. The blankets are washed every two months. Their under-clothing is changed every week. Have no preaching or Bibles; Testaments are furnished by the sheriff's wife, but none are provided by the county.

Several escapes have occurred over the yard wall, and in other ways.

This prison is out of repair. Its original construction is defective for safety, and like most county jails, it is poorly furnished. No execution has taken place in the county. Several convicts are in the penitentiary.

The absence of the sheriff prevented my obtaining more full details of this prison.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY PRISON.

This prison is constructed of stone, and was erected in 1841. The cost I could not ascertain. It is 46 feet square and two stories high, covered with shingles. The front part of the building is used as the residence of

the keeper and sheriff. The entrance is into a hall, with an office on one side and a dining-room on the other. From the rear of the front hall the prison is entered, from the corridor of which access is obtained to one cell on the lower story and two on the upper. These rooms are 15 feet square and 10 feet high. They are lined with plank, which is secured by iron bars. They contain two large windows, with iron bars of lattice-work. One of the rooms on the second floor is divided, and one-half of this room is subdivided into two small cells, each with a grated iron door. The doors of the rooms are constructed of heavy wood, strengthened on the inside by bars of iron running only in one direction. They are fastened with locks and chains with pad-locks.

The entrance into the jail proper is through a plain wooden door, with an iron grate on the inside.

The yard is entered from the corridor, and the boundary wall is 13 feet high, constructed of stone and plastered on the inside. No part of the building is cellared, except that which is occupied by the sheriff and the keeper. The water-closets are in the yard. It has no ventilation except what is furnished by the doors and windows; it is provided with no bathing apparatus, and the water is all carried by hand from a well; it is warmed by a coal stove in each room, and furnished with straw beds and blankets.

The sheriff receives sixty cents per day for boarding the prisoners, and the usual fees as turnkey, all of which he pays over to the keeper for his services. The keeper is appointed by the sheriff. The county pays twenty-five cents per week for washing the clothes of each prisoner. The prisoners are required to keep their rooms clean.

For breakfast they receive meat, molasses, potatoes, coffee, bread, and sometimes butter; for dinner, meat and vegetable soup three times a week, and on the other days of the week meat and vegetables; at supper, coffee, bread and molasses, and sometimes dried fruit or butter.

They are not separated except at night, and not unfrequently they are too numerous to be kept apart at any time.

At the date of my inspection (Aug. 19, 1871) the prison contained eleven inmates, all except one untried. All were white males. One was insane, who was detained for safe keeping, but he would be removed to the asylum as soon as the case came before the court for its consideration.

Thirteen convicts were in the Western Penitentiary, four of whom were convicted of murder in the second degree. Only one execution (a female) has taken place in the county.

The county paid, last year, about \$1,100 for keeping its convicts in the penitentiary. About \$1,450 were expended to support the jail, and \$50

for transferring each prisoner to the penitentiary. Average about five prisoners per year.

No religious services are observed in the prison, nor any secular instruction given. Bibles are provided when desired by any of the prisoners.

A physician is employed, who receives \$100 per annum. He attends monthly, and at any other time when needed.

They are allowed the use of tobacco, but it is not furnished by the county.

The hopples are used for punishment; they have no dark cell. At this time three are wearing hopples, to prevent their escape. Six escapes have taken place in eight months; four succeeded by means of a wooden key, which they manufactured, one climbed over the yard wall, one passed the servant girl when she opened the door to give them water.

This is an old and dilapidated jail, poorly constructed, and entirely insufficient for the safe keeping or comfortable maintenance of the inmates.

We are glad to find that the county authorities are building a new one, which, when completed, will be a credit to the county. The architect is Edward Haviland, Esq., who has shown himself so successful in the construction of prisons as to merit the confidence of those who engage in the erection of such edifices. The contract price is \$85,500. It will contain twenty-four cells, 8 by 15 feet, and 11 feet high. It is provided with all the conveniences of warming, ventilating, bathing, water-closets and hydrant, usually found in Mr. Haviland's prisons.

A more detailed account of this excellent prison may be given at a future time.

COLUMBIA COUNTY PRISON.

This building is constructed of brick and stone. It was erected in 1847, at a cost of \$3,400. It stands on a lot 120 by 220 feet. The building is 68 feet front and 20 feet deep. The front part of the structure, which is the residence of the sheriff and his family, is brick, and the back part, which constitutes the prison, is stone—all two stories high, besides the basement.

The entrance to the prison apartment is into a small hall in the basement, with a room on each side 15 by 16 feet, and each containing a window 4 by 2½ feet, which overlooks the yard. These windows are secured by bars of iron. A stair-way leads from the hall in the basement, to the second story, which, like the former, has two rooms for the use of prisoners. The doors of the rooms are constructed of wood, strengthened by iron bars on the outside. The door of the main entrance is a cross-barred iron gate. A door similar to those of the cells leads into the yard. The yard is 36 feet square, enclosed by a stone wall 25 feet high, and plastered on the in-

side. The water-closet is in the yard. The building is warmed by coal stoves. It is provided with no water-closets inside, and the water is carried from a well. It has no ventilation except by the doors and windows.

At the time of my inspection, June 20, 1871, it contained but two prisoners—one for larceny, the other for assault and battery on the constable. They had three convicts in the penitentiary. The sheriff has charge of the prison, and receives fifty cents per day for boarding the prisoners. The sexes are kept separate at night, but are allowed to associate in the daytime. Several escapes have occurred during the last three or four years.

They are seldom punished for insubordination, have no Bibles, and their food is the same as the family of the sheriff. A physician attends when necessary.

This prison needs repairs. The plastering is falling off in places, both in the prison and from the boundary wall. I was informed that it is the intention of the commissioners of the county to make some improvements to the building at an early day, and introduce new furniture into the cells, all of which is greatly needed, as well for the safety as the comfort of the inmates.

FOREST COUNTY PRISON.

This prison was erected in 1868, and is located on an elevated site, near the court house, in the town of Tionesta, on the left bank of the Allegheny river. It is a frame structure, and cost about \$8,000.

The sheriff occupies the front part of the building for his residence. The lower story is divided into a hall, kitchen and two rooms. The second story contains three rooms. The whole building is cellared. The basement contains a kitchen and laundry, with a well of water. There is, also, a well of water outside the building, from which water is carried to supply the prison.

The cell-block is 25 by 35 feet. The walls are constructed of timbers, 10 by 12 inches, laid closely upon each other, and well bolted together with iron bolts. These walls are lined on the inside with boiler plate iron, and weather-boarded on the outside. The partitions between the cells are constructed in the same manner, except the lining of iron is covered with boards. The cell-floors are wood. The number of cells is six—4 are on one side of the corridor, and are 8 by 10 feet; two on the other side, which are 8 by 16 feet. The corridor is 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 35 feet long. Each cell has a window, with iron bars, and a sash containing two small panes of glass, so hung upon hinges as to allow them to be opened on the inside. Each cell has a wooden door of solid oak, and lined on the inside, below,

with sheet iron, while the upper part is constructed of iron rods. They are fastened with pad-locks. The door which leads from the corridor into the yard is constructed in the same manner as those of the cells. The yard is small, and is enclosed by a board fence, about 15 feet high, with a water-closet in one corner.

Ventilation is obtained by a small flue in the upper part of each cell, which communicates with the chimney. Three of the cell-doors have an opening in the lower part, 4 by 10 inches. The ceilings of the cells are constructed of iron and wood, in the same manner as the partitions; and the whole building is covered with shingles. The building is warmed by coal stoves in the corridor.

On the day of inspection (August 31, 1871) only two inmates were confined—both white males, and untried. The sheriff boards the prisoners at 50 cents per day, and supplies them with food from his own table. They have none in the penitentiary. No executions in this county.

No bathing apparatus is provided, but they are required to wash the whole body once a week.

No preaching is observed in the jail, but they are provided with Testaments and other reading matter.

No punishments have been inflicted. No escapes have occurred.

Their beds consist of corn-husk mattresses; they are provided with blankets, but not sheets. They keep their own cells clean.

A physician would be employed if required; heretofore there has been no sickness.

They are kept separate. Only one at a time is allowed to go into the yard; a privilege they enjoy for a short time in the morning.

The expense of supporting the prison, during the year, was about \$30. The sheriff is allowed \$4 per day, and necessary expenses, for taking prisoners to the penitentiary.

This prison was designed and erected under the supervision of Philip D. Thomas. I found it in a clean condition, with more than the ordinary comforts usually pertaining to many of the county jails.

GREENE COUNTY PRISON.

This prison stands in the rear of the court house. It was built in 1836, and is constructed of blocks of free stone, and is 30 by 36 feet. It has no cellar. The entrance is on the west side, through a small, narrow hall, with two dungeons on each side. They are dark, close and damp, without any ventilation. They are not used; at least I was so informed by the keeper. The upper story, which is the main part of the prison, is reached by a

winding flight of stone steps. This story is all in one apartment, and contains two cells, each about 11 by 12 feet. They are constructed of iron bars, crossing each other in the form of lattice-work. The sides, top and doors are all constructed in this manner, and stand out from the wall, so as to allow a passage between them and the outside wall. This room contains four barred windows—two on the north and two on the south side of the building. The building is covered with shingles; and the cost was about \$4,000.

William Hays, who is appointed by the sheriff as the keeper, has charge of the prisoners, and receives \$4 per week for boarding each inmate.

Three prisoners, at the date of my visit, (May 31, 1871,) were in confinement. One was under sentence, two were untried—one of whom was charged with murder. The jail is frequently empty. They inflict no punishment for an infraction of the rules of the prison. Occasionally religious services are performed by clergymen who visit the prisoners; this has occurred, however, but once since last December. One has escaped.

The prisoners receive bread and coffee twice a day, meat three times a day, and sometimes milk at dinner. They are generally provided with food from the table of the keeper. They have no convicts in the penitentiary, and no execution has taken place in this county.

The prison is not supplied with water-closets or bathing appliances. Everything offensive has to be carried out in buckets, and all the water used for washing or drinking purposes has to be carried into the building.

The main entrance to the prison is secured by an iron grate, outside of which is an iron door constructed of boiler plate iron.

When needed, they are furnished with clothing upon their discharge, but no money. Tobacco is allowed, but not liquor.

No one but the inmates sleep in the prison. The sheriff lives in a house in immediate proximity to the jail, which belongs to the county. There has been but one female prisoner within the last twelve years.

Neither the character nor the cleanliness of the furniture is entitled to commendation. Nothing but a new building, with modern accommodations and conveniences, can meet the wants of this county for a proper care of their criminal population. In due time we hope to see this necessity provided for.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PRISON.

This prison is located in the town of Brookville, near the court house. It was visited August 29, 1871. It was erected in 1856, at a cost of about \$20,000. The front dwelling, which is the residence of the sheriff and keeper,

is constructed of brick and is three stories high. The prison is stone, and two stories high besides the basement. The building covers an area of 32 feet front by 90 feet deep.

The entrance is into a hall with three rooms on one side and a stair-way on the other. These rooms were formerly occupied by the county officers. Now the first two are used as a post-office, and the third as an alderman's office. All the apartments on the second and third stories of the front building are occupied by the keeper and his family. The building is covered with tin.

A corridor runs across between the dwelling and the cell-block, which is ceiled above and below with wood. The prison contains twenty cells, ten on each story. They are six by ten feet, and ten feet high. A small perpendicular window in each gives light and air. They are not provided with hydrant, water-closets or ventilation, except what is furnished by the doors and windows. The floors are flagged with stone. They have two doors; the inner one is iron, with the upper part constructed of iron rods; the outer one wood, lined with iron on the inside. A yard is in the rear of the prison with a boundary wall built of stone, which is 18 feet high. It is very insecure, and the prisoners are not allowed to occupy it unless under the surveillance of the keeper. It contains a water-closet.

The prison is not supplied with the means for bathing; is warmed by stoves, and supplied with water, which is carried from a neighboring fountain, there being no water on the premises.

The keeper receives sixty cents per day for boarding the prisoners, and supplies them from his own table. He is paid extra for washing and fuel. They have straw beds with comfortables, and sheets which are changed once a week.

There is no preaching in the prison, though occasionally the inmates are visited by clergymen. Some of the cells are supplied with Bibles. The prisoners perform no work, except a few who keep their rooms clean.

When sick, a physician is employed who is paid for his services. Punishment, when resorted to, consists in giving them bread and water, confinement in the dark cell, and very seldom, though occasionally, the use of irons. Clothing is furnished, if needed, when discharged, but no money.

At the time of my visit, two were in confinement, both untried. One was charged with murder, and was supposed to be insane. Three convicts were in the Western Penitentiary. One execution has taken place in the county.

This prison needs repairs and other improvements. We were informed by the keeper that the commissioners were about to re-furnish the cells, which is certainly very much needed. A general re-construction of the whole building, and the introduction of modern conveniences, would add to the comfort of the inmates, as well as the credit of the county.

LAWRENCE COUNTY PRISON.

This prison was visited August 23, 1871. It is a brick building, and was erected in 1850. It stands on an elevated piece of ground, in the rear of the court house, and is two stories high. The cost, including the court house, was \$28,000.

The sheriff's residence is in the front part of the building, through which the corridor of the prison is entered, by an iron grate. The building is 44 feet front. The accommodations for the sheriff are a kitchen and bed-room down stairs, and three bed rooms on the second floor.

The corridor of the prison runs parallel with the front, and is 12 feet wide. Light is furnished by two barred windows in one end, and one in the other. It contains 8 cells, about 8 by 10 feet. They have a water-closet, a small window, but no ventilation, and no water. They are warmed by a stove in the hall. The cell-doors are iron grates. The partitions are made of boards, laid on their flat sides, and lathed and plastered. Only one cell is provided with a wicket, through which food or other articles can be received without opening the door.

A yard is attached to the building, which is 22 feet deep, and the same width as the front of the building. The walls are lined with plank on the inside. It contains a water-closet.

But one prisoner, a male, was confined at the time of my visit. They have straw beds and blankets, but no sheets. At present, the food is supplied from the table of the sheriff; but when there are a number of prisoners, they receive bread, water and molasses.

The female department is over one end of the corridor, including two rooms of the building occupied by the sheriff. The entrance to it is from the residence of the sheriff, and is entirely separated from the male department, so that no access can be had from one to the other, through the main corridor.

The sheriff receives fifty cents per day for boarding the prisoners. The males associate during the day, but the sexes are always kept separate. They are not provided with bathing appliances.

When punishment is resorted to, it consists in locking them up in their cells.

When the jail is full, a prayer meeting is held every week, and occasionally they have preaching. Bibles are provided.

They wash and keep their cells clean, but the county does not pay for washing their clothes, which is done at the expense of the sheriff.

The prison is supplied with water from a spring which is sufficiently elevated to run to any part of the building. The court-house and county offices are also furnished from the same source.

Twelve convicts are in the Western Penitentiary. The county paid, last year, for keeping their prisoners in the penitentiary, \$691 65. For boarding the prisoners, and jail fees, they paid the sheriff \$1,492 59. The sheriff receives \$4 apiece for taking prisoners to the penitentiary, and all other expenses. He receives the same for taking a person to the house of refuge or the insane hospital.

This is a dark and badly ventilated prison. It needs improvement, and some general repairs. I understood that grand juries, for the last four years, have recommended repairs, but their wishes have not yet been heeded by those having charge of the financial affairs of the county.

M'KEAN COUNTY PRISON.

This is a stone building, standing on the lot near the court house. It is 40 feet front by 32 feet in depth, and cost something over \$3,000. It was erected in 1848. A frame addition has been erected at one end, 17 feet front, and extending backward the same depth as the stone building; it was built in 1862. Both are covered with shingles, and both are two stories high. There is no cellar under the prison part of the stone building. The prison is entered from the front, into a hall, which contains a stairway, with a room on each side. From this hall the prison apartment is entered, which occupies the back part of the building. It contains a hall, with a room on each side. A stairway leads from this hall to the second story, which is also divided into two rooms. The rooms below and above are each 13 by 15 feet, and are used for the confinement of the prisoners. Each cell has two doors; one is constructed of iron in the form of lattice-work, the other of wood, lined with boiler plate iron. All the floors are wood. Each room has a window, with nine panes of glass 8 by 10 inches in size, and secured by iron bars. The water-closet empties into a drain. One of the cells in the second story is darkened for a dungeon, but has no ventilation.

On the day of inspection (July 5, 1871) they had no prisoners, and I was informed they did not average more than one for the entire year. Their food was the same as the sheriff's family, except they received coffee but once a day. The present sheriff allows them frequently to eat with the family. He receives \$3 per week for their board, and \$1 50 for each prisoner, as turnkey. The sheriff and deputy, each, receive \$4 per day, and traveling expenses, for removing convicts to the penitentiary.

Since the occupancy of the present sheriff, there has been no occasion to use the dark cell, or resort to any other punishment. They receive no instruction, either religious or secular, but are provided with Bibles, and

occasionally receive newspapers. The males are allowed to associate, but not the sexes. The only work they do is to wash their cells. The county pays for washing their clothes.

A physician is employed when necessary, and is paid for his attendance.

Straw beds, with sheets and blankets are provided, together with two chairs and a table in each cell. The bed clothes and under-clothes are changed weekly. They are allowed to receive visits from their friends at all times. Correspondence is freely permitted, but sometimes is inspected. They have no bathing apparatus, but have a rule, which is seldom enforced, to perform ablution of the whole body once a week. Water is supplied from a neighboring well.

This is a very poor prison. It needs very general repairs to make it creditable. I understand that the grand jury has recommended some improvements, which it is thought will be made. They consist, merely, in repairing the walls and doors. A better ventilation, the introduction of water-closets, and a more thorough separation and security of the prisoners, all of which are much needed, were not mentioned among the suggested improvements. Any extensive outlay in this way, however, would avail but little, as nothing but a new prison can afford the proper accommodation for their criminals.

There has been one execution in this county, which took place in 1851.

The county paid for keeping prisoners, in the Western Penitentiary, in 1869, \$56 00; and in 1870, \$41 10.

MONTOUR COUNTY PRISON.

This is an old stone building two stories high. I could not learn when it was erected or what it cost. The front part of the building, which extends 40 feet on the street, is occupied by the sheriff and his family. The entrance is into a small hall, containing the stair-way, with a room on each side. A small stone kitchen, one story high, adjoins the front building on the west. The second story of the dwelling contains two bed chambers. The attic is not finished.

The entrance to the prison is through an iron latticed grate from the hall of the dwelling, into a hall containing a stair-way leading to the second story of the prison. This hall has a window in the second story. The prison apartment contains four rooms, two below and two above, each about 20 by 15 feet, and 8 feet high. The yard extends round two sides of the prison, the east and the south, the latter being the rear. It is enclosed by a wall about 18 feet high, and is entered from the corridor of the prison. Each room contains a window about two by three feet, secured by crossed

iron bars. The doors are of wood, strengthened on the inside with bars of iron, and fastened on the outside with bolts and padlocks.

Water is supplied from a well at the back door. Light is furnished by lamps, and the whole building is warmed by coal stoves below and drums above.

The prisoners do no work, except to keep their own rooms clean. Their clothes are washed at the expense of the county. No religious services are observed in the prison. Bibles are provided for all the rooms. No secular instruction is given. Now and then the prisoners are visited by pious persons, who furnish them with religious tracts.

At this date, June 16, 1871, the prison contains two inmates. One is an insane man, who has been confined seven years. He is incarcerated for no crime, but for safe-keeping. He belongs to Anthony township, which pays for his support. It would be far better, and more in accordance with an enlightened humanity, if he were placed in an insane hospital, instead of a county jail. The other prisoner was untried, but was committed on a charge of slander.

The males are permitted to associate, but the sexes are kept separate.

A physician attends when necessary, who is paid for his services by the county.

The sheriff, Daniel Billinger, has charge of the prisoners, and receives \$4 per week for the board of each one. They are fed from the family table. The furniture of the cells consists of wooden bunks, straw beds and blankets.

This prison is dilapidated, very much in need of repairs, and not sufficiently secure against escapes.

POTTER COUNTY PRISON.

This prison was designed by Edward Haviland, Esq., who has kindly furnished me with the following description:

"It was built in 1869-70. It is located in Coudersport, near the court house. Size of lot, 100 by 150 feet, with open streets round the boundary wall on all sides.

"Size of building, 52 feet 8 inches wide, by 71 feet 10 inches in depth. Has but 8 cells at present, but can, at any time, be enlarged to 20 within the same yard. Sheriff accommodations include office, parlor, dining room on the first floor, and on the second four chambers.

"The prison department has 8 cells, bath cell, infirmary and work room.

"The external walls and yard wall are built of sandstone.

"Corridor 14 feet wide, 36 feet long and 23 feet high, lighted by window in end.

"Cells are 15 feet long, 8 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches high. Cells are fire proof with arched ceilings.

"The cell doors and windows are precisely similar to those of Lycoming already described. Each cell is fitted up with water-closet, hydrant and as thoroughly ventilated and heated as any of the larger prisons.

"Boundary wall is 23 feet high. Built by contract for \$33,500."

At the date of my inspection (July 4, 1871) one prisoner was in confinement—a man for assault and battery. Two convicts in the Western Penitentiary. Only one execution has taken place in the county.

The sheriff boards the prisoners at \$4 per week. They are supplied from his own table.

For punishment hand-cuffs are used, but are seldom resorted to. Have no dark cell. Have no religious services in the prison, but are supplied with Bibles and religious tracts. They have no secular instruction.

Upon being discharged the prisoners sometimes receive clothes as well as money. A physician is employed when needed. The sexes are kept separate at all times. Have straw beds, with sheets and blankets. The cells are washed once in two weeks, and the under-clothing changed every week. They are allowed the use of the yard together every three or four days, when they are under the surveillance of an officer.

This prison was opened about the first of January last. Since that time but five prisoners have been admitted—two were confined two days, one six weeks, one two weeks, and one ten weeks. For the last five years they have not averaged one prisoner the whole year. Judge Ross, who has examined the records of the court for the last ten years, informed me that during that period they would not average more than one prisoner for three months in each year. I was also informed that they do not license houses for the sale of liquor in this county, and to this exemption from the usual practice of selling intoxicating drinks, they ascribe the small amount of crime which is committed in the county. What a striking lesson in favor of temperance does this teach us.

SNYDER COUNTY PRISON.

This prison was visited June 7, 1871. It is a brick structure in front, which is occupied by the sheriff and his family. The prison proper is constructed of stone, and stands in the rear of the dwelling. A small yard is attached, enclosed by a stone wall. The whole building occupies a space of 36 feet square, and is two stories high. A hall, six feet wide, extends directly through the centre, from front to back, having an iron grated door between the dwelling and the prison. A stairway, leading to the second story, is erected in the hall of each apartment.

This county was organized in 1855, and the prison was built in 1856-57, at a cost of about \$2,500. The prison apartment contains four rooms, two in each story. Each room is 11 by 14 feet, and 10 feet high, containing a window, four feet six inches long and three feet wide, secured by iron bars. The cell doors are wood, with crossed iron bars sunk into the wood on the inside.

The prison is warmed by stoves in the rooms. The water is procured from a well and carried in by hand. It contains no apparatus for bathing. The water-closet is in a recess in the yard wall.

John S. Wolf is the sheriff, and has charge of the prisoners. He is paid fifty cents a day for their board. They have no religious services in the prison, though Bibles are provided if desired by the prisoner. No prisoners were in confinement at the time of my inspection. They average about one prisoner during the year. No escapes have taken place during the term of the present sheriff, now about 18 months. Before, however, escapes occasionally occurred. There have been no executions in this county, but one committed suicide by hanging. Two convicts from this county are in the Eastern Penitentiary—both for larceny. The prisoners do no work.

This prison is very similar to many of the county jails in the interior of the State. It is small, with few conveniences and insecure. As it was empty at the time of my visit I could not form a very accurate opinion of its condition when occupied. During these periods, when no one is to be cared for, the same attention is not given to keep the building in a state of cleanliness. From appearances it may be regarded as a fair average of our county jails, where the prisoners are kept in idleness.

SOMERSET COUNTY PRISON.

I visited this prison August 25, 1871. It consists of a brick edifice, about 50 by 75 feet, and was erected in 1852-53; it is two stories high. The cost I could not learn.

The front part of the building, which is occupied as the residence of the sheriff, is divided into a hall and four rooms on each floor. One room in the basement is used as a kitchen.

The corridor of the prison, which runs longitudinally with the front of the building, is entered from the hall of the dwelling. It contains nine cells, arranged in two tiers; the upper tier being reached by a wooden gallery. The corridor is 12 feet wide. The walls of the prison are constructed of brick outside, with two breadths of three inch plank, lined with boiler plate iron on the inside. The corridor is provided with a sky-light, which affords light but no ventilation. It also contains a window in each end for venti-

lation as well as light. These windows are four inches wide and three feet three inches long.

The cells are 6 feet 8 inches wide, 13 feet 8 inches long and 10 feet high. A water-closet is placed in a recess in one corner of the corridor, which was in bad order for want of attention. The cells are lined with boiler plate iron, have wooden floors, and two doors, both iron grates. They are warmed by a stove in the corridor.

The ventilation is by the doors and windows. It is supplied with water from a well, and carried into the prison by hand. The prison has no yard, and the inmates are entirely deprived of out-door exercise. It is warmed by a stove in the corridor. They are supplied with straw beds, sheets, pillows and blankets.

The sheriff, who is the keeper, receives fifty cents a day for boarding each prisoner. At the time of my inspection, five white males were in confinement, all untried. They had several convicts in the Western Penitentiary, but I could not learn the number. In the day-time the males are allowed to associate, but the sexes are kept separate.

Punishment consists in locking them in their cells, and sometimes chains are resorted to. A physician is employed if necessary. Escapes occasionally occur. Two executions have taken place in the county. The prison wants repairing.

SULLIVAN COUNTY PRISON.

This prison was erected in 1850. It is constructed of brick, is three stories high, and about 45 feet square. It cost \$2,500.

The jail is in the basement of the building. A hall 9 feet wide runs longitudinally through the basement, with 4 cells on one side which are occupied by the prisoners. The other side of the corridor is used by the keeper and his family.

The sheriff appoints the keeper, who lives in the prison, but all the responsibilities of the office remain with the sheriff. The keeper boards the prisoners at 30 cents per day, and supplies them with food from the table of the family. They are fed three times a day.

The cells are 10 by 14 feet, and 9 feet high. Only two cells have water-closets, but all the water necessary to cleanse them has to be carried in by hand. It is brought from a spring in pipes. Each cell is warmed by a wood stove. The two middle cells have a brick partition, the other two have plank partitions which are lathed and plastered. The windows are secured with iron bars. The floors are wood. As the whole building is erected upon a rock it has no cellar. Each cell has two doors, both constructed

entirely of wood, fastened by bolts and pad-locks. The cells have no special ventilation, and are provided with no means of bathing.

The second story of the building is appropriated to the use of the county offices, except one room, which is occupied by the keeper. The third story is used for the sittings of the court.

At this date (June 29, 1871) it contained no prisoners. They do not average more than two prisoners a year. They have two convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary.

There is no yard attached to the prison, and on the occasion of an execution which took place in the county, they were obliged to construct a fence with boards, enclosing a space in front of the court house, in which the penalty of the law was inflicted upon the criminal.

The prisoners are sometimes permitted to associate. They do no work, further than to keep their cells clean. They are allowed the use of tobacco, but must provide it for themselves. Visits from, and correspondence with, friends are permitted. They are provided with straw beds, sheets, blankets and pillows. When sick a physician is employed who is paid by the county. No punishment is inflicted for a violation of the discipline or rules of the prison. No dark cell or dungeon is provided.

A Bible is furnished for each cell, and other books are allowed, but no library is connected with the prison, nor is preaching ever had in the jail.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY PRISON.

This prison, which I inspected June 26, 1871, is one of the most substantial county jails in the Commonwealth. It stands a short distance from the court house, and was built in 1867. It occupies on the ground a space of 48 feet by 46 feet 6 inches. There is an adjoining yard, 58 feet by 57 feet, enclosed by a strong stone wall, about 20 feet high.

An excavation has been made in the hill for the location of the building. Sufficient stone, of an excellent quality, was procured in this way for its erection. Many of the stones extend through the walls, which are twenty-eight inches thick, thus giving them great strength and security.

The building is three stories high, and the sheriff and his family live in the third story, which is entered on a level with the ground, on the east side. The main entrance to the prison is from the west side, into a brick vestibule, from which access to the corridor is obtained. The corridor is 16 feet wide and 36 feet long, containing two tiers of cells, with an iron stairway to reach the second tier. Sixteen cells are constructed in this part of the prison. The brick vestibule has a winding stairway, by which the third story is reached. This story contains three additional cells,

which are intended for the use of the females. Each cell, in the male apartment, is 10 by 12 feet. The cells are built of stone, with the tops and bottoms formed of large stone slabs, the latter being covered with wooden floors. The corridor has a large ventilator in the ceiling, about four feet in diameter, which is carried to the top of the building. Each cell has an iron gate and a wooden door, with a water-closet and hydrant. Ventilation is procured by an opening above the door and in the outside wall. A vertical window, secured by two iron bars crossing each other in the middle, gives light to the cell. The walls are lathed and plastered on the inside. Iron waste-pipes connect with the upper ones as they pass down in the corner of each cell; all of which empty into a covered sewer, discharging its contents some 8 or 10 rods from the prison, on a very descending piece of ground.

A dungeon is constructed in the basement, with a small ventilator and a close wooden door. A tank, about 4 feet square, is placed in the attic, into which water is pumped by the prisoners from springs in the basement, and from which the prison is mainly supplied with water. There is, also, a large cistern, laid with cement, which is capable of holding 100 barrels of rain water, received from the roof. One of the cells is supplied with bathing appliances, but is seldom used.

There is a frame wash-house, on a level with the third story, situated at the north corner of the prison, and extends partly over the yard wall. A small yard, enclosed by a stone wall, on the south side of the prison, conceals the cell windows from external view on that side.

The main yard is entered by a side door from the vestibule, and a door from the back end of the corridor. The whole building is covered with plastic slate.

The original plan of this building was furnished by Samuel Sloan, Esq., of Philadelphia. It was built by the county commissioners, by the day, and under the supervision of Abram Frink, of Montrose. It cost \$33,897 13. It is now estimated to be worth \$50,000, and the personal property \$200.

The building is warmed by one of Reynolds's hot-air furnaces, with a hot-air pipe leading to each cell.

The sheriff has the care of the prisoners, and receives \$3 50 per week for their board. At the date of my visit they numbered four—all males. Two were convicts, one of whom was insane. Two were untried; one a boy, 16 years of age, charged with perjury. The prisoners do no work, except to keep their own cells in order. They are allowed to exercise together, in the yard, once a week. Sometimes they are separated at night. The sexes are always kept separate.

They have Bibles, but no religious services are held in the prison, except occasionally by the Catholic priest.

They receive coffee, tea, bread and butter once a day, and meat and potatoes twice a day.

There have been no escapes from this prison, and only one execution has taken place in the county.

A physician is employed by the county, who receives his usual fees for attendance.

The expenses of keeping the prisoners during the last year amounted to \$997 65. On the first day of February last they had nine convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Everything about this prison indicates strength and security. The walls are thick, and built in the most substantial manner. The cells are comfortable and secure. One thing, however, is wanting to improve its condition, and that is employment for the inmates. The cells are of sufficient size, with the necessary light and air to enable them to work advantageously, and we would commend this change to the candid consideration of the authorities, believing the inmates, as well as the county, would receive a reasonable share of the benefits resulting from such a change.

TIoga COUNTY PRISON.

This is a brick building, erected on a lot adjoining the court house. It was built in 1861, and cost about \$14,000. The front part of the building, which is the residence of the sheriff, is about forty feet square. The dwelling is entered from the front, into a hall containing the stairway. The first story contains four rooms, besides a kitchen, dining and sitting room. On the second story there are six rooms, which are used as bed chambers by the sheriff and his family.

In the rear, and adjoining the dwelling of the sheriff, is the cell building. It may be entered from the dwelling or on the west side, either of which entrances open into a hall, extending about midway of the building, and from which the corridor of the prison is entered.

The corridor is six feet wide, and extends entirely round the block of cells, which occupy the centre of the apartment, and is two stories high. Each story is divided into four cells. The cell block covers a space of about 35 by 50 feet. The cells in the lower tier are 9 feet and those in the upper 8 feet high. Access to the second tier is obtained by a wooden stairway and gallery. The cells are built of stone. Each of those in the lower story have two sides lined with boiler plate iron. The doors are iron grates, which are so constructed as to be closed by an outside covering of iron plate, the upper half of which can be opened at pleasure by the keeper. A window above the door is secured by crossed bars of iron. Each of the

lower tier of cells contains a water-closet, which can only be cleansed by carrying water in buckets and pouring into it. They were very much out of repair at the date of my inspection, (July 1, 1871,) and the effluvia from them was intolerably offensive. The sheriff informed me that he intended to have them repaired as early as practicable. These cells are damp and dark. They are warmed by a stove in each cell.

The corridor has four sky-lights. Twenty windows in the outside walls afford sufficient light to the corridor. The upper cells are of the same size as the lower, except the ceiling is one foot lower. They are not lined with iron, but have plank partitions, and have no water-closets. The floors are wood. They have small grated sky-lights. Water is supplied from a well. The whole edifice is covered with shingles.

The prison at this time contains but three inmates—all males. The county has 18 convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The sheriff receives four dollars per week for boarding each prisoner, twenty-five cents per week for washing their clothes, and one dollar and fifty cents for fuel for each cell occupied. They are provided with iron bedsteads, straw beds, sheets and blankets. The bedding is changed and the cells washed every week. The prisoners keep their own cells clean.

Sometimes the inmates are allowed to associate in the corridor, but are generally kept separate in their cells. No execution has taken place in this county. They do no work; have no baths; no preaching in the jail, but are supplied with Bibles. Sometimes clergymen and other religious persons visit the prisoners for instruction. They are fed from the table of the sheriff. Several escapes have taken place through the sky-lights.

Punishment consists in confinement in the dark cell.

The county paid last year \$830 72 for keeping the prisoners. The sheriff is paid \$100 for removing each convict to the penitentiary.

VENANGO COUNTY PRISON.

This prison stands in the vicinity of the court house, and was visited August 31, 1871. The front, which is occupied as the residence of the sheriff, is a brick structure, 45 by 34 feet, and two and a half stories high. The cell block in the rear is constructed of stone, and is 35 by 43 feet, and two stories in height. This building was erected in 1865, and cost \$37,000.

The cell building contains 20 cells, arranged in two tiers. The corridor is 28 feet 6 inches long, by 12 feet 6 inches wide. It is provided with three sky-lights and two small windows in the end. It is flagged with stone. The sky-lights are so constructed that they admit light but no air. The only ventilation provided is through the end windows.

The lower tier of cells are 11 feet long, 6 feet 7 inches wide, and 11 feet 3 inches high. All have stone floors, with a water-closet and water in each cell. A small hole for ventilation is 6 feet above each cell door opening into the corridor. The drainage is into a sewer, which discharges its contents into French creek. The cells in the upper tier are 9 feet 7 inches by 10 feet 2 inches; height the same as those below. Each cell has two doors, both constructed of wood; the inner one lined on the inside by boiler plate iron. The partitions between the cells are brick. The ceiling of the corridor is lined with sheet iron. The cell floors are laid on stone. One cell is used as a bath-room, with hot and cold water. A small iron vestibule surrounds the entrance into the corridor to afford better security against escapes.

This prison has no yard. The whole building is covered with slate. The cells are warmed by iron pipes containing steam, which is generated in the cellar by a furnace. It is lighted by lamps which burn all night in the corridor, but are not allowed in the cells.

On the day of inspection the prison contained 30 inmates—27 males and 3 females; 6 were colored—5 males and 1 female. Thirteen were sentenced and 17 untried. Sixty-three convicts are in the Western Penitentiary from this county. There has been one execution, which took place in 1868.

The sheriff lives in the first and second stories, and the keeper in the upper story of the dwelling. He receives two and a half dollars per day for taking care of the prisoners. The sum paid for their board I did not learn.

The beds are furnished with blankets but no sheets or pillows. The blankets are washed once a month. The prisoners wash their under-clothes every week.

Preaching is held every Sabbath, and they are provided with Bibles. The males associate through the day in the corridor. At six o'clock in the evening they are locked in their cells, and the females have the use of the hall until eight o'clock the following morning, when they are returned to their cells, and the males permitted to resume their enjoyments in the corridor.

Punishment, when inflicted, consists of closing both doors of the cell for one or more days. Sometimes they are placed upon bread and water. Irons are not used. A physician is employed, whose services are paid for by the county.

The inmates are furnished but two meals a day. At breakfast they receive bread and coffee; for dinner and supper (being one meal) they have bread, soup and sometimes meat in place of soup.

The sheriff is paid four dollars for himself and three dollars for each deputy employed in taking convicts to the penitentiary. The county paid

last year, for supporting the prison, \$5,800, and \$3,230 31 for the support of convicts in the Western Penitentiary.

Among the prisoners one was an idiotic deaf mute. He was confined for safe keeping.

This prison was very much crowded. The ventilation was bad, and no employment was given to the inmates.

WASHINGTON COUNTY PRISON.

This prison is a brick structure, and was erected in 1867, supposed to be at a cost of \$70,000, though the clerk of the commissioners informed me they had no records to afford reliable information upon this subject. The building is 65 feet long and 46 feet wide. The large room or corridor which contains the male prisoners, is entered from the office by an iron door of lattice work. This room is 50 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a wooden floor, underlaid with boiler plate iron. The apartment is one story high, with a large sky-light in the roof, with immovable sash. Six additional small windows are provided to light this room. The walls on the inner side are lined with boiler plate iron.

Two sides of this apartment are occupied by nine cells, constructed of boiler plate iron. Two of these cells are 10 feet square, seven are 9 by 10 feet, and all are 8 feet high. They are located a short distance from the walls, so as to form a passage in the rear. The lower part of the front and back partitions are perforated with small holes, about one inch in diameter, and the top is constructed of iron rods. The cell doors are constructed of boiler plate iron, with a small wicket, fastened with a lock and key, and a pad-lock. One of these cells is used as a dungeon, and is covered with perforated boiler plate iron, instead of iron rods. A water-closet is provided in each cell, but no water runs through them, except what is carried in buckets, and poured into them. Their condition at the time of my visit made this defect very apparent.

The ventilation of this prison is very defective. This apartment has four ventilating flues—one in each corner of the room, with openings near the ceiling and the floor. Four small ventilators are also provided in the ceiling below the sky-light. No provision being made for opening the sky-light, the circulation of air is insufficient for any reasonable degree of comfort. In the cells where the prisoners are confined at night, the supply of fresh air is still more imperfect.

The prison is supplied with soft water from the roof, being received into a tank, and used for certain purposes. All the rest of the water has to be carried by hand. This will be improved by providing a trough into which

water will be pumped from a well. A bathing tub is provided for cold water, but is seldom used.

The prison is warmed by hot air furnaces; the warm air being admitted into the corridor at each corner. A gas light burns in the corridor until nine o'clock, when it is extinguished.

Another part of the prison is so divided as to be used as a hospital, and for the accommodation of the female prisoners. The prison apartment for the females is constructed with iron cells and a sky-light, as in the male department. The cells differ from those in the male department only in one particular—the front is formed of iron rods, instead of boiler plate iron. That part of the building appropriated as an infirmary, is divided into two stories, with a room in each, of ample dimensions to suit the purposes for which it is intended. This part of the building is warmed by stoves, and the prison by a hot air furnace.

There is no boundary wall, and no yard attached to the prison for the accommodation of the prisoners. From the office of the keeper, an opening exists, through which he is enabled to overlook the inmates.

At the time of my visit (May 29, 1871) the prison contained nine inmates, all white males. One of these was a convict, and seven had been committed by the burgess for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. A white male, who was charged with the murder of a police officer in Greene county, was in confinement in this prison, having been placed here for safe-keeping until the time of his trial, which was to take place in the course of ten or twelve days.

The prisoners are not engaged in any work, but run promiscuously together through the day. At night they are locked in their cells, the construction of which is such as not to preclude conversation. They are required to scrub their cells and the general hall twice a week.

The sheriff receives fifty cents per day for boarding each prisoner; the county paying for their washing. The county pays the turnkey \$250 per annum for taking care of the jail.

The Young Men's Christian Association visit the prison, and hold a prayer meeting every Sabbath afternoon. They have a small library, of about fifty volumes, connected with the prison, which is for the use of the prisoners. Religious and other newspapers are allowed. The library contains Bibles, which are used by the prisoners when they ask for them.

The cells are furnished with straw beds and pillows. Two blankets in summer, and more in winter, if needed, are provided for each inmate.

They are furnished with beef three times a day; bread and coffee twice a day; molasses and vegetable soup, once a day.

Punishments consist in confinement to the dungeon. Tobacco is provided by the county, which is occasionally withheld as a punishment.

No vagrants were in this jail at the date of my visit. In the winter season they had a large number. From the 24th day of December last, to the 24th day of February following, they had in charge about ninety of this class of persons. They have no insane. There have been three executions in the county.

A physician is employed to attend the prison when called upon, who is paid for his services by the county.

The inmates are allowed to correspond with their friends, who are also occasionally permitted to visit them in prison. When discharged they are furnished with clothing if badly needed, and sometimes money is given. No effort is made to procure situations for them at the expiration of their term of sentence. We were informed that no difficulty existed in finding employment.

The expense of supporting this prison and the cost of their criminals to the county during the year 1870, were as follow :

Board of prisoners	\$2,220 61
For clothing	222 25
Coal for warming prison	373 16
Turnkey	250 00
Paid for prisoners in Western Penitentiary.....	1,201 91
	<hr/>
	4,267 93
	<hr/>

This sum does not include the cost of conveying prisoners to the penitentiary, which must increase the amount. We were informed they do not average more than eight or ten inmates during the year. The cost of this number to the county is over \$300 each per year, while in some other counties, where they work their prisoners, the cost of each does not exceed \$125 per annum. This prison could be modified without a very large expenditure, so as to give healthful employment to its inmates and save no little expense to the county.

This prison, although new, is badly constructed. It could be readily converted into a good jail for the separate confinement and working of the prisoners. By the removal of the iron cells, at least twelve could be made, in each story, (the building being of sufficient height for two stories,) large enough to be used as work-shops, thus accommodating twenty-four inmates, and leaving ample space for a commodious corridor. By this modification ventilation could be greatly improved, and increased security afforded. With a better supply of water, the water-closets, as well as the prison generally, could be kept in a better state of cleanliness. For the comfort and health of the prisoners, all this is needed. I was informed by the clerk of the commissioners that the effluvia from the prison was sometimes so offen-

sive as to be a source of annoyance to those occupying their office, which is in close proximity to the jail.

The sheriff does not live in the prison, but occupies a house near by. No one of the officers sleep in the prison building.

WYOMING COUNTY PRISON.

I visited and inspected this prison June 28, 1871. It was built in 1868, and cost \$18,000. The front building, which constitutes the dwelling for the sheriff and his family, is constructed of brick, and is 46 feet front and 30 feet deep. The lot on which it stands contains half an acre of ground. The main building is two stories high. The entrance is into a hall, which contains a stairway. Four rooms are on the first floor; one is used as a kitchen, one as a dining room, one as a parlor, and one as a bed chamber. The second floor is divided into four lodging rooms.

The cell block is constructed of stone, one story high, with a corridor and six cells. The corridor is 8 feet wide and 33 feet long. The door leading from the hall of the dwelling into the corridor of the prison is made of wood and lined with iron. Each cell has two doors. The inner one is iron lattice work above, with sheet-iron below. The out-side door is wood lined with iron. The cells are 10 by 12 feet, and 9 feet 6 inches high, with wooden floors. The yard is 72 feet long and 54 feet wide, and surrounded by a wall about 16 feet high.

The prison is warmed by a stove in the hall; supplied with water from a spring brought in iron pipes and carried into the house. It is lighted with lamps; has a water-closet in the yard; no good drainage, and no bathing appliances.

The prisoners do no work; sometimes two are confined in the same cell. They are permitted to exercise in the yard for half an hour twice a day, but at those times they are under the eye of an officer.

The sheriff boards the prisoners at fifty cents per day, and receives fifty cents a week for washing their clothes. They have Bibles but no religious or secular instruction. They are provided with straw beds, sheets, blankets and pillows of chaff or feathers. Their clothing is changed once a week. Visitors are allowed, and they have the privilege of correspondence in some cases; sometimes their letters either sent or received by them are inspected. They have no library; are permitted to use tobacco, but not intoxicating drinks. Punishment consists in the use of the dark cell. The food is the same as used by the family of the sheriff. They receive three meals a day in the summer and two in the winter.

At the time of my visit the prison contained six inmates—all men, all

white, and all untried. There have been two escapes over the wall and one from the cell. No execution has taken place in the county. One man was sentenced to be executed, but he made his escape and was never re-captured. The average number of prisoners during the year is about five. Three at this time are in the penitentiary.

POOR DISTRICT OF BLOOM POOR HOUSE, (COLUMBIA COUNTY.)

[Visited June 20, 1871.]

This district embraces Bloomsburg borough, Bloom, Greenwood, Scott and Sugarloaf townships. The farm is located about two and a half miles north of Bloomsburg, and contains 100 acres of land, 90 of which are under cultivation. It cost \$12,600. The personal property is estimated at \$1,000.

The buildings consist of the old farm house, which is a frame structure, used for the residence of the steward and his family, and a new brick edifice, erected in 1869, at a cost of \$5,300. It stands near the old building; is 30 by 40 feet on the ground, two stories high and covered with slate. The front part of the building, on the first story, is divided into two rooms, in the rear of which a kitchen extends entirely through the middle of the building, and back of which are three rooms. On the second story, in the back part of the building, and over a portion of the kitchen, are five rooms. In the front part of the building, and over a portion of the kitchen, are four rooms. There are two close stairways from the kitchen, one leading to the back part of the house and the other to the front. There is no communication between the front and back part of the house on the second floor. Two of the rooms on the second story front have transoms over the doors and two are without. The males occupy this side of the house; the females the back part. The doors in the female department have no transoms.

The building contains no water-closets, bathing appliances or ventilating flues. No provision is made for carrying off the waste water except by open gutters. It is warmed by coal stoves and lighted by lamps.

The institution will accommodate about 24 inmates. The house is adapted to the separation of the sexes, and this classification is strictly observed. The inmates are suitably clothed with woolen in the winter and cotton in the summer.

At breakfast they are furnished with fried mush, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee; at dinner, soup, bread and sometimes meat and vegetables; at supper, mush and milk, molasses, bread, butter and tea.

A physician is employed when necessary. When sick they are treated

in their own rooms. They have no Bibles, no preaching and no secular or Sunday school.

At the date of my visit the house contained eighteen inmates; thirteen males and five females; three children under 16 years of age—two males and one female; one insane female, who had sometimes to be restrained by being locked in her room; two idiotic males, one 12 years the other 20 years of age, and one man blind.

There is a great deficiency of water for this institution. They have two very deep wells, both of which are sometimes dry. When this is the case, as they have no other source of supply on the farm, they are obliged to haul it from the creek in barrels.

The law authorizing the erection of this institution gives other townships the privilege, at their option, of being attached to the district. In this way all the townships may eventually be embraced and the establishment become a county institution. Should this be the case, the building will necessarily have to be enlarged, when the inconvenience of a deficient supply of water will be more severely felt than at present. It is on this account that the present location has been badly chosen. One of the directors expressed to me his dissatisfaction with the site on this account. In the selection of a farm for a public institution of this kind, nothing seems more important than to secure one which affords ample facilities for an abundant supply of pure water, and where it can be conducted by pipes into any part of the building.

Philip Detwald, Jr., is the steward. He receives a salary of \$300 per annum, and board for himself and family. A hired man receives \$17 per month. Sometimes they employ additional help in harvest. Three paupers work on the farm and make about half a hand. One woman is hired at five dollars per week. She and the matron do all the cooking, washing, mending and sewing. A female pauper helps to cook. One female is employed in the steward's family, who is paid by the district \$1 50 per week.

CENTRALIA BOROUGH AND CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP POOR HOUSE, (COLUMBIA COUNTY.)

[Visited October 16, 1871.]

This institution is situated in Locust township, and accommodates the poor of Centralia borough and Conyngham township. It is located about eight miles north of Centralia. It was established in 1869. It consists of a frame building, the front part of which is two stories high, and back part one and a half stories. The front building is 32 feet wide, and 15 feet deep; the back part is also 32 by 15 feet. About half the front recedes so as to

form a porch above and below. The farm contains 75 acres, about 50 of which are cultivated. I could not learn the cost of the real estate.

The first story of the front building is divided into two rooms, besides the kitchen; the second story into three rooms. The front building is occupied by the steward and his family. The back part of the house, which is occupied by the paupers, is divided into four rooms below, and four rooms above. It has also a basement, which is used as a kitchen and dining room.

Samuel Keller is the steward. He receives \$21 per month, with board of self and family. No wages paid in the house and none on the farm, except occasionally by the day. The pauper labor on the farm is estimated at half a hand, and that in the house at about one woman.

On the occasion of my visit the house contained seven inmates—3 males and 4 females, among them were two children, one of each sex. They have no insane in the institution, but two insane boys were in the Schuylkill county poor house at the expense of the district. They receive the same food as the family.

The building is warmed by stoves; the water is carried from a spring by hand; have no water-closets in the house; is lighted by lamps; is provided with no ventilation, except by the doors and windows, and bathing appliances have not been introduced.

They have no Bibles; preaching is not observed in the house; no school is kept, but the priest occasionally visits some of the inmates.

I was not able to ascertain the cost of supporting the paupers in the house, or the amount paid for out-door relief.

The building is sufficient to accommodate about twenty persons, and the institution is governed by three directors.

GREENE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.

[Visited May 31, 1871.]

This institution is situated about four miles from Waynesburg, in an easterly direction. The farm contains 147 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. It cost \$5,000. Its present value is estimated at \$7,000.

The building is favorably located. It is constructed of brick, is 70 feet front and 100 feet deep, including the wing, which runs directly back from the centre of the main building. The front building is 40 feet deep and the wing 60 feet. It was erected in 1860-61, and the cost was \$8,000. It is now estimated to be worth \$10,000. The personal property is valued at \$5,000.

The house is warmed by grates; lighted by candles and lamps; ventilated by the doors and windows; provided with water from a well and a

small stream near by, which is conveyed into the building in buckets. The drainage is by open gutters.

The steward, Elijah Adams, lives with his family in the front part of the house. The entrance is into a hall, which contains the stairway, with two rooms on each side. On the left is the directors' room, with a bed room adjoining. On the right a kitchen and dining room for the steward and his family. The building fronts the west. In the rear of the hall, in the main building, is the dining room for the inmates, extending the whole length of the front building. The paupers' kitchen is in the wing adjoining their dining room. The cooking is done with three ranges. In the end of the back building, on one side of the hall, is a room, divided into two apartments, with iron rods in front. One of these apartments was occupied by a nude woman, insane, and the other by an insane woman, but suitably clothed. The latter had been an inmate of Dixmont, but had been returned as incurable. The lower story of the back building contained nine rooms besides the kitchen. The second story was divided into ten rooms. In the main building the second story over the dining room was divided into two rooms, one being occupied as a sewing room and the other as a store room. The building is constructed without transoms over the doors. A porch, extending the whole length of the back building, and including both stories, has been erected for the convenience of the inmates.

An out-house has been erected, which is used as a bakery, coal house, wood house and well house.

With some improvements, which could be introduced into this house at a very moderate expense, it could be made one of the best in the State. Its ventilation could be greatly improved by the introduction of flues and a better system of warming. Air furnaces in the cellar, with proper alterations to carry off the foul air from the chambers, would correct both these defects. Water-closets and a better supply of water, which can be easily introduced from a spring and carried to any part of the building, would prove to be of great advantage. Its location and construction are such as to afford great facility for changes which would add materially to the convenience of its management and the comforts of its inmates.

The buildings are sufficient to accommodate about 80 persons. At the date of my visit it contained 73 inmates—30 males and 43 females; 11 children—6 males and 5 females. The house is not well constructed for an entire separation of the sexes. They are comfortably clothed. They use straw beds and pillows, and are furnished with blankets.

For breakfast they get tea or coffee, bread and meat; for dinner the same, and occasionally soup; for supper, bread and tea. When sick they are treated in their rooms. A physician is employed, who is paid by the county for his services.

The steward receives \$500 per annum. One man is hired on the farm at \$200 a year. All the rest of the work on the farm and in the garden is done by the paupers. The pauper labor is estimated to be equal to three hands. The principal cause of pauperism, in the opinion of the steward, is infirmity and disease.

Religious services are rarely held in the house, but the inmates attend church in the neighborhood, which is very convenient. Those who desire Bibles are furnished with them. No school is kept in the house, but the children are sent to the district school. The house at present contains but one foreigner.

The inmates are employed in the house in sewing, mending, cooking and laundry-work. All the work in the house, except a part of the sewing, is done by the paupers.

The house contained 12 insane at the time of my visit—5 males and 7 females. Two were under restraint, as has been already mentioned. All were chronic cases, and none under treatment. Some of the men work on the farm. Escapes now and then occur; the women more frequently than the men. They have also 23 idiots—12 males and 11 females. One of the males is colored. Six were blind—three of each sex. One deaf woman but not dumb.

NEW CASTLE POOR HOUSE, (LAWRENCE COUNTY.)

[Visited August 23, 1871.]

This institution is for the accommodation of New Castle, the seat of justice for Lawrence county. It is located about three miles south-east from the town, in the township of Shenango. The farm contains about $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and was donated for the use of the poor, by Mr. Charles M. Phillips. The directors have erected a new frame house, frame barn and spring-house. The house is 36 by 50 feet, and is two stories in height. The cost of the house was \$3,800.

The building contains a hall on both stories, running lengthwise, six feet wide. The first story is divided into seven rooms—a kitchen, dining room and sitting room for the steward's family, a sitting room for the inmates, and three bed rooms. The second story has eight rooms and a stairway. One room is used as a lock-up for the confinement of incorrigible inmates, one for keeping clothing in, and six are used for dormitories. The attic is finished in one room.

The cooking is done by a stove. The water-closet is in the yard. A stairway is erected in a short hall on one side of the middle of the building. The hall on the second story is divided by a folding door, so as to separate

the sexes which occupy different ends of the building. Only one register for hot air on the second floor. The building is covered with shingles. A new milk-house has been erected which is supplied with water from the hydrant.

The estimated value of the real estate is \$8,000, and personal property \$1,500.

The house is warmed by Bennett's heating apparatus, which is placed in the cellar. It is seldom used, however, except in very cold weather. A stove in the sitting room is generally sufficient, as the number of inmates is small. The beds are straw, which is changed twice a year. They are furnished with sheets, blankets, comfortables and pillows. The bed clothes are changed every week.

The ventilation is by the doors and windows. Nearly all the doors have transoms over them. Neither water-closets nor bathing appliances are provided in the house. The water which supplies the building is brought from a spring about eighty rods distant, through leaden pipes and discharged near the door from a hydrant. The water is not carried through the building by pipes, although there is sufficient head at the spring to raise it to the square of the building. It is limestone water.

Sometimes preaching is had in the house, and a prayer meeting every two weeks. No school is kept in the house, but the inmates are supplied with Bibles by the family when desired.

On the day of my inspection the house contained but two inmates, both females. One was insane, the other an idiotic dwarf. No special restraint was used, except occasionally to lock them up, which was seldom required. They had one patient in Dixmont.

The steward receives \$480 salary. One man is hired on the farm during the summer, at \$20 per month and boarding. No help is hired in the house, but the clothing is all made up by the steward's family. The insane woman performs some work with her needle, but little reliance can be placed on her in this capacity.

Three inspectors, one of whom is elected every year, manage the affairs of the institution, appoint the steward, and receive for their services two dollars per day, whilst engaged in the performance of their public duties.

BLAKELY POOR HOUSE, (LUZERNE COUNTY.)

[Visited June 23, 1871.]

This institution is located in Scott township, but it is for the accommodation of Blakely township only. It was established about ten or twelve years ago. The farm contains 70 acres, and cost \$3,500. About 50 acres are cultivated. The value of the real estate is estimated at \$3,500.

The buildings consist of two old frame houses, painted red. The steward and his family reside in one, and the paupers occupy the other. Both are very much dilapidated, particularly that which is occupied by the paupers. Each building is one story high besides the attic. The poor house proper has a hall and one room on each side. The attic is in one room. The building covers a space of 20 by 30 feet.

The buildings are supplied with water from a well. They are warmed by stoves. Have neither water-closets nor baths.

The steward rents the farm at \$200 per annum and pays the road tax. He receives \$2 50 per week for boarding each inmate, and has the benefit of such labor as they can render.

At the time of my visit they had three male inmates. A fourth man, who had been a pauper, was still living with the steward, who worked on the farm for his board, the township not paying any thing for his support.

Three directors are chosen by Blakely township, who have charge of the institution. They appoint the steward, and have direction of its financial affairs. They probably receive pay for their services, but of this the steward could not inform me.

Last year they had but one inmate until winter, when the number increased to two. The average is about two a year. They support several out-door paupers, who receive about \$1 00 per week. The house, if put in good order, would accommodate twelve persons. It is at this time unfit for use. No physician has been employed during the term of the present steward, as none has been needed.

CARBONDALE POOR HOUSE, (LUZERNE COUNTY.)

[Visited June 23, 1871.]

This institution, which is intended to accommodate the poor of the city of Carbondale, is located in Greenfield township, about five miles north of the city. The farm contains 90 acres of land, about 60 of which are used for farming purposes, and was purchased in 1861, at a cost of \$3,500. The real estate is estimated to be worth \$5,000, and the personal property, \$1,893.

The building is an old frame edifice, and was formerly occupied as the farm house. The main building is 24 by 32 feet, with an adjoining kitchen 18 by 32 feet. The first story contains a sitting room and two bed rooms. The second story is divided into two large square rooms and three dormitories. The building is not provided with baths or water-closets; it is warmed with stoves, and supplied with water from a spring. It is capable of accommodating about twenty inmates.

At the time of my inspection it contained but one inmate, a female. She eat at the family table. The steward, and his wife, who acted as matron, received \$400 for their services. One man, who is employed on the farm, is paid \$20 per month. All the rest of the labor is provided by the steward.

Four directors have charge of the institution. They all reside in the city of Carbondale, and receive a small salary for their services. They have no special provision for the insane. Considerable aid is given to persons outside of the house, but I could not learn the amount.

NORTHERN LUZERNE POOR DISTRICT ALMS-HOUSE, (LUZERNE COUNTY.)

[Visited June 23, 1871.]

This district includes North and South Abington and Newton townships. It was established in 1869, at which time the new house was erected. The farm contains 120 acres, and cost \$9,000. Eighty acres are cultivated. The present value of the real estate is \$16,000, and the personal property \$14,000. All the buildings are frame.

The steward lives in the old farm house. The location is in South Abington township, about eight miles from Scranton.

A new two-story frame building has been erected, covering an area of 30 by 35 feet. It is not finished. The lathing was done but not the plastering.

The present buildings are warmed by stoves, and the water is furnished from two wells, both of which fail in dry seasons. There is a spring on the back part of the farm, which could be brought to the house in pipes, but it is not of sufficient elevation to run to any part of the building. It would cost about \$300 to make this improvement. The buildings are lighted with candles. Covered drains carry off the waste water from the building.

On the first floor a kitchen and sitting room occupy one-half of the house, and three bed rooms the other half. The second floor is divided into a number of rooms, used as dormitories. There is no hall in either story of the house.

The building has capacity for about 30 inmates. At this date it contains 10—7 males and 3 females; 3 children under 16 years of age—2 males and 1 female. Two are insane—both females. Neither of them under restraint. Both are chronic cases. They associate with the other inmates. One idiot—a man.

The sexes associate in day time but not at night. The house is provided with straw beds, blankets and sheets. They are clothed in winter in woolen;

in summer in woolen and cotton. Have no baths, and when sick are treated in their own rooms.

A physician attends when needed, for which he receives \$44 per annum.

Their fare consists of bread and butter, molasses, potatoes, coffee, and sometimes fish for breakfast; meat, bread, vegetables and milk for dinner; mush and milk, tea and bread and butter for supper.

The steward receives \$350 per annum. One man is employed on the farm, at \$26 per month. The paupers do no work on the farm. One woman is hired in the house at \$1 50 per week. Very little help is obtained from the inmates in the house. They do a little scrubbing and cooking. All the clothes for the men are purchased, except the shirts, which are made in the institution.

The cost last year of supporting each inmate was \$4 20 per month. About one-third of the pauperism is caused by intemperance.

The institution is under the control of three directors, one for each township. Each director receives \$1 00 per day for his services. The inmates are admitted by two justices of the peace and the director of the township to which the pauper belongs. The directors apprentice the children.

Preaching is performed in the house once a month by the Methodists. Bibles are furnished. The children are sent to the district school, distant about half a mile. Two children are now in attendance.

PROVIDENCE POOR HOUSE, (LUZERNE COUNTY.)

[Visited June 23, 1871.]

This institution is situated in Newton township, about eight miles north of the city of Scranton. It includes Providence township, and all the city of Scranton which is within the original bounds of Providence township. The farm contains 126 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation except eight acres. It cost \$7,000.

The buildings cost about \$9,100, and were erected in 1862. The present estimated value of the real estate is \$14,000. The personal property is valued at \$5,995 87.

The buildings consist of four separate houses, all frame. The first is the residence of the steward; it is 18 by 36 feet, the kitchen is 20 feet square. The second is the poor house proper, and covers an area of 30 by 60 feet; it is two stories high besides the basement. The third is for the accommodation of the insane; it is 30 feet square and is three stories in height. A fourth is used as a wash house.

The main building is warmed by coal stoves, and the insane department by a hot-air furnace. They are obliged to depend at present altogether on

wells for a supply of water. They are constructing a large cistern for rain water. Covered drains convey the waste water from the premises. It is lighted by lamps, but no provision is made for ventilation, except what is afforded by the doors and windows. No bathing appliances are provided.

The poor house building on the first story, has a hall extending longitudinally through its entire length. This story is divided into eleven rooms, one of which is used as a nursery—the second story has eight rooms. The kitchen and dining room are in the basement. Straw beds are generally used.

The institution will accommodate 100 inmates. At this date it contains 38—26 males and 12 females. Six boys and 2 girls are under 16 years of age. Fifteen are insane—10 males and 5 females; 11 are under restraint, 4 of whom are females. Those under restraint are locked in their rooms, and occasionally hand-cuffs and chains are used to prevent them from destroying their clothes. One insane man was confined in his room and hand-cuffed; another chained by the arm and leg with a blanket for a covering. Both of these cells had water-closets, but needed cleaning. A woman who had been three months in the house was very noisy and troublesome. An old woman clothed, but with loose straw for a bed, occupied another room. A white man, in a state of nudity, was chained by the arm and leg. He had been 18 months an inmate. A woman who had been six years insane occupied another apartment. The insane in this apartment were not in a comfortable condition. They needed more lenient provision for their accommodation and additional attendance. One woman was idiotic, one woman deaf and dumb, and one man blind.

The steward receives a salary of \$600 per annum. One man is hired on the farm at \$26 per month. The pauper labor does not exceed the services of one good hand. In the house one woman is hired, for nine months in the year, at \$2 per week. The wife of the steward and one girl do most of the sewing. The paupers do the washing, cooking, baking and scrubbing. The coats and vests for the men are purchased. All the rest of their clothing, as well as that of the women, is made in the house. Nearly all the shoes are made by a pauper. Three of the insane men work on the farm. They were employed in digging the cistern on the day of my visit.

The sexes associate in day time, but at night are separated. They have Bibles, but no preaching is provided in the house.

A physician attends by the year, at a salary of \$110. He visits the house once a week, and as much oftener as his services are required. Five died during the last year, and two were born during the same period. They have no infirmary.

The steward informed me that nineteen-twentieths of the whole number of inmates were caused by intemperance, and this was more especially the

case with regard to the insane. Only one insane person has been discharged, cured, from the institution.

Whatever deficiency exists for their support, after using the products of the farm, is made up by a tax levied upon the district.

LACKAWANNA POOR DISTRICT ALMS-HOUSE, (LUZERNE COUNTY.)

[Visited June 22, 1871.]

This poor house is located on the east side of the Susquehanna river, in Ransom township, about five miles north of Pittston. It accommodates Pittston borough, Pittston, Jenkins and Lackawanna townships. The farm contains 140 acres, only 75 of which are cultivated, the rest being mountainous. It was purchased in 1859. The land cost \$6,000. The improvements since amount to \$4,000.

The buildings are frame and quite ancient. The main building is 24 feet front and 20 feet deep, with a lateral wing 36 feet front and 20 feet deep; also a wing extends back 12 by 24 feet. A part of the building is two stories high and a part one and a half stories. The steward lives in a separate building, erected in 1864, on the opposite side of the public road. The main building has two rooms in the first story and two in the second. The back wing has three rooms below and one above. The lateral wing has a kitchen and a nursery below, and two bed rooms above.

The real estate is estimated at \$12,000, and the personal property at \$3,017.

Five directors manage the institution, who are paid each \$75 per annum. The steward receives \$550 per annum. A man is hired for six months during the summer at from \$20 to \$25 per month. The whole amount of labor performed by the paupers on the farm is equivalent to about half a hand. In the house their work is worth about \$2 00 per week. They sew, wash, cook and scrub. About one-half of the clothing for the use of the men is purchased. The rest is made up in the house by the matron and the inmates. All the clothing for the women and the children is made in the house. All the shoes are purchased.

They have no preaching in the house, but clergymen visit the inmates whenever invited to do so. They have Bibles if asked for. No school is kept for the children. Most of the inmates belong to the Catholic church, who are visited by the priests at any time. Sometimes the Protestant children attend a Sunday school in the neighborhood.

The buildings have no ventilation, except that which is afforded through the doors and windows. Neither baths nor water-closets are provided. It

is lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. It is supplied with water by wells, from which it is carried into the house in buckets.

At the date of my visit the house contained 17 inmates—13 males and 4 females; 4 children under 16 years of age—all males; 3 were insane—2 males and 1 female; 1 idiotic—a male, who was also epileptic; 4 were blind—all males. The insane are not separated during the day from the other inmates. At night there is no association allowed.

A physician attends the house when necessary, and also visits all outdoor paupers. Finds all the medicine needed in and out of the house, for which he receives a salary of \$200 per annum. When sick they are treated in their rooms.

The house will accommodate 40 inmates. Last year they averaged 20 and the year previous 30. They are clothed principally with woolen, both in winter and summer. The miners prefer woolen clothing all the year, as they believe it affords them better protection against rheumatic attacks, to which they are liable.

They have straw beds, blankets, sheets and comfortables. For breakfast they are furnished with coffee, milk, bread and butter, or meat and molasses. At dinner they receive milk, sometimes meat and soup with rice and other vegetables. For supper, bread and milk, mush and milk or tea.

Two were born in the house last year, but no death occurred.

The cost of supporting each pauper in the house last year was \$1 50 per week.

Inmates are admitted on the order of the directors. Sometimes the order of one director is sufficient. They are discharged by the steward. Children are bound out by the directors at any suitable age.

Two-thirds of the inmates are foreigners, and at least three-fourths of the pauperism is caused by intemperance.

The wells are 45 feet deep. The location is well adapted for good drainage, but not for an abundant supply of water.

The house was in as good a condition as its structure and conveniences allowed.

CENTRAL DISTRICT ALMS-HOUSE, (LUZERNE COUNTY.)

[Visited June 21, 1871.]

The district accommodated by this house is composed of Wilkesbarre borough and township, Kingston borough and township, Newport, Hanover, Plains and Plymouth townships. It was established about the year 1860. It is situated about twelve miles below Wilkesbarre, on the east side of the Susquehanna river. The farm contains 140 acres, all of which

is under cultivation, and cost \$9,500. The house cost \$4,485, and the barn \$3,200. The present value of the real estate is estimated at \$17,185, and the personal property at \$2,000.

The main building is a frame structure; it is 65 by 40 feet, and is two stories and a half high, besides the basement. The kitchen, which is also frame, is at the south end of the main building, and is two stories high; it covers an area of 20 by 16 feet. The funds required to purchase the farm and erect the necessary buildings were obtained by taxation on the district.

The building will comfortably accommodate one hundred persons. No suitable provision is made for an entire separation of the sexes. They are permitted to associate in the day time, and even at night they cannot be kept entirely apart. It is ventilated only by the doors and windows. No transoms are constructed over the doors. It is lighted by lamps and candles, and drained by a sewer into the river. The warming is effected by two air furnaces in the basement, and coal stoves in other parts of the house. The water is procured from a spring on the hill, conducted through leaden pipes to the door. A spring near the building supplies the inmates with drinking water. Both springs furnish good soft water.

The inmates are supplied, for breakfast, with bread, pork, molasses, sour-kroot, wheat coffee, and sometimes butter; for dinner the same, and occasionally meat, soup and vegetables; for supper, with mush and milk. They are supplied with tobacco, which is raised on the farm, but are allowed no whiskey.

They have no infirmary for the sick, but receive medical treatment in their own rooms. A physician attends only when needed, and receives \$3 per visit; he resides about three miles from the institution. Eight or ten were born in the house within the last year.

The inmates are properly clothed; sleep on straw beds, which are provided with sheets and blankets, to suit the season of the year. All the beds are single.

The kitchen and dining room are in the basement. The first story contains nine rooms for the inmates, and five for the use of the steward and directors. The second story contains ten rooms which are occupied by the inmates, and three by the steward's family.

William Mullison, the steward, receives \$500 per annum for his services. His son receives \$25 per month for nine months in the year; he has charge of the farm, and, with the inmates, does all the work required. The value of the labor of the inmates is estimated to be equal to one good hand. Now and then they employ additional help in harvest time. Last year they procured only three days' labor for this purpose. In the house they hire no help; all the labor is performed by the matron and the inmates, except the shoes and knit coats, which are purchased; they make and mend all the

clothes, do the cooking, washing and housework. They have a shoemaker and carpenter shop in an adjoining building.

Preaching is had in the house every two weeks; Bibles are provided. No school is kept in the house, but the children are sent to the public school, about three miles distant. When the children are of sufficient age (about five years) they are sent to the "Home" in Wilkesbarre.

They extend out-door relief, but I could not learn the amount expended in this way.

On the day of my visit sixteen inmates were in the house; two were children under 16 years of age—one of each sex; ten were insane—five of each sex, and one idiotic, a female. All the cases of insanity were chronic. One female was kept under restraint all the time, being locked in her room. She was naked, had straw and a blanket, but was clean. They had one female in the hospital at Harrisburg. All the nurses are paupers.

The institution is managed by eight directors, one for each township and borough, all of whom receive their appointment from the court. Each receives \$100 for his services.

The buildings are located some distance from the river bank, yet in 1865, when the heavy flood occurred, the buildings were entirely surrounded by water.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP ALMS-HOUSE, (MONTOUR COUNTY.)

[Visited June 16, 1871.]

The farm on which this house stands is located in Valley township, five miles north of the borough of Danville, the seat of justice for Montour county. It contains 100 acres of land, and was purchased about five years ago, at a cost of \$3,350. Its present value is estimated at \$4,000. The building covers an area of 40 by 30 feet, and is two stories high. It is an old frame building, formerly occupied as the farm house.

It is supplied with water carried from a spring, and warmed by wood stoves. It has no bath or water-closet in the building. It can accommodate about fourteen persons. It has one chamber on the first floor and three on the second. It is provided with straw-beds, sheets, blankets and pillows.

On the day of inspection it contained but two inmates—one of each sex, both white. The man was twenty-six years of age and subject to epilepsy, but worked on the farm. The woman was forty years of age, but performed no service.

Daniel R. Pursell, the steward, receives one-third of the profits of the

farm and one dollar per week for the support of each one of the inmates. The personal property belongs to the steward. Clothing is provided by the township. The inmates are fed from the table of the steward. One death occurred during the last year. The property was purchased and the institution is maintained by taxation upon the citizens of the township. No out-door relief is afforded.

A physician attends when necessary who is paid for his services. The institution is under the control of three overseers who are paid for their services.

DANVILLE AND MAHONING POOR HOUSE, (MONTOUR CO.)

[Visited June 16, 1871.]

This institution is situated about two miles north of Danville. The farm contains 115 acres, about 100 of which are under good cultivation. It was established in 1854, and cost \$6,000. The district embraces Danville borough and Mahoning township. The funds required to purchase the property were procured by taxation, and whatever deficiency exists for the support of the institution, besides the products of the farm, is made up from the same source.

The buildings consist of two frame houses, both of which are occupied by the inmates. The main building is occupied by the steward and his family, and the female inmates. It covers an area of 40 by 30 feet, with a wing extending back from one end, 25 by 16 feet. The lower story of this building contains nine rooms—the second story ten rooms. The attic is not finished. It contains no ventilation except what is provided by the doors and windows. It is warmed by coal stoves; supplied with water from a well, and lighted by candles. It has no bathing appliances, and very poor drainage; all the waste water is thrown out, without even gutters to carry it off. No water-closets are provided.

The second building is a frame house, 20 by 40 feet, and two stories high. This building is occupied by the males. The sexes are kept entirely separate, being in different houses.

The institution will accommodate about 60 inmates. Twenty were found in the house at the date of my visit—11 males and 9 females, including five children under 16 years of age. One female insane, and one idiotic girl seven years of age. Four insane are in the hospital at Harrisburg. No special provision is made for the accommodation or treatment of this class of inmates.

Three were born in the house during the last year, and two old men died

in the same period. No school, either secular or Sabbath, is kept for the children. The inmates are provided with straw beds and blankets.

A physician attends by the year, for which he is paid \$150. He visits the institution once a week, and as much oftener as is required.

The steward, Andrew Rcth, receives a salary of \$300. A hired man receives \$20 per month, and a woman \$2 per week. Occasionally they hire some additional help in harvest. The pauper labor on the farm is equal to one hand. The female inmates do most of the washing, cooking, knitting, baking, sewing and house work. The shoes and some of the clothing are purchased. A large proportion of the pauperism in this institution is caused by intemperance.

Their breakfast consists of potatoes, bread, butter, molasses and coffee; dinner of meat and various kinds of vegetables; supper, bread, molasses, fish and coffee. The buildings were in a good state of cleanliness. The steward and matron seemed anxious to perform their duty.

ROXBOROUGH POOR HOUSE, (PHILADELPHIA.)

[Visited October 11, 1871.]

This poor district includes Roxborough township, and the house is situated about one and a half miles from the village of that name. I could not learn from the steward when it was established, or the cost.

The present estimated value of the real estate is \$20,000, and that of the personal property \$550. The farm contains forty acres, twenty-five of which are under cultivation. The land is fertile, and in good farming condition.

The buildings are stone, and plastered on the outside. They consist of a centre building, two stories high, with two lateral wings, each three stories in height. The centre is the old farm house, and is 25 feet front and 30 feet deep. The wings are 30 feet front and 25 feet deep. The whole building is covered with shingles, except the back part of the centre, which is covered with tin.

The lower story of the centre building is divided into two rooms—a sitting room front and a kitchen back. The second story of this part of the house has a hall, stairway and one room. The east wing, below, is divided into a hall, containing a stairway, and a parlor, extending entirely across the building. The second story of this wing is divided into three rooms and a hall; the third story a hall and two rooms, not furnished. The centre and east wing are occupied by the steward and his family.

The west wing is occupied by the inmates. The lower story of this wing is divided into a dining room and a store room. The second story is

divided into two rooms; the third story two rooms; the attic is unfinished. The centre and east wing are cellared, but not the west wing.

A small frame out-house is used for the accommodation of vagrants.

On the day of my visit the house contained five inmates—four males and one female. Two of the males are epileptic, and the female is insane. They maintain one insane person in Blockley Hospital.

A physician is employed when required, for which he receives \$25 per annum. He lives about one and a half miles from the house.

No religious services are performed in the house, but the inmates are provided with Bibles. They attend church, about a mile distant, whenever they desire to do so.

Alexander Sweeney is the steward, and receives \$300 per annum. He took charge of the institution last April. Hires but little help on the farm. Paid, last year, \$25 for this purpose. The paupers work on the farm, but their services are of little value. Hire one woman in the house, at \$2 per week. The pauper labor in the house is worth very little. The matron is paid for making the clothes.

The beds are straw; have sheets and comfortables. The sheets are changed once in two weeks; occasionally every week.

The house is provided with no water-closets; no baths; warmed by stoves; lighted with lamps, and the ventilation is by the doors and windows.

The diet of the inmates is the same as the family of the steward.

I could not learn the cost of supporting the institution, the steward having but little experience in the matter.

They paid, last year, for out-door relief, \$53 62.

The sexes are kept separate at night, but associate in the day time.

The house was in tolerable condition. It needs some repairs.

GERMANTOWN POOR HOUSE.

[Visited October 11, 1871.]

The district accommodated by this institution embraces Germantown and Chestnut Hill. The house is situated in Germantown, three or four blocks from the railroad depot. It is a new stone edifice, plastered on the outside. It was erected in 1870. The district was first established in April, 1809. The farm contains 14 acres of good arable land, used for a vegetable garden and pasture lots. The land cost originally \$1,200.

The building is 105 feet front. It consists of a centre, 45 feet front and 45 feet deep, with two lateral wings, each 30 feet square; all three stories high, including the mansard roof. The centre building is covered with tin, and the wings with slate. The building will accommodate about 100 per-

sons. It cost \$24,000, and the barn \$2,250. The present estimated value of the real estate is \$60,000, and the personal property \$5,000.

The first story of the main building contains a hall, extending at right angles through the centre, with four rooms; one is occupied as an office, one a reception room, one a dining room and one a kitchen, with two pantries. The second story of the centre building contains five rooms, the third story two rooms. The first floor of each wing is divided into a dining room and sitting room; on the second floor three rooms, besides a wash room, bath room and water-closet; the third story has two rooms. Transoms over all the doors except those which separate the wings from the main building.

The basement contains the laundry, bakery and cellar for vegetables, coal &c. In the basement of the centre building are two cells, which are intended for the confinement of refractory inmates, one for each sex.

The sexes occupy the different wings, and are kept entirely separate at all times. The building contains three separate stairways, one in the centre and one in each wing. A small frame out-house is provided for the accommodation of vagrants.

At the date of my inspection the house contained 41 inmates—22 males and 19 females—4 children, all males—two white and two colored, all under 16 years of age. Four were insane, two of each sex; two female idiots. The inmates are required to bathe weekly, if in a condition to do so.

Joseph Sheetz, the steward, receives a salary of \$400. One woman is hired in the house at \$1 per week. The pauper labor in the house is worth but little. The matron makes all the soap used in the house; the clothing is kept in good order through her good management. One inmate works some on the farm. The plowing, mowing &c., are hired. The rest of the labor is principally done by the steward.

A physician receives \$100 for his services, and attends nearly every day. The secretary receives \$75, the treasurer \$25, and the solicitor \$50.

Preaching is maintained gratuitously every Sabbath; the inmates are supplied with Bibles. No schools are kept in the house.

At breakfast they are furnished with coffee, bread and butter, and fried potatoes; at dinner, coffee, bread, meat, potatoes and other vegetables in season—vegetable soup once in two weeks; supper, tea, bread and butter, fried potatoes, and sometimes milk.

The cost of supporting each inmate last year was \$67.

The amount of out-door relief furnished was \$2,705 45.

The house was in good order. The steward has had seven years' experience, and seems to be adapted to his position, and the matron shows an aptitude for the place she occupies, both discharging their duties with commendable fidelity.

OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN POOR HOUSE, (PHILADELPHIA.)

[Visited October 9, 1871.]

This institution is located in the township of Lower Dublin, about half a mile from the borough of Holmesburg. It accommodates Oxford, Delaware and Lower Dublin townships, and Frankford, Holmesburg and Bustleton boroughs. It was first established in 1807, and was re-built in 1868.

The farm was purchased for \$10,000, and contains 146 acres, all of which are under a high state of cultivation.

The present building is a fine stone edifice, 175 feet front, consisting of a main or centre building, 55 feet front and 55 feet deep, with two lateral wings, each 60 feet front and 30 feet deep. The main building is three stories high; the wings two stories, exclusive of the basement, which is nearly all above ground, with a cellar under the whole building. It is roofed with slate, and cost \$28,000.

The building will accommodate about 100 inmates. It is provided with all the modern conveniences. It is heated with steam by Gould's patent apparatus. Provided with a water-closet and bathing appliances in each wing and on each story. Water is forced up from a spring by a small wheel into a large tank in the upper part of the building, from whence it is carried by pipes to each story, giving at all times an abundant supply. The baths are furnished with hot and cold water. The wings are provided with hot air registers and foul air flues on each story. But one room in the main building is provided with a ventilating flue, but they have registers for warming.

The first story in the main building is divided into four rooms. One is used as an office for the directors and one as a parlor. It contains a hall ten feet wide, in which is erected the stairway, and a hall six feet wide running at right angles with it, extending the width of the centre building. The east wing is divided into four rooms. The west into three rooms, one of which is used as an apothecary shop. The second story contains two rooms in each wing. One of these in each end is a large dormitory. In the main building, on this floor, are five chambers and a hall six feet wide. The third story of the main building contains four rooms, with a hall, bath room and water-closet. The dining room and kitchen are in the basement of the centre building. The laundry is in the basement under the east wing.

The estimated value of the real estate is \$75,000; the personal property at \$5,000.

Samuel Fleming, the steward, has occupied this position for seven years. He receives for the services of himself and wife \$500 per annum. Two hired men are employed on the farm. One receives \$275; the other \$240,

per annum. Both are boarded. Three women are hired in the house. One receives \$250, one \$225, and one \$1 per week. Occasionally they hire by the day to work on the farm. The pauper labor on the farm is estimated to be worth about \$200 per annum. The pauper labor in the house is estimated at the same price. They are principally engaged in general house-work, while those on the farm are occupied in the ordinary labor of the farm.

On the day of my visit the house contained 32 inmates—13 males and 19 females. They had no insane in the house; but 5 or 6 were boarding in the Blockley Hospital, where they kept all their insane. None were idiotic. Two were blind, one of each sex. None were deaf and dumb. Five were children under 16 years of age—4 males and 1 female.

The cost of supporting the inmates for the last year was about \$2 50 per week for each inmate, besides the products of the farm.

A physician attends the house once a week, and at such other times as his services are required, for which he receives \$75 per annum. The district furnishes the medicine. Four deaths took place in the house during the last year, but no births have occurred for the last two years.

The inmates receive meat or fish twice a day, and if they work on the farm three times a day; tea and coffee, mush and milk, and all kinds of vegetables raised on the farm.

They have iron bedsteads, straw beds, sheets and blankets. The bedding is changed every two weeks, and sometimes every week. The inmates in winter are clothed in woolen, and cotton in summer.

Bibles are provided; and preaching is had in the house every week, or once in two weeks. They have the privilege of going to church every Sunday in Holmesburg. The children go to the public school in the district.

The sexes are kept separate, except in the day time and at meals. They dine in the same room, but at separate tables. They occupy separate wings of the building.

They bathe every week if in a condition to do so. When sick they are treated in their lodging rooms. As a general plan, they are confined to the first story.

The drainage is into a sink some distance from the house, with a fall of about 6 or 8 feet.

This may be regarded as a good building, affording most of the modern improvements, and was, on the day of my inspection, in good order. The steward and the matron seemed to understand their duties, and were faithful in the discharge of them.

SOMERSET COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

[Visited August 25, 1871.]

This institution is located on the Bedford turnpike, about two miles from the borough of Somerset. The farm contains 235 acres, about 180 of which are cultivated for the support of the inmates. It was purchased in 1855 for the sum of \$7,000. The present building, which is a brick edifice, was erected in 1861, at a cost of \$12,000. It is two stories high besides the basement. It covers an area of 100 by 40 feet, with a wing extending back from the centre of the main building.

The first story of the main building affords three rooms and an office for the directors and the family of the steward, with thirteen rooms for the use of the inmates. The second story is divided into thirteen rooms, with transoms over all the doors. A hall extends lengthwise through the building on both floors, with a latticed partition and door in the middle of the building. The men occupy the west end of both stories, and women the east end. The kitchen is in the basement.

The wing is two stories high, and is used as dormitories for the inmates.

No water-closets are provided, and no bathing appliances. The ventilation is only by the windows and doors. The building is heated by coal stoves in the rooms. The house is supplied with water from a spring and wells. It will not run from the spring into the building but has to be carried in buckets. An out-building contains a milk house and a laundry.

Formerly the wing was used for the accommodation of the insane. Recently a new frame building has been erected for this purpose. It is 30 by 40 feet, and one story high. The front part of the building has two cells on each side of a wide hall. The back part is divided into six cells, three on each side of a partition, which separates the sexes. Each is provided with an iron rod door on the inside and a wooden door on the outside. The building is warmed by three stoves. The cost was \$2,000.

The number of inmates on the day of my visit was 68. Twenty-two of these were insane—8 males and 14 females; 3 were idiotic—2 boys and 1 girl; 2 blind—both males; 3 deaf and dumb—2 males and 1 female; 4 children under 16 years of age—all males.

Of the insane, two men were chained, one of whom had no clothing on except a blanket. One female was very troublesome, and was mostly under restraint. One male was confined to his cell but not chained. He was very much excited.

Preaching is maintained in the house every two weeks. They are provided with Bibles. They are well supplied with healthful food. Beds are composed of straw or oats chaff, with sheets and blankets. The sheets are changed every week. No school is kept in the house.

The steward receives \$600 per annum. Two girls are hired in the house at \$1 50 each per week. The steward and paupers do all the work on the farm. They support 45 out-door paupers.

The estimated value of the real estate is \$35,000.

A physician is employed, who is paid for his services.

The house was in very fair condition for cleanliness. The matron, the wife of the steward, seemed well disposed and anxious to do her whole duty. The steward was absent, and on this account I was unable to procure some of the details of the institution which were desirable.

AUBURN AND RUSH ASYLUM FOR THE POOR, (SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.)

[Visited June 26, 1871.]

This asylum is located in Rush township, about twelve miles west of Montrose. The district embraces Rush, Auburn, Forest Lake and Springville townships. The farm contains 157 acres, including 30 acres of woodland, and cost \$6,280. It was purchased in 1871.

The real estate at present is estimated at what it cost. The personal property is worth \$600.

The building is an old frame house, formerly occupied as the farm mansion before it was used for its present purpose. The main building covers an area of 40 by 16 feet, two stories high, with a back building 18 by 40 feet. The first story has three rooms, besides the hall and kitchen. The stairway is in the hall. The second story is divided into five rooms, used as dormitories.

The building is warmed by wood stoves; supplied with water from a well and a spring within five or six rods of the house. Ventilation is effected by the doors and windows. Neither water-closets nor bathing appliances are provided.

It contains sufficient accommodation for fifteen inmates. On the day of my visit it contained eight, three of whom were males and five females; only one child, a girl six years of age. All were white; none were insane; four were idiotic—one man, two women and one child.

They have Bibles, but no religious services are observed in the house. No secular or Sunday school was maintained.

The steward receives \$500 salary. One man is employed on the farm seven to nine months in the year, at \$18 per month. No pauper labor is used for this purpose. In the house no labor from this source is obtained; a woman is hired at \$2 per week.

The clothing provided is sufficient for their comfort. The beds are principally straw; two have feather beds, which belong to the inmates who occupy them, and one is furnished by the directors. All the clothing is made in the house, and the steward mends the shoes.

Their diet consists of corn and wheat bread, potatoes, meat, butter, beans, milk, and tea twice a day.

A physician attends when called upon, and receives a salary of \$28 per annum.

The sexes are kept separate at night, but not in the day time.

Four directors manage the affairs of the institution; one is elected from each township. They each receive \$1 per day for their services.

The house was in very good order as regards cleanliness, but, like many of these institutions, deficient in the modern conveniences and comforts.

MONTROSE AND BRIDGEWATER ASYLUM, (SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.)

[Visited June 26, 1871.]

The location of this asylum is in Bridgewater township, about two and a half miles east of Montrose. It was established in 1862. The farm contains 125 acres, about 100 of which are in a fair state of cultivation. It cost \$4,500.

The building used for the accommodation of the inmates consists of the old frame mansion, 50 by 26 feet, with a wing and wood-house attached, 30 by 15 feet. The building is one and a half stories high, with a porch on three sides. The entrance from the front is into a small hall, which contains the stair-way. The lower story is divided into ten rooms, four of which are dormitories. The steward lives in this part of the house. The second story contains two large and four small rooms.

The present estimated value of the real estate is \$5,600, and the personal property \$300.

The building is warmed by stoves; lighted by lamps and candles. It has no ventilation, except by the doors and windows; no provision for bathing, and no water-closets in the house.

Straw beds are used, except in a few instances, where the inmates provide feather beds for themselves. The dietary arrangements and the clothing of the inmates are adapted to their health and comfort.

The steward is paid a salary of \$450, and a hired man receives \$20 per month for the six summer months. No labor is paid for in the house. The inmates do no work on the farm. One old man assists about the house,

and one woman washes dishes, pares potatoes and assists in ironing. The steward hires one woman at his own expense.

The house will accommodate about 25 inmates. At the time of my inspection it contained but 6—4 males and 2 females.

A physician attends when necessary, for which he is paid his usual fees. There was one birth and one death in the house during the last year. No religious services are performed in the house, but the inmates are supplied with Bibles.

I could not learn the cost of supporting the institution per annum. They paid last year about \$200 for out-door relief, and expended about \$900 which had been raised by taxation, exclusive of the production of the farm.

They have a fine spring of water, which never fails, and a milk house in the basement, where they are able to keep the milk of 15 cows in a good condition.

Intemperance and infirmity are the principal causes of pauperism in the district.

A small frame house, 18 by 20 feet, one and a half stories high, is situated a short distance from the main building, which is occasionally occupied by some of the inmates.

NEW MILFORD POOR ASYLUM, (SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.)

[Visited June 27, 1871.]

This institution is situated about a mile from the village of New Milford, and is intended to accommodate the poor of New Milford township. The farm contains 96 acres of land, 80 of which are used for farming purposes. The cost, including personal property, was \$5,400. The institution was established the first of April last.

The main house is an old frame building, 24 by 26 feet, with a wing 40 by 16 feet. The main building is two stories high; the wing runs back from the north-west corner. The main building contains two rooms on the first floor and three on the second. The rooms on the second story are not plastered, but lined with boards. The wing contains the kitchen and a small bed room on the first floor, and one room on the second.

A small building, 12 by 24 feet, has been erected since the purchase of the property by the township, for the accommodation of the insane.

The buildings are warmed by wood stoves; water is procured from a well which furnishes hard water, and is sometimes dry. There is a spring about 40 rods from the house, which affords soft water, and could be readily brought to the building. The house is not provided with baths or water-closets. It is lighted by lamps.

The institution will accommodate twelve inmates. At the time of inspection three, all females, were in the house; two of these were insane; one was troublesome and was kept in confinement in her room, the other had paralysis of one side. One of the inmates performs some house work.

Their fare is the same as the family of the steward, being fed from his own table. They have corn-husk mattresses for beds, with sheets, blankets and pillows.

The steward receives \$400 per annum, and board for himself and family. A physician attends only when needed, who is paid for his visits. One hired man is paid by the day who works on the farm, and one woman in the house, who receives \$2 per week.

Three managers have the direction of the establishment, who receive a small compensation for their services.

No religious services are held in the house, but Bibles are provided if desired by the inmates.

I could not learn the cost of keeping the inmates, as the time is so short since the opening of the institution. Whatever money is required to support the institution, beyond the productions of the farm, is raised by taxation on the property of the township.

TIOGA COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.

[Visited July 1, 1871.]

This institution is located about two miles east of Wellsboro', in the township of Charleston. The farm contains 180 acres, and cost \$7,400.

The real estate is estimated to be worth, at this time, \$20,000, and the personal property \$3,500.

The building consists of the old frame farm house, which is 35 by 40 feet, and two stories high. The first story contains four rooms, including the kitchen. The second story has five rooms. This building is occupied by the steward and his family.

The brick building, which was erected in 1865, cost \$12,000. It stands at a right angle with the frame building to which it is connected. It covers an area of 45 by 60 feet, and is three stories high, including the basement, which is entirely above ground. A hall runs longitudinally through the second story, in the centre of which a chimney is erected. A stairway is constructed for the accommodation of each end of the hall, leading therefrom to the upper stories. The hall is two stories high, and a gallery is erected on each side to afford access to the rooms on the third story. The attic is also finished, which has a small passage running through it lengthwise, giving access to 11 rooms, into which it is divided. The second story

is divided into 11 rooms, 9 of which are used as dormitories, and 2 as infirmaries—one for each sex. The third story has also 11 rooms.

The building is warmed by two stoves in the hall; ventilation is by the doors and windows. No water-closets are provided in the house. It is supplied with water from a spring which runs into a basin, and from thence to any part of the house. This spring, however, fails to afford a sufficient supply at all times. The water from other springs can readily be brought into the same basin. The water is not soft, and therefore not suitable for all purposes. It is in contemplation to introduce water from the creek to supply a frame laundry, which they propose to erect near the west end of the brick building. It will be one story high, and will contain two bath rooms, and two rooms for the insane. The present building has a bath room for each sex, but they are out of repair.

In the basement they have a kitchen, dining room, wash room, two store rooms, and a place for keeping clothing in. Both of these buildings are covered with shingles.

The house will accommodate about 70 inmates. At the time of my inspection they had 36—16 males and 20 females; 6 children under 16 years of age—3 of each sex. Five were insane—2 males and 3 females. One was idiotic, a girl, and one blind, a boy. Three were epileptic—2 males and 1 female. None of the insane were under restraint. Nine were in the insane hospital at Harrisburg. The sexes are kept separate at night; not in the daytime. The women are locked up at night.

The breakfast of the inmates consists of tea, meat, bread and butter; dinner, of vegetable or meat soup, bread, potatoes and other vegetables in season; supper, tea, bread and mush and milk. Both sexes dine in the same room but not at the same table.

Their clothing is suitable for the season. The beds are mostly straw, with sheets changed every week, and blankets. Iron bedsteads are used.

Preaching is had in the house once in two weeks by the chaplain, who receives \$50 per annum for his services. They are furnished with Bibles. They have no secular or Sunday school in the house, but the children attend the district school.

The steward receives \$900 for the services of himself and wife. Two hired men are regularly employed, and occasionally a third, on the farm, at \$1 per day. Paupers assist on the farm, their labor being equivalent to one hand. In the house one woman is hired at twenty shillings a week, and now and then a seamstress at fifty cents a day. Three female paupers are engaged in washing and cleaning, and assist in cooking. Some old women knit and mend. All the clothing is made up in the house.

A physician attends when required, who receives a salary of \$100. The steward and matron do the nursing.

The expense of supporting the paupers last year was \$1 66 per week, beside the products of the farm, which amounted to \$2,700. Out-door relief is furnished in some cases.

This institution, with improved ventilation, which could be easily introduced, a better system of warming, the construction of improved water-closets, and a full supply of water, could be so much improved, that in point of comforts it would stand on fair equality with some of the best alms-houses in the State. The house was in very good condition as regards cleanliness ; and the steward and matron seemed anxious to discharge their whole duty as public officers, in the work of humanity in which they were engaged.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.

[Visited May 30, 1871.]

This institution is located about two and a half miles north of the borough of Washington, on the Chartiers railway, leading from this place to Mansfield. The farm contains 209 acres, 180 of which are under cultivation. It was purchased by the county, but the cost I could not ascertain.

The buildings are constructed of brick, and were erected in 1829. They consist of a central edifice, 90 feet front and 45 feet in depth, with a wing 30 by 22 feet, extending backward at right angles from each end of the main building, all two stories high. The house fronts to the south.

The steward and his family occupy both stories of the centre building. The dining room for the inmates is situated in the rear of this building. The first story of the west wing contains six rooms. Three of these are entered from a hall ; the other three from an open porch. The second story is divided into the same number of rooms as the lower. One of these rooms is occupied as a drug shop. The women and a few men with epilepsy occupy the lower story of this wing. A part of the second story is also occupied by men. The east wing is similarly constructed, and is divided into the same number of rooms as the west wing. The females occupy the first story of this wing and the males the second.

A separate building in the rear of the centre or main structure contains the kitchen for the inmates, and a kitchen and dining room for the steward and his family.

The building is not provided with bathing appliances or water-closets. It has no means of ventilation, except through the doors and windows. It is warmed by coal grates, lighted by candles and supplied with water from wells, carried into the house in buckets. Open drains carry the waste water into the creek.

A separate building is provided for the accommodation of the insane. It is 36 by 25 feet, and is two stories high. It contains eight cells in the lower story, with close doors, and windows secured by iron rods. There is no ventilation except by the windows. It is warmed by an air furnace in the basement. The upper story is warmed by coal grates. No transoms are provided over the doors. This building is not well adapted to the purpose for which it is used.

The real estate is estimated to be worth \$30,000 and the personal property \$3,500.

The number which can be accommodated is placed at 80. On the day of inspection there were 116 in the house—50 males and 66 females. Seven male and seven female children under 16 years of age. Seven are insane—all chronic cases. Acute cases are sent to Dixmont. Restraint is seldom needed for this class of inmates in this institution. When it is, they are either chained in their cells or locked in their rooms. None have been discharged lately. One died since the first of April last. The cost of keeping them is the same as other inmates. The sexes of this class are kept separate. Three paupers have the care of the insane. Six idiots are in this institution—4 males and 2 females. They do no work and receive no medical treatment or mental training. Four are blind—3 males and 1 female. Two are deaf and dumb—one of each sex.

The house was too much crowded at the time of my visit; in the winter season it must be still more so. Eight were lodging in one small room, containing two double beds and two trundle-beds, in which they all sleep at night. Another room of the same size, containing the same sleeping accommodations, was occupied by nine inmates.

James M'Loney is the present steward, and receives \$700 for the services of himself and wife. One hired man is employed on the farm, at \$200 for ten months. All the rest of the work on the farm is done by the paupers, which is estimated to be worth \$500. In the house nearly all the work is done by the inmates, and is valued at \$200. A hired shoemaker in the house makes and mends all the shoes, for which he is paid \$15 per month. The whole amount paid to officers during the year 1870 was \$1,303 75, including steward, matron, directors, physician, hired men and counsel fees.

The amount paid for out-door relief during the same period was \$1,453 36. The total amount expended for the year was \$6,663 58, about one-half of which was produced by the farm. The average cost of supporting each inmate per year, after deducting out-door expenses, was \$42 70; cost per week, eighty-two cents, (82.)

Preaching or prayer meeting is had in the house every Sabbath, and all the inmates are provided with Bibles who desire them, but not at the ex-

pense of the county.* They have no secular or Sunday school for the children. Four were born in the house within the last year, fourteen died, and four children were bound out to service.

A physician is employed, who receives \$1 50 per visit. Medicine is provided by the county. Among the inmates last year were twenty-two colored.

The sexes are kept separate. They dine in the same room but not at the same table. Their clothing is suitable for the season. Have straw beds; a few have feather beds; no blankets, but comfortables; muslin sheets, and pillows mostly of straw.

They have coffee, bread, molasses and meat for breakfast and supper; for dinner, boiled potatoes, meat, molasses and milk. No infirmary for the sick, who are treated in their own rooms.

These buildings are old, dilapidated and very much out of repair. They do not afford sufficient accommodation for the number of inmates to be provided for. They lack a proper system of warming, drainage, ventilation, sufficient provision for a good supply of water, bathing apparatus and water-closets; better accommodations for the insane are also greatly wanted. The present buildings cannot be modified so as to remedy all these defects. Nothing but a new house, properly constructed, can meet the wants of this intelligent and christian people. Two successive grand juries have recommended the erection of a new house, in which opinion the court has cordially concurred. The commissioners have not as yet taken measures to carry out these views. It is to be hoped they will soon see the propriety of these benevolent suggestions and act upon them.

Since the date of my visit, I have received a letter from a gentleman who feels a warm interest in obtaining proper accommodations for the poor of this county, who informs me that the authorities have determined to erect a new building. Plans have already been adopted, and the work would immediately be put under contract. They contain provisions for all the modern improvements to render the inmates comfortable. The cost will be about \$100,000.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

The fourth section of the act creating this Board, makes it the duty of the General Agent "to examine the returns of the several cities, counties, wards, boroughs and townships, in relation to births, deaths and marriages." However important this part of our duty may appear, and no one can be more fully impressed with its value than myself, there being no uniform

* Since my visit I have been informed that through the agency of some pious ladies, a copy of the sacred scriptures has been placed in every room in the institution.

method of keeping records of this kind in Pennsylvania, I am unable to comply with this provision of the law. With the exception of Philadelphia, which has a law requiring records of births, deaths and marriages to be preserved, no provision is made by law for any other portion of the State.

Would it not be well to consider this subject, and present it to the Legislature in such a form as to draw their serious attention to it? The Pennsylvania State Medical Society, at its late annual meeting at Williamsport, took measures to have this matter presented to the Legislature, with a unanimous "request that they enact a law making the registration of births, marriages and deaths obligatory throughout the State." With their cordial co-operation, and the willingness of enlightened representatives to encourage every reasonable measure tending to promote the public interests by the preservation of proper records relative to births, deaths and marriages, which are frequently necessary to secure the ends of justice in our courts of law, may not this desideratum in our legislation be obtained without unreasonable delay?

CONCLUSION.

It would be useless for me to repeat what is so well known to the Board, that the labors of the year which has just closed have been no less onerous than that which preceded it. Efforts have been made to procure as much statistical matter as possible, but the same difficulties which we encountered the previous year met us during the last, and, instead of finding that more ample records were preserved in many institutions which were hitherto deficient, we are compelled to admit that they are still meagre and unsatisfactory. A number of tables have been judiciously arranged by the Corresponding Secretary, which will be found interesting and useful. A much larger amount of valuable information will be secured by requiring the county prisons, alms-houses and other institutions to keep such uniform records of their operations as will enable them to answer such interrogatories of the Board as may be deemed necessary "to illustrate the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease and insanity."

Should the aid of the Legislature be invoked to procure this object, I feel assured it will not be in vain. The same intelligence and philanthropy which induced them to inaugurate this beneficent work will continue to strengthen the efforts of those who aim to give it success. By perseverance in this labor of love, for the good of our race, a few years will present such an array of facts and progress in the right direction as will amply repay all the labor and expense which the State has incurred.

With a cordial expression of my thanks to the Board for the uniform

kindness and courtesy I have received from their hands, I close my labors for the year. While much has been done during the short period the commission has been in operation, the threshold of the great work committed to its care has scarcely been entered; but the interest which it develops increases in magnitude, equalled only by the vast importance of the subject in its relations to a neglected and suffering humanity.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

General Agent and Secretary.

HARRISBURG, *December* 30, 1871.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

STATISTICS of the County Prisons visited by the General Agent.

COUNTIES.	BUILDINGS.			Height outside wall.	CELLS.		HOW VENTILATED.
	Cost.	How constructed.	When erected.		No.	Size.	
Adams .....	.....	Brick.....	.....	16 feet.	14	7 by 14 feet, 9 ft. high,	Window and door.
Allegheny .....	.....	Stone.....	1868.....	.....	4	13 by 13 " " "	Flues and sky-light.
Allegheny work-house.....	\$500,000 00	Brick.....	1868.....	.....	46	9 by 13 " " "	Window.
Armstrong.....	100,000 00	Sandstone.....	1871.....	.....	400	7 by 4 " " "	Sky-light.
Beaver.....	54,000 00	Stone.....	1866.....	16 feet.	24	8 by 12 " " "	Window and door.
Bedford.....	.....	Brick & stone.....	1835.....	22 "	28	12 by 8 " " "	Flues.
Berks.....	136,580 00	Brick & stone.....	1847-66	.....	91	8½ by 16 " " "	Flues.
Blair.....	65,000 00	Stone.....	1868.....	28 feet.	28	15 by 7½ " " "	Window and doors.
Bradford.....	.....	.....	1849.....	.....	4	.....	Doors only.
Bucks.....	30,000 00	Stone.....	1812.....	.....	9	.....	Registers and flues.
Butler.....	78,000 00	Stone.....	1867.....	20 feet.	28	15 by 8 feet, 10 ft. high,	Flues.
Cambria.....	.....	.....	1870.....	.....	4	10 by 12 " " "	Window.
Cameron.....	13,000 00	Stone.....	1867.....	.....	28	15 by 8 " " "	Flues.
Carbon.....	66,700 00	Stone.....	1850.....	25 feet.	20	8 by 12 " " "	Flues.
Centre.....	54,000 00	Sandstone.....	1867-68	.....	24	9 by 12 " " "	Flues.
Chester.....	38,182 00	Stone.....	1838.....	.....	24	7 by 12 " " "	Doors and windows.
Clarion.....	.....	Stone.....	1840.....	18 feet.	6	15 by 15 feet, 10 ft. high,	Doors and windows.
Clearfield.....	.....	Stone.....	1841.....	13 "	3	15 by 9 " " "	Windows.
Clinton.....	.....	Brick.....	1842.....	25 "	4	10 by 12 " " "	Flues.
Columbia.....	3,400 00	Brick & stone.....	1847.....	25 "	4	10 by 12 " " "	Flues.
Crawford.....	.....	Stone.....	1849.....	.....	36	10 by 7½ " " "	Flues.
Cumberland.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	20 feet.	20	10 by 7½ " " "	Flues and sky-light.
Dauphin.....	.....	Brick.....	1841.....	.....	20	13 by 8 " " "	Windows.
Delaware.....	.....	Stone.....	1851-67	20 feet.	16	11½ by 9½ " " "	Poorly ventilated.
Elk.....	2,700 00	Stone.....	1847.....	18 "	22	14 by 13 " " "	Flues.
Erie.....	50,000 00	Stone.....	1869.....	15 "	36	5 by 8 " " "	Flues.
Fayette.....	.....	Stone.....	1854.....	.....	16	8 by 10 " " "	Flues.
Forest.....	8,000 00	Wood.....	1868.....	15 feet.	6	13½ by 6½ " " "	Windows and doors.
Franklin.....	.....	Brick.....	1818.....	20 "	8	10 by 7 " " "	Flues.
Fulton.....	.....	Brick.....	1851.....	15 "	4	.....	Windows and doors.

Greene.....	4,000 00	Stone.....	1836.....	2	11 by 12 "	Windows.
Huntingdon .....	.....	Stone.....	1826.....	2	.....	Doors and windows.
Indiana .....	.....	Stone.....	1839.....	5	.....	Windows.
Jefferson	20,000 00	Stone.....	1856.....	20	6 by 10 feet, 10 ft. high,	Register and flues.
Juniata.....	.....	Stone.....	1853.....	6	10½ by 8½ " 8.10 "	Window.
Lancaster.....	.....	Stone.....	1850.....	8	15 by 7½ " 10 "	Sky-light.
Lawrence.....	*23,000 00	Brick.....	1860.....	14	8 by 10 "	Flues and windows.
Lebanon .....	.....	Stone.....	1814-60.....	40	15 by 9 feet, 10 ft. high,	Fan driven by steam.
Lehigh	200,000 00	Stone.....	1867.....	72	6 by 8 " 10 "	Windows and flues.
Luzerne.....	.....	Stone.....	1867.....	39	15 by 8 " 10 "	Window.
Lycoming	125,000 00	Stone.....	1848.....	4	13 by 15 " 8 "	Windows.
M'Kean.....	3,000 00	Brick.....	1868.....	12	9 by 10 " 8 "	Flues.
Mercer	70,000 00	Stone.....	1856.....	20	12 by 9 " 11 "	Flues.
Mifflin	23,500 00	Stone.....	1837.....	8	12.5 by 8.10 " 10 "	Windows and flues.
Monroe .....	.....	Stone.....	1851.....	40	20 by 15 " 8 "	Windows.
Montgomery .....	.....	Stone.....	1868.....	4	15 by 8 " 11 "	Windows.
Montour .....	.....	Stone.....	1826.....	6	10 by 10 " 8 "	Flues.
Northampton.....	150,000 00	Stone.....	1831.....	506	8 by 12 " 8½ "	Windows.
Northumberland.....	.....	Stone.....	1814.....	2	.....	Flues.
Perry .....	.....	Stone.....	1869-70.....	8	8 by 15 " 10½ "	Thoroughly ventilated.
Philadelphia .....	.....	Stone.....	1851.....	19	14 by 9 " 11½ "	Flues.
Pike .....	.....	Stone.....	1856-57.....	4	14 by 9 " 9½ "	Windows.
Potter.....	33,500 00	Stone.....	1852-53.....	19	11 by 14 " 10 "	Windows.
Schuylkill	125,000 00	Stone.....	1850.....	9	6½ by 13½ " 10 "	Windows.
Snyder	2,500 00	Brick.....	1867.....	16	10 by 14 " 9 "	Opening above the doors and in the outside wall.
Somerset .....	.....	Brick.....	.....	8	10 by 12 "	Windows.
Sullivan.....	2,500 00	Brick.....	.....	8	8.7 by 12.5 " 9 "	Windows.
Susquehanna	33,897 13	Stone.....	.....	7	10½ by 8½ " 8½ "	Windows, doors, flues.
Tioga.....	14,000 00	Brick.....	.....	20	9.7 by 10½ " 11.3 "	Windows.
Union.....	.....	Brick & stone.....	.....	15	10 by 6 " 8 "	Windows.
Venango	37,000 00	Stone.....	.....	9	10 by 10 " 8 "	Ventilating flues.
Warren.....	70,000 00	Brick .....	.....	2	11 by 11 " 12 "	Poorly ventilated.
Washington.....	.....	Stone.....	.....	6	11 by 7 " 12 "	Window ventilation.
Wayne.....	.....	Stone.....	.....	20	10 by 12 " 9.6 "	Flues, windows.
Westmoreland.....	.....	Stone.....	.....	6	15 by 8 " 10 "	
Wyoming.....	18,000 00	Stone.....	.....	35		
York	60,000 00	Stone.....	.....		

* Including court house.

COUNTY PRISONS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	How warmed.	Bedding.	Water.		Employment.	Library.
Adams	Furnaces in cellar,	Straw beds, woolen blankets..	No water..	Water-closets..	None.	
Allegheny	Warm air	Straw beds & woolen blankets,	No water..	Water-closets..		
Do.....work-house,	Warm air, steam..	Straw beds, iron cots, com- fortables and blankets	Water	None.		
Armstrong	Warm air .....	.....	No water..	Water-closet.		
Beaver	Heaters .....	.....	Water	Water-closets..		
Bedford	Stoves .....	.....	No water..	None.		
Berks.....	Steam .....	.....	Water	Water-closets..	Shoemaking and carpet weaving.....	200 vols.
Blair	Warm air.....	.....	Water	Water-closets..		
Bradford	Stoves	Straw beds.....	.....	None	None.	
Bucks	Stoves .....	.....	Water	Water-closets..	None.	
Butler	Stoves .....	.....	Water	Water-closets..	None.	
Cambria	Furnaces in cellar,	Straw beds, sheets, blankets..	No water..	Water-closets..	None.	
Cameron ..	Coal stove .....	.....	Water	Water-closets..	None.	
Carbon	Heaters	Straw beds and blankets	Water	Water-closets..		
Centre	Register, warm air,	Straw beds on bunks, sheets and blankets	Water	Water-closets..	Weaving and caning	200 vols.
Chester	Furnaces ..	Straw beds and blankets	No water..	Water-closets..	None.	
Clarion.....	Stove.....	.....	None	None	None.	
Clearfield ..	Stove.....	Straw beds and blankets .....	.....	Water-closets..		
Clinton	Stoves .....	.....	None	Water-closets..	None.	
Columbia ..	Stoves .....	.....	Water	Water-closets..	None.	
Crawford ..	Stoves .....	.....	Water	Water-closets..	None.	
Cumberland ..	Furnaces in cellar,	.....	Water	Water-closets..	None.	
Dauphin	Furnaces in cellar,	.....	Water	Water-closets..	Weaving, shoe and bas- ketmaking	Small lib'y.
Delaware.....	Warm air .....	.....	.....	Water-closets..		
Elk.....	Stoves .....	.....	.....	Water-closets..		
Erie	Warm air.....	Straw beds on bunks, suit- able bed clothes.....	Water	Water-closets..	None	None.
Fayette	Stoves .....	.....	.....	Water-closets..		
Forest	Stoves	Corn husk mattresses and blankets.	.....	Water-closets..		
Franklin.....	Warm air.....	Straw beds, two blankets.....	Water	Water-closets..	None	None.
Fulton	Stoves .....	.....	No water..	None	None	None.
Greene .....	.....	.....	No water..	None		

Huntingdon...	Stoves	Straw beds and comfortable...	Water	Water-closets.	None.
Indiana...	Stoves and grates.	Straw beds and comfortable...	No water.	None	None.
Jefferson	Stoves	ace.	No water.	Water-closets.	Weaving, shoe, cigar and basketmaking.
Juniata	Stoves and air furn...		Water	Water-closets.	Library.
Lancaster...			No water.	Water-closets.	None.
Lawrence	Stove.	Straw beds and blankets.	Water	Water-closets.	None.
Lebanon	Register, warm air,		Water	Water-closets.	None.
Lehigh	Hot water appar's,	Bunks, matra's, bed clothing,	Water	Water-closets.	None.
Lyuzerne...	Register	Straw beds, sheets & blankets,	No water.	Water-closets.	None.
M'Kean	Register in corrid'y	Straw beds.	Water	Water-closets.	None.
Mercer	Heaters		No water.	Water-closets.	None.
Mifflin			Water	Water-closets.	None.
Monroe...			Water	Water-closets.	None.
Montgomery	Furnaces.		No water.	Water-closets.	Cigarmaking.
Montour	Stoves	Straw beds and blankets.	Water	Water-closets.	None.
Northampton	Warm air.		No water.	None	None.
Northumberland	Stoves		No water.	Water-closets.	None.
Perry	Stoves		Water	Water-closets.	None.
Philadelphia	Register, warm air,	Comforts, beds, straw matr's,	No water.	Water-closets.	None.
Pike			Water	Water-closet.	225 vols.
Potter	Warm air.	Straw beds, sheets, blankets	Water	Water-closets.	Weaving, shoemaking....
Schuykill	Warm air.		No water.	Water-closet.	
Snyder	Stoves		No water.	Water-closets.	
Somerset	Stove.	Straw beds, sheets, blankets	Water.	Water-closets.	None.
Sullivan	Stove.	Straw beds, sheets, blankets	Water	Water-closets.	None.
Susquehanna	Hot air furnace.	Straw beds, sheets, blankets	No water.	Water-closets.	None.
Tioga...		Straw beds, quilts & blankets,		Water-closets.	None.
Union	Heater	Beds and blankets.	Water	Water-closets.	None.
Vanango	Iron pipes		No water.	None.	50 volumes.
Warren	Stoves	Straw beds and blankets.	No water.	Water-closet.	None.
Washington	Hot air furnaces		No water.	Water-closets.	None.
Wayne	Furnaces.		No water.	do. 4 cells.	None.
Westmoreland	Stoves		Water	Water-closet.	None.
Wyoming	Stove.	Straw beds, sheets, blankets	Water	Water-closets.	None.
York	Warm air.		Water	Water-closets.	None.

COUNTY PRISONS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bibles supplied to prisoners.	Divine service.	Moral instruction.	Secular instruction.	Medical attendance.
Adams.....	Yes.....	No.....	Gratuitous..	No.....	Every day.
Allegheny county prison.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny co. work-house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armstrong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berks.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	.....	When necessary. Twice per month, and when necessary.
Blair.....	.....	Occasional.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....	Yes.....	No.....	.....	.....	When necessary. Physician employed.
Bucks.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Butler.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	.....	When necessary.
Cambria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameron.....	Yes.....	.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Carbon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centre.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Regular physician.
Chester.....	Yes.....	.....	Gratuitous..	Gratuitous..	.....
Clarion.....	Testaments.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Monthly, and when necessary.
Clearfield.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Crawford.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	.....	When necessary.
Cumberland.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Dauphin.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Three times per week, and when necessary.
Delaware.....	.....	Occasionally.....	No.....	Gratuitous.	.....
Elk.....	.....	No.....	No.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Fayette.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	When necessary.
Forest.....	Testaments.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Franklin.....	Yes.....	Occasionally.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Fulton.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	.....
Greene.....	No.....	Occasionally.....	No.....	No.....	.....
Huntingdon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	When necessary.
Jefferson.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Juniata.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	.....	Every other Sabbath.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Physician.

Lawrence.....	Yes.....	Occasionally.....	No.....	No.....	Once per week, oftener if needed.
Lebanon.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Lehigh.....	Yes.....	Every other Sabbath.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Luzerne.....	Yes.....	Gratuitous.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Lycoming.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
M'Kean.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Twice per week, oftener if needed.
Mercer.....	Yes.....	Occasionally.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Mifflin.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Montroe.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Montgomery.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Montour.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Northampton.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Northumberland.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Perry.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Philadelphia.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Pike.....	When requested.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Potter.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Once per week, and when needed.
Schuylkill.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Snyder.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Somerset.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Physician.
Sullivan.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Physician.
Susquehanna.....	Yes.....	No.....	Sometimes.....	No.....	Physician.
Tioga.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Physician.
Union.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Physician.
Venango.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Physician.
Warren.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Physician.
Washington.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	When necessary.
Wayne.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	When necessary.
Westmoreland.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Twice per week, oftener if needed.
Wyoming.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	
York.....	Yes.....	Gratuitous.....	No.....	No.....	

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

COUNTY PRISONS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Punishments.	PRISONERS.		Cost of maintenance per day for each inmate.	When visited.
		Asso- ciated.	Sepa- rated.		
Adams.....	Dark cell.....	Day.....	Night.....	\$0 40.....	April 26, 1870.
Allegheny county prison.....	Solitary confinement.....	Day.....	Night.....	.....	October 15.
Allegheny county work house.....	Ball and chain.....	Day.....	Night.....	.....	June 10.
Armstrong.....	Confinement in iron cell.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 28, 1871.
Beaver.....	Ball and chain and dark cell.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	October 18, 1870.
Berks.....	Dark cell and hand-cuffs.....	Separated,	Night.....	60.....	September 1, 1870.
Blair.....	Dark cell and hand-cuffs.....	Day.....	Night.....	30.....	April 16, 1870.
Bradford.....	Bread and water and shackles.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 1, 1870.
Bucks.....	Locked in their cells.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	June 28, 1871.
Butler.....	.....	Occasion'y	Night.....	60.....	May 14, 1870.
Cambria.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 24, 1871.
Cameron.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 2, 1870.
Carbon.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	July 6, 1871.
Centre.....	Dark cell and hand-cuffs.....	Separated,	Night.....	3 00 per week.....	July 11, 1870.
Chester.....	Diet and dark cell.....	Separated,	Night.....	22.....	August 21, 1871.
Clarion.....	Hopple.....	Day.....	Night.....	60.....	April 21, 1870.
Clearfield.....	Diet and dark cell.....	Day.....	Night.....	60.....	August 30, 1871.
Clinton.....	Solitary confinement.....	Day.....	Night.....	4 00 per week.....	August 19, 1871.
Columbia.....	Diet and dark cell.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 10, 1870.
Crawford.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	June 20, 1871.
Cumberland.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	3 50 per week.....	August 13, 1870.
Dauphin.....	Diet and dark cell.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 3, 1870.
Delaware.....	Withholding food.....	Separated,	Night.....	25.....	May 6, 1870.
Elk.....	Dark cell.....	Day.....	Night.....	25.....	May 13, 1870.
Erie.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	4 00 per week.....	August 16, 1870.
Fayette.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	3 50 per week.....	August 15, 1870.
Forest.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 9, 1870.
Franklin.....	.....	Separated,	Night.....	50.....	June 31, 1871.
Fulton.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 31, 1871.
Greene.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	May 4, 1870.
Huntingdon.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	4 00 per week.....	May 31, 1871.
Indiana.....	.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 3, 1870.
Jefferson.....	Dark cell, bread and water.....	Day.....	Night.....	50.....	August 4, 1870.
				60.....	August 29, 1871.

Junista.....	Day.....	Night.....	2 50.....	July 16, 1870.
Lancaster.....	Separated, Day.....	Night.....	28.....	April 28, 1870.
Lawrence.....	Looking in cells.....	Night.....	50.....	August 23, 1871.
Lebanon.....	.....	Night.....	50.....	April 23, 1870.
Lehigh.....	Diet and dark cell.....	Night.....	35.....	May 17, 1870.
Lucerne.....	Irons.....	Night.....	50.....	July 13, 1870.
Lycoming.....	Confinement in cell.....	Night.....	50.....	August 9, 1870.
M'Kean.....	Dark cell.....	Night.....	3 00 per week.....	July 5, 1871.
Mercer.....	In cell without food.....	Night.....	50.....	August 12, 1870.
Mifflin.....	.....	Night.....	45.....	August 5, 1870.
Monroe.....	.....	Night.....	50.....	June 30, 1870.
Montgomery.....	Separated, Day.....	Night.....	30.....	April 23, 1870.
Montour.....	Dark cell.....	Night.....	4 00 per week.....	June 16, 1871.
Northampton.....	Shackles only.....	Night.....	40.....	July 1, 1870.
Northumberland.....	Irons and no food.....	Night.....	50.....	August 8, 1870.
Perry.....	Bread and water.....	Night.....	3 50 per week.....	August 18, 1870.
Philadelphia.....	Chains.....	Night.....	65.....	March 21, 1870.
Pike.....	Hand-cuffs.....	Night.....	4 00 per week.....	June 28, 1870.
Potter.....	Dark cell, bread and water.....	Night.....	2 10 per week.....	July 4, 1871.
Schuykill.....	Locking in cells.....	Night.....	50.....	April 14, 1870.
Snyder.....	.....	Night.....	50.....	June 7, 1871.
Somerset.....	Dark cell.....	Night.....	50.....	August 25, 1871.
Sullivan.....	Closing both doors of cell.....	Night.....	3 50 per week.....	June 29, 1871.
Susquehanna.....	Dungeon.....	Night.....	4 00 per week.....	June 26, 1871.
Tioga.....	Irons.....	Night.....	50.....	July 1, 1871.
Union.....	Confined in cells and irons.....	Night.....	50.....	August 19, 1870.
Venango.....	Dark cell.....	Night.....	4 00 per week.....	August 31, 1871.
Warren.....	.....	Night.....	50.....	August 17, 1870.
Washington.....	.....	Night.....	50.....	August 23, 1871.
Wayne.....	.....	Night.....	65.....	May 29, 1871.
Westmoreland.....	.....	Always.....	50.....	June 23, 1870.
Wyoming.....	Dark cell.....	Night.....	50.....	October 17, 1870.
York.....	.....	Night.....	50.....	June 23, 1871.

ALMS-HOUSE AND TOWNSHIP POOR RETURNS.

The accompanying tables of alms-houses and township poor have been prepared from answers received to the interrogatories of the Board. They illustrate the great necessity of further legislation, requiring a uniform system of statistical records to be kept in these institutions. Some are not able to give the number of persons relieved during the year, the average number admitted, or the weekly cost of those supported. In many others no distinction is made as regards sex, color, nativity &c. &c. While a majority of the stewards of the alms-houses allege intemperance to be the cause of pauperism, their statements must be received as conjecture, rather than the result of well ascertained facts from personal observation. In answer to the question, how many of those supported or relieved were intemperate? they frequently answer, "we have no record upon the subject."

The correspondence with those persons having charge of some of these institutions exhibits a want of intelligence and system in their management which renders the returns made to the Board almost valueless. So much is this the case, that it is with much labor the tabulated information herewith annexed has been prepared. Deductions drawn from these returns cannot be made with sufficient accuracy to elucidate the cause of pauperism, or even furnish the number and classes of persons relieved or supported during the year at the alms-houses, or for out-door relief. We present, however, the following tables with a view of eliciting a deeper interest in this branch of charities, upon which is expended over a million of dollars annually, exclusive of interest on property valued at about five millions of dollars. Without a better system of keeping records, and more intelligence among some of those who are officially appointed the almoners of the public bounty, it is impossible to say whether this large sum, which is annually expended, is disbursed in a manner rather to encourage pauperism than to afford relief to the deserving poor.

In regard to the township poor, interrogatories were sent to nearly seven hundred districts in which no alms-houses exist, the poor being maintained by what is known as the "township system." Two hundred and twelve townships or districts responded, and the tabular statements marked "township returns" furnish the information received. It is a source of regret that the interrogatories were not more generally answered. Probably the reasons for this apparent neglect arise from the short period of time for which the overseers or supervisors are elected; the paucity of their records, and the difficulty of ascertaining their post office address, so as to reach them through the mail.

It may also be remarked that a large majority of the township returns which have been received agree in the opinion that the establishment of county alms-houses would be an improvement upon the present system of township relief.

ALMS-HOUSE RETURNS—No. 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the county and local alms-houses, with the quantity of land connected with each, its cost, how paid, present value; also, the buildings when erected, their cost, how paid for, estimated value, value of personal property, capacity of each alms-house.

ALMS-HOUSES.	LAND.			BUILDINGS.						
	No. of acres.....	Cost.....	How paid.....	Present value..	When erected..	Cost.....	Funds raised...	Estim'd value,	Val. of personal property....	Capacity
Adams county alms-house.....	356	.....	.....	.....	1820	.....	By taxation...	\$160,000	\$10,000	125
Allegheny county home	205	\$18,450	By district.....	\$102,500	1853	\$35,000	.....do..	17,000	1,500	200
Allegheny city poor house.....	60	4,520	By city.....	144,000	1844	12,000	.....do..	80,000	4,000	157
City farm for Pittsburgh.....	149	14,900	By county.....	44,700	1850	40,000	.....do..	25,000	2,000	300
Beaver county alms-house.....	135	6,750	.....do.....	11,000	1859	14,000	.....do..	6,800	1,000	175
Bedford county alms-house.....	525	12,500	.....do.....	15,000	1832	.....	.....	*30,000	20,000	70
Berks county alms-house.....	514	24,158	.....do.....	77,100	1824	.....	By taxation...	*40,000	3,130	250
Bucks county alms-house.....	267	10,000	.....do.....	36,000	1849	5,700	.....do..	100,000	30,000	100
Blair county alms-house.....	360	7,232	.....do.....	7,000	1809	60,000	.....do..	15,000	3,000	400
Cambria county alms-house.....	164	4,500	.....do.....	.....	1857	11,000	.....	40,000	10,000	300
Carbon co. Middle Coal Field poor dis't.	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By taxation...	40,000	12,000	250
Chester county alms-house.....	364	21,250	By county.....	29,160	1855	35,573	.....	2,000	400	.....
Clinton county, Lock Haven poor house,	1-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By taxation...	2,500	3,000	20
Columbia county, Centralia poor house.	75	4,500	By district.....	5,000	1869	940	.....	5,300	1,000	24
Columbia co., poor dis. of Bloom P. H....	100	12,600	.....	.....	1869	5,300	By taxation...	31,000	5,000	150
Crawford county alms-house.....	215	13,100	By county.....	16,000	1854	31,000	.....do..	15,000	5,000	150
Cumberland county alms-house.....	300	22,500	.....do.....	45,000	1830	12,000	.....	100,000	8,000	350
Dauphin county alms-house.....	180	16,000	.....do.....	50,000	1807	90,000	.....	60,000	5,000	400
Delaware county alms-house.....	102	16,350	Sale of old prop'y	20,000	1856	46,500	Sale of prop'ty,	.....	.....	.....
Erie county alms-house.....	100	Donati	on by State	40,000	1841	.....	By taxation...	25,000	2,000	100
Fayette county alms-house.....	129	.....	.....	.....	1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin county alms-house	233	.....	.....	.....	1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene county alms-house.....	147	5,000	By county.....	7,000	1853	7,000	By taxation...	8,000	1,000	80

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Huntingdon county alms-house.....	190	7,000	By county.....	10,000	1851	5,979	By taxation.....	5,979	100
Lancaster county alms-house.....	195					40,000		5,000	160
Lawrence co., New Castle poor house.....	43½		Donated by C. M. Phillips	3,000	1867	5,000	By taxation.....	5,000	30
Lebanon county alms-house.....	189				1837	80,000		1,500	165
Lehigh county alms-house.....	245		By county.....	50,000	1845	16,000	By taxation.....	20,000	250
Lycoming co., Williamsport city P. H.....	5				1856			2,400	12
Luzerne co., Providence poor house.....	126	7,000	By district.....	14,000	1862	7,100	By taxation.....	8,000	100
Do.....Central poor house.....	140	9,500	do.....do.....	9,500	1863	7,685	do.....do.....	7,685	100
Do.....Lackawanna poor house.....	149	6,000	do.....do.....		1857			*12,000	50
Do.....Carbondale city poor house.....	90	3,500	do.....do.....					*5,000	20
Do.....Blakely poor house.....	70	3,500						3,500	12
Do.....N. Luzerne poor dist P. H.,	120	9,000	By district.....		1869	1,200	By taxation.....		30
Mercer county alms-house.....	112	4,640	By county.....	5,600	1852	6,000	do.....do.....	6,000	65
Mifflin county alms-house.....	200	17,000	do.....do.....	25,000	1841	5,000	do.....do.....		40
Montgomery county alms-house.....	295		do.....do.....	44,250					200
Montour co., Danville and Mahoning P. H.	115	10,000	do.....do.....	12,500	1854			2,500	60
Do.....Valley township poor house,	112	3,625	do.....do.....	3,800				1,200	14
Northampton county alms-house.....	360		do.....do.....	54,000	1837	19,500	By taxation.....	25,000	300
Perry county alms-house.....	172	5,196	By Cumb. co'y	12,000	1810	3,700	do.....do.....	1,000	100
Philadelphia co. (city) alms-house.....	170	51,762	By county	1,700,000	1833	869,744	By loan	500,000	4,000
Do.....Roxboro' poor house.....	40							20,000	550
Do.....German'wn poor house.....	14	1,200						65,000	100
Do.....Oxford & L. Dublin P. H.	146	10,000	By county.....	36,500	1870	26,250	By taxation.....	30,000	200
Schuylkill county alms-house.....	268	7,000	do.....do.....	35,000	1809	30,000	By loan & taxation.....	30,000	500
Somerset county alms-house.....	235	5,000	do.....do.....	10,000	1833	85,000	By taxation.....	100,000	150
Susquehanna county, Auburn and Rush					1859	10,000	do.....do.....	10,000	150
asylum.....	157	6,280							15
Susquehanna co., Montrose and Bridg-									
water asylum.....	125	4,500						5,600	25
Susquehanna county, New Milford poor									
asylum.....	96	5,400							12
Tioga county alms-house.....	180	7,400	By county.....	13,000	1867	12,000	By taxation.....	12,000	100
Warren county, Rouse hospital.....	400	13,500	Rouse estate..	20,000	1865	23,000	Rouse estate..	23,000	200
Washington county alms-house.....	209	6,250	By county.....	26,125	1830		By taxation.....	3,500	125
Wayne co., Honesdale and Texas P. H.,	118								24
Westmoreland county alms-house.....	186	4,092	By county.....	23,250	1851	7,525	By taxation.....	3,275	150
York county alms-house	130	1,630	do.....do.....	35,000	1804	124,000	do.....do.....	200,000	600
	10,522½	451,005		2,791,985		1,660,696		2,051,964	11,960

* Including real estate.

Lebanon county alms-house	21,062 00	164	.....	.....	2,921 47	.....	23,983 47
Lehigh county alms-house	23,244 97	474	.....	5,452	2,039 25	.....	25,284 22
Lycoming county, Williamsport city poor house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luzerne county, Providence poor house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Central poor house	5,598 83	58	.....	.....	985 99	.....	6,584 82
Do..... Lackawanna poor house	1,231 75	33	.....	.....	243 00	13	1,474 75
Do..... Carbondale city poor house	802 62	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	802 62
Do..... Blakely poor house .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Northern Luzerne poor district P. H. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer county alms-house	5,470 21	115	.....	25	.....	.....	5,470 21
Mifflin county alms-house	5,380 00	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,380 00
Montgomery county alms-house	15,899 54	.....	.....	.....	5,616 87	.....	21,515 91
Montour county, Danville and Mahoning poor house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Valley township poor house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northampton county alms-house	11,599 15	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,599 15
Perry county alms-house	5,474 86	72	.....	.....	825 50	42	6,300 36
Philadelphia county, (city) alms-house	287,456 50	9,980	.....	4,512	86,922 75	.....	374,379 25
Do..... Roxborough poor house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Germantown poor house	10,802 05	98	.....	.....	1,817 82	.....	12,619 87
Do..... Oxford and Lower Dublin P. H.	13,634 78	94	.....	2,073	2,388 18	.....	16,022 96
Schuylkill county alms-house	37,581 21	651	.....	.....	5,373 91	596	42,957 12
Somerset county alms-house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna county, Auburn and Rush asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Montrose and Bridgewater asylum	1,364 75	13	.....	.....	171 30	.....	1,536 05
Do..... New Milford poor asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga county alms-house	4,696 07	96	.....	.....	811 31	.....	5,507 38
Warren county, Rouse hospital	6,400 00	54	.....	50	300 00	.....	6,700 00
Washington county alms-house	1,832 73	198	.....	.....	1,458 36	.....	3,291 09
Wayne county, Honesdale and Texas poor house	2,800 00	10	.....	.....	.....	75	2,800 00
Westmoreland county alms-house	16,191 17	264	.....	.....	5,683 55	164	21,874 72
York county alms-house	35,575 19	366	1,459	1,805 51	37,380 70
.....	791,987 07	17,571	36,619	156,325 42	1,141	948,312 49

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	64	12	64	75	607	607	20	55	63	1
Greene county alms-house.....	64	12	64	75	607	607	20	55	63	1
Huntingdon county alms-house.....	63	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	202	405	52	23
Lancaster county alms-house.....	607	.....	607	607	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	405
Lawrence county, New Castle poor house ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon county alms-house.....	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh county alms-house.....	474	.....	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lycoming county, Williamsport city poor house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luzerne county, Providence poor house.....	40	3	58	50	8	8	.....	.....	49	9
Do..... Central poor house.....	33	15	33	25	8	15	18	.....	10	23
Do..... Lackawanna poor house.....	3	60	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62
Do..... Carbondale city poor house ..	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Blakely poor house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Northern Luzerne poor district poor house,	111	4	115	105	10	58	57	.....	38	77
Mercer county alms-house.....	60	5	67	67	.....	38	29	.....	57	10
Mifflin county alms-house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery county alms-house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montour county, Danville and Mahoning poor house ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Valley township poor house ..	489	.....	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northampton county alms-house.....	72	.....	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	4
Perry county alms-house.....	9,980	.....	9,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia county (city) alms-house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Roxborough poor house.....	98	.....	98	97	1	24	74	.....	31	67
Do..... Germantown poor house.....	86	8	94	94	.....	300	351	.....	185	466
Do..... Oxford and Lower Dublin poor house.....	319	332	651	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenylkill county alms-house.....	10	1	11	10	1	8	3	.....	9	2
Somerset county alms-house.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Susquehanna county, Auburn and Rush asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... Montrose and Bridgewater Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..... New Milford poor asylum ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga county alms-house.....	96	.....	96	92	4	.....	.....	.....	85	11
Warren county, Rouse hospital.....	42	4	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	3
Washington county alms-house ..	198	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne county, Honesdale and Texas poor house.....	9	1	19	10	.....	10	.....	.....	1	9
Westmoreland county alms-house.....	115	28	264	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	108
York county alms-house	49	307	356	317	39	.....	.....	.....	165	191
16,443	527	601	17,571	4,442	1,252	1,308	1,682	2,510	2,908	.....
Number of which classification is not stated, to balance.....										12,153
										14,581
										11,877

Number of which classification is not stated, to balance.....

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

ALMS-HOUSE RETURNS—No. 4.

STATEMENT of the number of paupers of each sex discharged during the year 1870, with the number who died, were bound out, discharged from further relief, absconded; also, the number of male and female paupers receiving relief on December 31, with the number of children under 16 years of age, number of insane, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, and all others.

		ALMS-HOUSE IN-DOOR RELIEF.									
		Discharged during the year.					Paupers remaining December 31, 1870.				
ALMS-HOUSES.		How discharged.			Total.			Total.			
		Died.....	Bo'd out,	Discha'd,	Abse'd'd	Males....	Females,	Total.....	Males....	Females,	
Adams county alms-house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny county home .....	.....	11	3	119	15	98	50	148	10	16	108
Allegheny city poor house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City farm for Pittsburg .....	.....	5	1	15	4	17	8	25	7	18	45
Beaver county alms-house .....	.....	9	2	47	.....	43	15	58	13	31	84
Bedford county alms-house .....	.....	51	15	175	37	196	82	278	38	30	408
Berks county alms-house .....	.....	11	7	46	23	58	29	87	2	2	288
Blair county alms-house .....	.....	34	22	40	61	97	60	157	50	12	167
Bucks county alms-house .....	.....	17	.....	.....	43	52	8	60	5	10	65
Cambria county alms-house .....	.....	10	3	50	.....	39	24	63	31	8	39
Carbon county, Middle Coal-field poor district, .....	.....	*55	*9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	51	270
Chester county alms-house .....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5
Clinton county, Lock Haven poor house .....	.....	1	1	44	.....	14	31	45	3	2	48
Columbia county, Centralia poor house .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	5	7
Crawford county alms-house .....	.....	6	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	102
Cumberland county alms-house .....	.....	20	3	107	21	72	79	151	32	13	164
Dauphin county alms-house .....	.....	31	5	251	.....	187	100	287	29	4	291
Delaware county alms-house .....	.....	30	6	175	4	129	86	215	22	30	245
Erie county alms-house .....	.....	25	4	39	.....	.....	.....	68	11	1	70

Fayette county alms-house.....																
Franklin county alms-house.....																
Greene county alms-house.....																
Huntingdon county alms-house.....	4	3	16	1	24	24	6	7	1	4	33	28	23	51		
Lancaster county alms-house.....	70	6	233	14	213	110	323	29		1	254	185	99	284		
Lawrence county, New Castle poor house.....																
Lebanon county alms-house.....	13	2		10	5	15	22	11		4	2	112	71	78	149	
Lehigh county alms-house.....	32	12	220	10	207	67	274	31	25	2	6	4	132	120	80	200
Lyonning county, Williamsport city P. H.....																
Luzerne county, Providence poor house.....																
Do..... Central poor house.....		3			2	1	3			2	1	52	39	16	55	
Do..... Lackawanna poor house.....			15		8	7	15			3	1	4	10	11	7	18
Do..... Carbondale city poor house.....																
Do..... Blakely poor house.....																
Do..... N. Luzerne poor district P. H.....															2	2
Mercer county alms-house.....	14	6	40	1	51	10	61	10								
Midlin county alms-house.....	7	10	10	9	8	17	5	7		1		37	23	27	50	
Montgomery county alms-house.....	#21															
Montour county, Danville and Mahoning P. H.....																
Do..... Valley township P. H.....																
Northampton county alms-house.....	24	6	178	29			237	35	44	4		169			232	
Perry county alms-house.....	7	3		5	5	10		25	1	1	1	33	36	26	62	
Philadelphia county (city) alms-house.....	879	30	4,613	811			6,333	124	739	16		2,768			3,647	
Do..... Roxborough poor house.....																
Do..... Germantown poor house.....	7		49	34	22	56	2	3				37	22	20	42	
Do..... Oxford and L. Dublin P. H.....	39	15	288	7	217	132	349	41	55	10	3	2	33	17	33	50
Schuylkill county alms-house.....												2	35	17	180	122
Somerset county alms-house.....												2	191	180	122	302
Susquehanna co., Auburn and Rush asylum.....																
Do..... Montrose & Bridgewater.....	1		8		1	2	3	1		4	1	2	3	5	8	5
Do..... New Milford poor asylum.....													5	3	2	
Tioga county alms-house.....	4	4	40		27	21	48	8					39	26	22	48
Warren county, Rouse hospital.....	6	1			2	7	2	9	8	3	2		32	25	20	45
Washington county alms-house.....	14	4	50	3	40	31	71	21	12	4	5	2	85		127	
Wayne county, Honesdale and Texas P. H.....	1				1	3		3				5	6	1	7	
Westmoreland county alms-house.....	19	9	81	24	69	64	133	14	3	1	5	108	95	36	131	
York county alms-house.....	31	7	13	5	37	19	58	23	8	3	3	263	173	127	300	
	1,438	185	7,082	1,140	1,977	1,102	9,845	684	1,140	128	68	27	5,537	2,063	1,397	8,064
Number of which classification is not stated, to balance.....																
8,064																
4,604																

* Omitted in addition, complete data not being furnished.

TOWNSHIP RETURNS.

TABLE No. 1.—*Exhibiting the number of districts from which returns were received; amount expended for relief; number relieved for the first time, and how many had a settlement in the district; how many were non-residents; number unable to read or write, and the number who could write their names; also, the number of native and foreign born.*

COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.		Amount expended	NO. RELIEVED.			EDUCATION.		NATIVITY.	
	Number of districts.....	No. of returns received.....		No. relieved for the first time	No. having settlement in the district	Number of non-residents.....	Unable to read or write.....	Could write their names.....	Native born.....	Foreign born.....
Bradford.....	47	11	\$2,126 67	10	29	2	13	18	27	4
Butler.....	39	11	1,416 28	9	12	4	5	11	13	3
Cameron.....	6	2	1,018 75	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	2
Carbon.....	12	2	767 57	.....	14	8	.....	.....	12	10
Centre.....	29	8	3,246 67	6	15	1	7	9	13	3
Clarion.....	29	10	2,500 41	9	28	1	17	12	25	4
Clearfield.....	30	10	2,546 41	3	10	3	4	9	9	4
Clinton.....	23	7	1,336 00	3	13	.....	5	8	7	6
Columbia.....	25	10	5,171 37	7	38	2	26	14	32	8
Elk.....	10	3	244 20	5	3	2	2	3	4	1
Fulton.....	12	7	155 47	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	1
Forest.....	9	1	248 06	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
Indiana.....	35	9	3,663 20	10	20	6	16	10	15	11
Jefferson.....	28	6	1,844 43	3	9	.....	4	5	7	2
Juniata.....	18	7	3,523 56	32	45	6	24	27	45	6
Lawrence.....	17	5	2,282 30	10	18	4	15	7	17	5
Luzerne.....	40	13	3,411 58	4	20	1	6	15	13	8
Lycoming.....	43	19	5,514 04	18	46	4	38	12	48	2
M'Kean.....	15	1	82 00	3	3	.....	1	2	2	1
Monroe.....	47	4	1,860 86	2	16	.....	6	10	15	1
Montour.....	7	2	456 80	.....	6	.....	5	1	6	.....
Northumberland.....	28	8	11,153 62	181	207	3	179	30	182	27
Pike.....	11	2	2,041 84	.....	21	1	3	18	19	2
Potter.....	26	5	695 81	17	3	14	2	15	16	1
Union.....	15	5	446 85	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Snyder.....	15	7	2,089 41	1	30	.....	24	6	26	4
Sullivan.....	11	3	625 92	7	9	1	2	8	6	4
Susquehanna.....	27	15	2,595 32	17	23	10	13	20	22	11
Venango.....	30	7	3,071 00	18	20	.....	11	9	18	2
Wayne.....	23	8	2,437 98	14	3	11	7	7	3	11
Wyoming.....	18	4	620 54	6	6	2	2	6	8	.....
Total.....	695	242	68,538 92	399	673	87	410	296	616	144
Per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	52.50	88.55	11.45	57.89	38.94	81.05	18.95

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

TOWNSHIP RETURNS.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.—Exhibiting the classification of paupers relieved, i. e., number who were intemperate, insane, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, children under 16 years of age, illegitimate children, women who had been prostitutes, and of the whole number relieved, the number of males and females.

COUNTIES.	CLASSIFICATION OF PAUPERS.							WHOLE NUMBER.			
	Intemperate....	Insane	Idiotic.....	Blind.....	Deaf & dumb..	Children under 16 years.....	Illegitimate children.....	Women who had been prostitutes.	Males	Females.....	Total.....
Bradford.....	11		1	3		5	1		16	15	31
Butler.....	1	6				2	2	2	9	7	16
Cameron.....									2	1	3
Carbon.....						7	1		12	10	22
Centre.....	3	1		1		1	1		10	6	16
Clarion.....	1	5	1		1	12	1	1	15	14	29
Clearfield.....	4	1		1		1	1		8	5	13
Clinton.....	1		4			1	1		7	6	13
Columbia.....	2	8	3	2		6	3	2	27	13	40
Elk.....	3			1					3	2	5
Fulton.....									2	1	3
Forest.....	2	1	1						2		2
Indiana.....	8	11	3			2	2	5	9	17	26
Jefferson.....		2	1			2	2	1	4	5	9
Juniata.....	2	8	3	4	1	18	2	2	26	25	51
Lawrence.....		4	1			6	2	1	8	14	22
Luzerne.....	3	1	1	1					11	10	21
Lycoming.....	4	3	3	3	2	17	1	2	29	21	50
M'Kean.....									1	2	3
Monroe.....	2	3		1		1			8	8	16
Montour.....						4			1	5	6
Northumberland.....	3	8	7	3	1	148	10	10	100	109	209
Pike.....	4	1			1	5		1	15	6	21
Potter.....						10			6	11	17
Union.....										1	1
Snyder.....		2				12	1		10	20	30
Sullivan.....		2	3			4		1	7	3	10
Susquehanna.....	1	2	1			11	1	1	13	20	33
Venango.....	2	1				8	1		8	12	20
Wayne.....	6	1	1			15			8	6	14
Wyoming.....	1		1			2	2	1	4	4	8
Total.....	64	71	35	20	6	300	35	30	381	379	760
Per cent	8.42	9.34	4.60	2.63	.79	39.47	4.61	3.94	50.13	49.87	100.00

TOWNSHIP RETURNS.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Exhibiting the number who died, were bound out, discharged from further relief, absconded, with the number of males and females discharged.*

COUNTIES.	HOW DISCHARGED.				TOTAL DISCHARGED.		
	Died	Bound out	Discharged	Absconded	Males	Females	Total
Bradford.....	1	1	4	.....	1	5	6
Butler.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	2	6
Cameron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon.....	1	.....	8	.....	4	5	9
Centre.....	3	1	1	.....	2	3	5
Clarion.....	1	.....	11	.....	2	10	12
Clearfield.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	4
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	4
Elk.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Indiana.....	1	1	5	.....	2	5	7
Jefferson.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	3
Junata.....	3	1	.....	2	3	3	6
Lawrence.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	4	7
Luzerne.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	4
Lycoming.....	7	.....	13	1	12	9	21
McKean.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Monroe.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Montour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland.....	7	1	1	6	5	10	15
Pike.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3
Potter.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Union.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Snyder.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	4
Sullivan.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	4
Susquehanna.....	2	1	2	.....	4	1	5
Venango.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	4
Wayne.....	5	4	1	.....	7	3	10
Wyoming.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Total.....	62	12	60	16	73	77	150
Per cent. on number discharged.....	41.33	8.00	40.00	10.67	48.67	51.33	100.00
Per cent. on whole No. received, i.e. 760.....	8.16	1.58	7.89	2.11	9.61	10.13	19.74

TOWNSHIP RETURNS.

TABLE No. 3.—*Exhibiting the number of paupers, males and females, i. e., receiving relief on December 31, 1870, with the number of children under 16 years of age, number of insane, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, and all others.*

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS REMAINING DEC. 31, 1870.						WHOLE NUMBER.		
	Children under 16 years.....	Insane.....	Idiotic.....	Blind.....	Deaf & dumb.....	All others.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Bradford.....	5	2	1	2	.....	15	15	10	25
Butler.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	10
Cameron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3
Carbon.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	5	13
Centre.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	8	8	3	11
Clarion.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13	4	17
Clearfield.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	5	4	9
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	6	13
Columbia.....	9	8	.....	3	.....	16	24	12	36
Elk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	4
Fulton.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3
Forest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	12	7	12	19
Jefferson.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	3	6
Juniata.....	19	8	2	2	1	13	23	22	45
Lawrence.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	6	5	10	15
Luzerne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	8	9	17
Lycoming.....	5	3	1	2	1	17	17	12	29
M'Kean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2
Monroe.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12	7	8	15
Montour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5	6
Northumberland.....	157	6	4	4	.....	23	95	99	194
Pike.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	11	12	6	18
Potter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	10	15
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snyder.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	12	8	18	26
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	5	1	6
Susquehanna.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	19	9	19	28
Venango.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	11	16
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	4
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	5
Total.....	250	47	19	15	4	275	308	302	610
Per cent. on No. remaining.....	40.98	7.71	3.11	2.46	.66	45.08	50.49	49.51	100.00
Per cent. on whole No. relieved, i. e., 760.....	32.90	6.18	2.56	1.97	.53	36.18	40.52	39.74	80.23

To the Board of Public Charities :

The committee appointed under the following resolution, adopted at meeting of the Board, held March 15, 1871, beg leave to report :

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider whether the objects of the charitable, reformatory and correctional institutions receiving State aid have been accomplished ; whether the laws in relation to them have been complied with, and whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by them, with a view to present the opinion of the Board on these subjects in their next annual report to the Legislature."

Three distinct and important inquiries are embraced in this resolution.

First.—Whether the objects of the charitable, reformatory and correctional institutions receiving State aid have been accomplished.

In answering this question, we must consider what institutions are included under these heads. They embrace a large number, some of which are principally supported by the State, others largely by private contributions, yet receiving occasionally State bounty.

Those institutions which have largely enjoyed the bounty of the State, are the two insane hospitals located at Harrisburg and Pittsburg, the Eastern and Western penitentiaries, the houses of refuge, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children. These institutions have, in a great measure, succeeded in accomplishing the objects for which they were established. We do not intend to say they have done all that is desirable in the treatment, reformation and restoration of those committed to their care, but as much has been accomplished by them as by any similar institutions in the country with the same means. Perfection is not the point to which we have attained, however desirable it may be, or with whatever zeal we may labor to reach it.

The insane asylums have been over-crowded. We have not sufficient accommodations for the reception of all who are entitled to the aid of the State. It has been said, upon high authority, that the "insane are the wards of the Commonwealth," a sentiment which we are not prepared to deny, but are inclined to accept it as sound philanthropy. If true the State has hitherto fallen short of her duty.

If the objects for which these institutions were established were to make provision for all our insane population, we have not succeeded. A large number of this class are still unprovided for, they are found in our county jails, alms-houses, and other unfit places, where they have few, if any comforts, and are destitute of that care and treatment to which a common hu-

manity entitles them. The institution now in the course of erection at Danville, will be another step in the right direction for the relief of the insane classes.

To some extent the same remarks will apply to our penitentiaries. Further provision is required to accommodate all our criminal population. What is the best mode to accomplish this object is a subject for the consideration of the Board. We would suggest three plans, either of which would, to a considerable extent, relieve our over-crowded State prisons.

The first is, to enlarge the accommodations of the present penitentiaries.

The second, to erect another penitentiary in the central part of the State.

And the third, to induce some of the more populous counties, either alone or united, to construct a prison at their own expense, thus relieving the State from the cost of erecting a third penitentiary.

The Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is also too limited in its accommodations to accomplish all the good which such a noble charity demands. A large number of applicants are constantly waiting for admission, most of whom are equally meritorious with those already under instruction.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is also unable to admit all the candidates at once who make application.

There is another class of institutions which has received State aid, and which has done a good work in the cause of benevolence and humanity. Perhaps they have not accomplished all the good they might have done, but with their limited means, in many instances, they have rendered efficient service in their self-sacrificing labors of love to which they are devoted, and are entitled to the confidence and fostering care of a Christian people. We need scarcely say we allude to the various homes, hospitals and other charities scattered throughout the Commonwealth. They have certainly relieved many an aching heart, saved hundreds of children who otherwise would have gone to ruin, mitigated the pains and suffering incident to disease and accident; and if they have not succeeded in accomplishing all the objects for which they were established, they have contributed largely to the mitigation of human suffering and want.

Second.—Have the laws in relation to these institutions been complied with?

So far as is known to your committee, no violation of the laws by which they were established, or under which they continue to exercise their benevolent operations, has taken place. Appropriations which have been made by the Legislature, either for the purchase of ground, the erection of buildings, or the maintenance of the inmates, we believe have been judiciously expended. There are, no doubt, some exceptions to this general rule, but, so far as known, they are very rare.

Since the establishment of this Board, it has been careful to make strict inquiry, not only into the manner in which the funds received from the State have been disbursed, but also those obtained from other sources. On one occasion only has it been found necessary to set inquires on foot with a view to the detection of a defaulting officer. In this case full exposure was made, and the remedy applied. Generally the laws have been complied with, and the specific work to which these institutions were severally devoted has progressed with satisfaction.

Third.—Have all parts of the State been equally benefited by them?

The penitentiaries, the houses of refuge, the insane asylums, the deaf and dumb, the blind and training school dispense their influence and their blessings over the entire State. Every part of the Commonwealth is equally benefited, so far as the capacity and resources of these institutions will allow.

That class of institutions which are known as homes do not all shed their blessings on all parts of the State. They are more local in their character, but they are situated in places where they are most needed; where orphan and neglected children are mostly found, and where a large-hearted benevolence has freely contributed to their erection and support. The State has frequently come to their relief and contributed from the general treasury a portion of its means to aid individual and associated charity in the laudable works of beneficence to which so many are devoted.

All of this class of institutions are not equally favored by State bounty. Some receive a larger portion of the public funds than others, because they are more earnest in pressing their claims upon the attention of the Legislature. Others, and a still larger number, receive no aid from this source, being too diffident, or unwilling, from other causes, to present their claims with that persistence which has heretofore led to success. We are not disposed, however, to criticise, in any manner, those which have been most favored in this particular, but merely mention the circumstance as an evidence that all parts of the Commonwealth have not been equally benefited by these institutions.

It cannot be regarded as a just cause of complaint that these institutions, being confined to a few localities, are more favored than others. If the citizens in the various parts of the State were actuated by the same benevolent views, and would contribute of their private gains with the same liberality, institutions of a similar kind might be established and supported in the same way; and all the neglected children of the Commonwealth might be gathered into these homes for moral and mental training. Much has been done and much more will be accomplished in due season. If we cannot attain entire uniformity in the distribution of our bounty, neither the

Legislature nor private beneficence will interpose to restrain the kind motives which inspire a true philanthropy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. DAWSON COLEMAN,
HIESTER CLYMER,
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Committee.

